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BAE S. I.
Bureau of Ethnology

LINGUISTIC FAMILIES

OF THE

INDIAN TRIBES NORTH OF MEXICO,

WITH

PROVISIONAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL TRIBAL NAMES AND SYNONYMS.

Linguistic Families.

Family.	Abbreviation.	Former name.
Adaizan	Adz	
Algonquian	Alg	
Athapascan	Ath	Tinne.
Attacapan	Attc	
Caddoan	Cad	Pawnian.
Catawban	Catb	
Chimakuan	Chimk	
Chimmesyanian	Chmsy	
Chinookan	Chin	
Chitimachan	Chit	
Coahuiltecan	Coah	
Copean	Cop	Wintun.
Ehnikan	Ehnk	Karok.
Eskimauan	Esk	Innuit.
Haeltzukan	Haeltz	
Iroquoian	Irq	
Kalapooan	Kalap	
Keresan	Ker	
Kiowan	Kiow	
Kitunahan	Kit	Cootenay.
Koluschan	Kol	
Kusan	Kus	
Lutuaman	Lut	Klamath.
Mariposan	Mar	Yokuts.
Mendocinan	Mend	Pomo.
Moquelumnan	Moq	Mutsun.
Muskhogean	Musk	
Natchesan	Natch	
Nojan	Noj	
Palaikan	Pal	Pit River.
Piman	Pim	
Pujunan	Puj	Meidoo.
Salinan	Saln	San Antonio.
Salishan	Salsh	
Shahaptanian	Shap	
Shastian	Shast	
Shoshonian	Shos	Numa.
Siouan	Su	Dakotan.
Skittagetan	Skitt	Haidan.
Taensan	Taen	
Takilman	Tak	
Tañoan	Tan	

Linguistic Families—Continued.

Family.	Abbreviation.	Former name.
Tchumashan	Tchu	Santa Barbaran.
Timucuan	Timu	
Tonkawan	Tonk	
Uchean	Uch	
Ununguniian	Unu	
Waiilatpuan	Wail	
Wakashan	Wak	Aht. Nootka.
Washoan	Wash	
Weitspekan	Weit	Yurok.
Wishoskan	Wish	
Yakonan	Yak	
Yukian	Yuk	
Yuman	Yum	
Zuñian	Zun	

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TRIBAL NAMES AND SYNONYMS.

Abbato-tenah. Ath.
Abeca (part of Creeks). Musk.
Aberginian (collective term for some New England tribes). Alg.
Abiquiú (Pueblo town).
Abitiki. *See* Abittibi.
Abittibi. Alg.
Abnaki. Alg.
Absaroka. *See* Crow.
Abwoin (collective for Sioux and Assiniboins).
Acana. *See* Quapaw.
Accocessaw. *See* Arkokisa.
Accomac. Alg.
Accohanoc. Alg.
Accominta (division of Pawtucket confederacy). Alg.
Achalaque Province. *See* Cherokee.
Achansa. *See* Quapaw.
Achaques (division of Nipissings). Alg.
Acheto-tinneh. Ath.
Achsissaghec. *See* Missisauga.
Ackenatzy. (Probably Aconecho.)
Acolapissa. (Collective term for coast tribes near the Choctaws.) Musk.
Acoma (Pueblo town). Ker.
Aconecho=Akenatzy?
Acquinoshionee. *See* Iroquois.
Acquintanacsuak. Alg?
Acuco. *See* Acoma.
Acuera Province. Musk?
Adae. Adz.
Addees. *See* Adae.
Adirondack. Alg.
Adshusheer.
Aes. Cad.
Affats-tena. *See* Abbato-tenah.
Agawam. (Part of Pawtucket confederacy.) Alg.
Aggiticcah. (Shoshonees at Salmon Falls on Snake River.) Shos.
Aglegmut. *See* Oglemut.
Agnichronnon. *See* Mohawk.

Agnier. *See* Mohawk.
Agnieronon. *See* Mohawk.
Agoual. *See* Iowa.
Agonnonsionni. *See* Iroquois.
Agotsegenen. *See* Mohegan.
Aguas Nuevas. *See* Cibillabattano.
Ahalpam. (On Lower Santiam River.) Kalap.
Ahantchuyuk. Kalap.
Ahazat. *See* Ahowsaht.
Ahealt. Kol.
Ahk. *See* Auk.
Ahnahaway. *See* Ahwahawa.
Ahouandate. *See* Huron.
Ahowsaht. Wak.
Ahsheewai. *See* Zuñi.
Ah-tena (not to be confounded with Atnah). Ath.
Aht. *See* Wakashan Family.
Ahwahawa. Su.
Aijoue. *See* Iowa.
Ainove. *See* Iowa.
Aiowai. *See* Iowa.
Aitizzart. *See* Ayhuttizaht.
Akaichie (division of Sciatogas). Wail?
Akamsea. *See* Quapaw.
Akansa. *See* Quapaw.
Alabama (division of Creek confederacy). Musk.
Alberni (Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island). Wak?
Alchedune. *See* Yalchedune.
Alei (probably Alsea).
Aleut. *See* Unungun.
Aleya. *See* Alsea.
Algonquin (1. Tribe on Ottawa River; 2. Synonym for Ojibwa). Alg.
Alkansas. *See* Quapaw.
Allacaweah. Collective for bands on Upper Yellowstone. Shos?
Allegan. *See* Alligewi.
Alliatan. *See* Snake.
Alligewi (traditional).
Almouchico. *See* Armouchiquois.
Alsea. Yak.
Amacaba. *See* Mojave.
Amalecite. *See* Etchimin.
Amalingan. *See* Etchimin.
Amaskohegan. *See* Aresaguntacook.
Amalistes. *See* Etchimin.
Ambawtawhoot-tinneh. *See* Abbato-tenah.
Ambawtawhoot-tinneh. Ath.

Amelick. *See* Etchimin.
Ameriscoggin. *See* Aresaguntacook.
Amikoué. *See* Amikway.
Amikway. Alg.
Amikwuk. *See* Tsillawdawhoot-tinneh.
Ampayout. *See* Yampa Ute.
Amuchaba. *See* Mojave.
Anachorema.
Anacostan (White River). *See* Nocotchtank.
Anadawco. Cad.
Anantooca. *See* Onondaga?
Anasaguntacook. *See* Aresaguntacook.
Anasitch. *See* Coos.
Ancara.
Aucasisco (Schoolcraft). *See* Casco.
Andaico. *See* Anadawco.
Andastaeronnon. *See* Conestoga.
Andastes. *See* Conestoga.
Aneega. *See* Hennega.
Andatahouat. *See* Ottawa.
Aneyoute. *See* Oneida.
An-kutshi. *See* Haian-kutchin.
Anie. *See* Mohawk.
Angechagemut (part of Ikogmut). Esk.
Anniegue. *See* Cayuga.
Antou-kwahn. *See* Tongas.
Annier. *See* Mohawk.
An-kutchin. *See* Hai-an-kutchin.
Anlygmute. *See* Unaligmut.
Anoyint. *See* Oneida.
Antastoui. *See* Conestoga.
Antokee. *See* Onondaga? or Nanticoke?
Apache (1. An Athapascan tribe; 2, Synonym for Apahuatche *q. v.*).
Apache de Navajoa. *See* Navajo.
Apache-Mojave. *See* Yavapai.
Apache-Yuma. *See* Tulkepa.
Apahuatche. Applied by Indians of Southern Arizona to hostile tribes of northern mountains.
Apahwatche. *See* Apahuatche.
Apalachee. Musk.
Apalousa. *See* Opelusa.
Apanenae. *See* Pawnee.
Apolashe. *See* Opelusa.
Applegate Creek Indians. *See* Nabiltse.
Appomattoc. Alg.
Aquassawtee. *See* Coosawda.

Aquauachuque. *See* Atquanachooks.
Aquackanonk (part of the Unami). Alg.
Aquatzagane. *See* Mohegan.
Aranama (probably Arrenamuse).
Arapaho. Alg.
Arapasca. *See* Athapascan family.
Arc-a-Plat. *See* Cootenai.
Aresaguntacook (division of Abnaki confederacy). Alg.
Arikara. Cad.
Arivaipa (division of Apaches). Ath.
Ark. *See* Auk.
Arkansa or Akamsea. *See* Quapaw.
Armouchiquois (collective term for southern New England tribes). Alg.
Arrapahay (division of Arapaho). Alg.
Arrenamuse (Texas).
Arrohattoc. Alg.
Arsek. Alg.
Artsmilsh (collective term for Indians of Shoalwater Bay). Chin.
Arwahcahwa. *See* Ahwahawa.
Ascena. *See* Caddo.
Aseeguang. Kol.
Ashley River Indians (may be Kiawaws).
Asinais Spanish (Texas). Caddoan.
Asistagueronon. *See* Mascotin.
Askikonanheronon. *See* Nipissing.
Asphalashe. *See* Opelusa.
Assigumaig. *See* Ausegumaug.
Assiniboin. Su.
Assinipoualak. *See* Assiniboin.
Assony. *See* Nassoni.
Assotoue. *See* Uzutiuhe.
Atakhtan. *See* Ah-tena.
Atasi. *See* Autossee.
Atatchasi. *See* Uzutiuhe.
Atawawa. *See* Ottawa.
Atfalati. Kalap.
Athabasca. Ath.
Atimaco. *See* Timucua.
Atirhagenrenset. *See* Neutral Nation.
Atka. *See* Nikhukhnin.
Atkah. *See* Nikhukhnin. Salsh.
Atna. *See* Ah-tena.
Atnaer. *See* Ah-tena.
Atnah. *See* Shooshwap.
Atnaxthynne. *See* Ah-tena.
Atquanachuke. Alg.?

Atsina. Alg.
Atsistaerhonnon. *See* Mascotin.
Attigouanta (1. Division of Hurons; 2. Synonym for Hurons). Irq.
Attakapa. Attc.
Attenmut. (Part of Mahlemut.) Esk.
Attigouantan. *See* Wyandot.
Attikameque. Alg.
Attionidaron. *See* Neutral Nation.
Attiwendaronk. *See* Neutral Nation.
Athapascan family. Interior of Alaska and Northwest British America.
Atuamih. Pal?
Aucocisco. *See* Casco.
Auk. Kol.
Auquagaw. *See* Oquaga.
Aurickaree. *See* Arikara.
Ausegumaug. (May be Mascotins.) Alg?
Autossee (division of Creek Confederacy). Musk.
Avoyel.
Aweatsiwaenrrhonon. *See* Winnebago.
Ayauway. *See* Iowa.
Ayeni. *See* Ioni.
Ayhuttisaht. Wak.
Ayonai. *See* Ioni.
Ayrate. *See* Lower Cherokees.
Aytchart. Not Ahowsaht or Ayhuttisaht; may be Chaykisaht. Wak.
Aziagmut. (Division of Kaviágmut.) Esk.
Babine Indians. Ath.
Backbook. South Carolina.
Baloballa. *See* Bellacoola.
Banattee. *See* Bannock.
Bannock. Shos.
Battlelemuleemauch. *See* Methow.
Beaux Hommes. *See* Quapaw.
Bahama. (Texas; may be Ebahamo.)
Baldhead Indians. Lewis & Clarke.
Bayagula. Musk.
Bear River Indians. North Carolina.
Beaver Indians. *See* Isa-ttine.
Belantse-etea. *See* Hidatsa.
Belbella. *See* Bellacoola.
Belem (Pueblo town).
Bellacoola. Salsh.
Belly Indians. *See* Grosventre.
Beshequeguelts. *See* Miseequigwelis.
Berseamite. Alg.
Big Belly Indians. *See* Grosventre.

Big Devils (probably Yanktonais).
Bilikula. *See* Bellacoola.
Biloxi. Musk.
Blanche or Blanc Barbu (doubtful).
Birch Indians. *See* Tennuth-kutchin.
Biskatrongé. Texas.
Blackfoot Indians: (1. Satsika, *q. v.*; 2. Division of Satsika; 3. Division of Teton Sioux.)
Black Pawnee. *See* Arikara.
Blood Indians. (Division of Satsika, *q. v.*) Alg.
Bolixie. *See* Biloxi.
Bonak. *See* Bannock.
Bonnack. *See* Bannock.
Borrado. Coah.
Brazos (collective term for Indians on Brazos River, Texas).
Brotherton Indians (collective.) Alg.
Brushwood Indians. *See* Tsillawdawhoot-tinneh.
Belbella. *See* Bellacoola.
Bissirinien. *See* Nipissing.
Birch-rind Indians. *See* Tsaltsan-ottine.
Caagu. *See* Cayuse.
Caddo 1. A tribe; 2. A confederacy. Cad.
Cahinnio.
Cahokia. Alg.
Cailloux. *See* Cayuse.
Caiyoquo. *See* Cayuga.
Cake. Kol.
Calispellum. *See* Pend d'Oreille.
Callapooya (collective). Kalap.
Camiltpaw. Shap.
Calispellum. *See* Pend d'Oreille.
Caloosa.
Cumquekis. Haeltz.
Canadaquois. (Collective for Canadian Indians.) Alg. & Irq.
Canai. *See* Conoy.
Canarsee. Alg.
Canasatauga. *See* Conestoga.
Caninahoic. (May be a northern band of Shoshonian family.)
Cannensi. *See* Comanche.
Canohatina. *See* Caddo.
Cansa. *See* Kansa.
Canunga. *See* Mohawk.
Caouita. *See* Coweta.
Cape Fear Indians. North Carolina
Capichi (with Natchitoches). Cad.
Capote (Division of Utes). Shos.

Carancaguace. *See* Carankawa.
Carankawa. Attc.
Carantouan. (May be Erie.)
Caribou-Eaters. *See* Ethen-eldeli.
Caribou Indians. *See* Tutchohn-kutchin.
Carrier Indians. *See* Taculli.
Casita. *See* Cussetaw.
Cataba. Catb.
Castahana ("Snake band" on heads of Platte and in mountains. Shos?
Cataka. Probably Kwada, *q. v.* Shos?
Cathlacumup. Chin.
Cathlascon. *See* Wasco.
Cathlacomatup. Chin.
Cathlahaw. Chin.
Cathlamet. Chin.
Cathlanaquia. Chin.
Cathlapotle. Chin?
Catskill (division of Munsee). Alg.
Cauneeyenkee. *See* Mohawk.
Caughnawaga (1. Saint Regis Indians. 2. Mohawk town). Irq.
Cautanoh. *See* Tuscarora.
Cayas. *See* Quapaw.
Cayuga. Irq.
Caygua. *See* Kiowa.
Cayuquet. *See* Kyoquaht.
Cayuse. Wail.
Ceni. *See* Asinai.
Cexeninuth. *See* Exemnuth.
Chactiouman. *See* Chokchooma.
Chaducutl. (West coast Vancouver Island.) Wak.
Chalchuni. *See* Chatcheni.
Chanee (division of Osages). Su.
Chaouanou. *See* Shawnee.
Charcowa. Kalap?
Charrow. *See* Cheraw.
Chasta Scoton. *See* Shastacosta.
Chatcheeni. Skitt.
Chat. *See* Shawnee.
Chaudiere Indians. *See* Colville, 1.
Chauenow. *See* Shawnee.
Chawa. *See* Cheyenne.
Chaykisaht. Wak.
Cheahtoc. *See* Chetco.
Cheattee. *See* Chetco.
Chehalis. Salsh.
Chemacum. Chimk.

Chemeguaba. *See* Chemehueva.
Chemehueva. Shos.
Chenandoane. *See* Seneca.
Chennessie. *See* Seneca.
Chepewayan. *See* Chippewyan.
Chepontia.
Cherachee. *See* Cherokee.
Cheraw. Catb?
Cherokee. Irq.
Chesapeak. Alg.
Chetco. Ath.
Chetimaches. *See* Shetimasha.
Chetlessenten. Ath.
Cheveux Relevés. 1. Algonquin tribe; 2. Applied to another tribe (Missisauga?) near Lake Huron. Alg.
Cheveriche. *See* Senvarits.
Cheyenne. Alg.
Chicacha. *See* Chickasaw.
Chickahomini. Alg.
Chicorea. Ga. or S. C. coast.
Chickasaw. Musk.
Chicklezat (probably Chaykisaht).
Chictagah. *See* Illinois confederacy.
Chictaghic. *See* Illinois confederacy.
Chien. *See* Cheyenne.
Chihohocki (may be Unalachtgo).
Chilcaht (may be a collective term). Kol.
Chilcotin. *See* Tsilco-tinneh.
Chilluckittequaw. Chin?
Chilion (division of Apaches (Gileno?) at Camp Apache). Ath.
Chilkhakmut. *See* Ugalakmut.
Chiltz. *See* Chehalis.
Chilwayhook.
Chimsian (collective). Chmsy.
Chinook. Chin.
Chin Indians. *See* Nagailer.
Chimnapum. Salsh?
Chiouanon. *See* Shawnee.
Chippewa. *See* Ojibwa.
Chippewyan. 1. Sawcesaw-tinneh; 2. used for Athapascan family.)
Chiricahua. *See* Segata-jenne.
Chiricagui. *See* Segata-jenne.
Chiskiac. Alg.
Chitgagane. *See* Sitka.
Chitwont. *See* Similkameen.
Chocrelatan. Ath.

Choctaw. Musk.
Chokchooma. Musk.
Chowanoc. Irq.?
Chopunnish. *See* Nez Perce.
Chonacha. *See* Washita.
Christineaux. *See* Cree.
Chualpay. *See* Colville (1).
Chugachigmut. Esk.
Chukchagemut (division of Kuagmut). Esk.
Chukchi. *See* Yuit.
Chuklukmut. *See* Yuit. Esk.
Chutsinni. *See* Hoodsunoo.
Chymsyan. *See* Chimsian.
Cibariche. *See* Seuvarits.
Cibillabattano (division of Apaches). Ath.
Circee. *See* Sursee.
Civalletano. *See* Cibillabattano.
Cirié. *See* Sursee.
Clackama. Chin.
Clahnaqua. Chin.
Clahoos. Haeltz.
Clahoquaht. Wak.
Clahosaht. *See* Macaw.
Clallam. Salsh.
Clallueeis. Haeltz.
Clanaminamun. Chin.
Clanninata. Chin.
Classet. *See* Macaw.
Clatsacamin. Chin.
Clatscanai. *See* Tlatscanai.
Clatsop. Chin.
Claxtars. *See* Tlatscanai.
Clayoosh. *See* Clahoos.
Clehure. *See* Clahoos.
Clelikittee. Haeltz.
Clickatat. Shap.
Clictar. *See* Clictas.
Clictas. Skitt.
Clinquit. Shap.
Cloo. Skitt.
Clyoquot. *See* Clahoquaht.
Closset. *See* Macaw.
Clowetsus. Haeltz.
Cochiti (Pueblo town). Ker.
Coco-Maricopa. *See* Maricopa.
Cochees. Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise Apaches?

Cocopa. Yum.
Cochise Apaches (named from chief?). Division of Apaches. Ath.
Cœur d'Alene. Salsh.
Cogwell. *See* Quacolth.
Colapissa. *See* Acolapissa.
Collotero. *See* Coyotero.
Colville. 1. A tribe; 2. A confederacy Salsh.
Comanche. Shos.
Comumpah ("mixture of Shoshonis and Utes") located in territory of Gosiats, west of Salt Lake, and perhaps identical with them. Shos.
Conerd Helene. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
Confederates. *See* Iroquois.
Congaree. South Carolina.
Connamoc (included) Corees). Irq.
Conoy. Alg.
Conza. *See* Kansa.
Cookkoo-oose. *See* Coos.
Cooniac. Chin?
Coosawda. Division of Creek confederacy. Musk.
Cooshattie. *See* Coosawda.
Coosaw. *See* Creek.
Coosuc. Alg.
Coosaw. *See* Creek.
Coos. Kus.
Cootenai. Kit.
Copalis. Chin.
Copaha. *See* Quapaw.
Copalux. *See* Copalis.
Copper Indians. 1. Tsaltsan-ottiné; 2. Ah-tena. Ath.
Coppermine Apaches (division of Apaches). Ath.
Coppermine Indians. *See* Tsaltsan-ottiné.
Coquille. Ath.
Coquin. *See* Tototin.
Coquilth. *See* Quacolth.
Coranine. *See* Coree.
Corbeaux. *See* Crow.
Corchaug. Alg.
Coree.
Coroa. Louisiana.
Cosnino. Yum.
Cosuthentun. Ath.
Cotorne. *See* Cootenai.
Cottonoi. *See* Cootenai.
Couata-soua. *See* Ottawa.
Coutonia. *See* Cootenai.

Couteaux. *See* Nicutamux.
Cowassayee. Shap?
Cow Creek Indians. *See* Hewut.
Cowichin. Salsh.
Coweta. Division of Creeks. Musk.
Cow. *See* Kansa.
Cowghalingen. *See* Khagantayakhunkhin.
Cowlitz. Salsh.
Cowwelth. Skitt.
Coyuklesatuch. *See* Howchuclisaht.
Coyoukon. *See* Koyukukh-otana.
Coyote. *See* Coyotero.
Coyotero (division of Apaches). Ath.
Cozaby. (division of Piutes east of Mono Lake, Nev.) Shos.
Crosswer. *See* Cumshawas?
Cuchan. *See* Yuma.
Cuelca-jenne (division of Apaches.) Between Pecos and Rio Grande Rivers.)
Cum Umbah. *See* Comumpah.
Cumshawas. Skitt.
Cuni. *See* Zuñi.
Cussetaw. Musk.
Cutsahnim. *See* Similkameen.
Cutgane. *See* Yuma.
Cruzado (Spanish name; doubtful), New Mexico.
Crow. 1. A Siouan tribe on Upper Missouri; 2. A synonym for Tutchohn-kutchin.
Daho-tena. Ath.
Deguthee-dinai. *See* Degothi-kutchin.
Dahcotah. *See* Sioux.
Daunkotapi. *See* Sioux.
Deer-horn Eskimo. *See* Naggeuktoomute.
Degothi-kutchin. Ath.
Delaware Confederacy, composed of the Minsi (Munsee, afterward separate), Unami, and Unalachtgo. Alg.
Des Chutes Indians. Collective for Wascos (Chin); Teninos and Warm Spring Indians. Shap.
Déterreur de Racine. *See* Digger.
Donginga. *See* Ta^{n}wa^{n}zhika.
Dog-rib Indians. *See* Thlingcha-tinneh.
Doquachabsh. Salsh.
Dotami. Upper Platte, and in mountains; supposed to be Comanches. Shos?
Digger, indefinite term applied to northwestern Shoshonian bands, and, also, to bands in California. Applied especially to the Hocanticar a

Dionondadie. *See* Tionontati.
Dixies. Probably misprint for Sixes. Ath.
Dog Soldiers. Band of Cheyennes. Alg.
Dtinne. *See* Athapascan family.
Dughdwabsh. *See* Dwamish.
Dughsocum. Salsh.
Dughwaha. Salsh.
Dusgeowa-ono. *See* Tuscarora.
Eagwe-Howe. *See* Iroquois.
Eaux. *See* Osage.
Eastern Sioux. *See* Santee Sioux.
Ebahamo. Texas.
Echeeloot (Washington Territory). Chin?
Eclikimo. *See* Eklikheeno.
Edchawtawhoot-tinneh (may be Daho-tena). Ath.
Edisto.
Eesteytoch. Haeltz.
Eel River Indians (division of Miamis). Alg.
Ehanktowana. *See* Yanktonais.
Ehateset. *See* Ayhuttisaht.
Ehonkeronon. *See* Algonquin (tribe).
Elati-Cherokee. *See* Lower Cherokee.
Elk Mountain Utes (included Seuvarits; division of Utes in Southeastern Utah). Shos.
Elwa. Salsh.
Erie. Irq.
Eriga. *See* Erie.
Eklikheeno. Kol.
Ekogmut. *See* Ikogmut.
Epicirinien. *See* Nipissing.
Eriehronnon. *See* Shawnee (used by Wyandots for Shawnees. Shea.)
Ererion. *See* Erie.
Erigoanna (Texas)?
Esaw. *See* Catawba.
Eskimauan family. Arctic coasts and islands of America.
Eskimantzik. *See* Eskimauan.
Esopus Indians (collective name for all the Munsees, except the Minnisinks). Alg.
Esquiate. *See* Hishquayaht.
Essenape. *See* Assiniboin?
Este-Muskokee. *See* Creek Confederacy.
Etakmur or Etakbush. Salsh.
Etchimin. Alg.
Ethen-eldeli. Ath.
Etonontathronnon. *See* Tionontati.
Ettchaottine. Ath.

Eucher (probably Yuquachee).
Euquache. *See* Yuquachee.
Euquatop Apaches (division of Apaches in Texas). Ath.
Eutaw. *See* Ute.
Ewinte. *See* Uintats.
Exeninuth. Haeltz.
Eyackimah. *See* Yakama tribe.
Farmington Indians. *See* Tunxis.
Fall Indians. *See* Grosventre.
Faraone. *See* Yuta-jenne.
Fire Nation. *See* Mascotin.
Fish Utahs (division of Utes, at Red Lake, Utah?). Shos.
Five Nations. *See* Iroquois.
Flatbow. *See* Cootenai.
Fishing Chukchis. *See* Yuit.
Flathead. Applied to different tribes in various parts of America, especially to the Salish proper; also to the Waxsaws, Choctaws, &c.
Fox. Alg.
Folle Avoine. *See* Menominee.
Foolish Folks. *See* Tutchohn-kutchin.
Folsavoin. *See* Menominee.
Fulawin. *See* Menominee.
Gahgwahgeonuh. *See* Neutral Nation.
Galice Creek Indians. *See* Taldushdun-dud-te.
Galzane. *See* Kuilchana.
Ganaweese. *See* Conoy.
Ganeaga-ono. *See* Mohawk.
Gaspesian (division of Micmacs). Alg.
Gemex. *See* Jemes.
Genesee. *See* Seneca.
Gens de Bouleaux. *See* Tennuth-kutchin.
Gens de Large. *See* Natsit-kutchin.
Gens de Milieu (probably Kutcha-kutchin).
Gens des Bois. 1. Haian-kutchin; 2. Abbato-tenah.
Gens des Buttes. *See* Tenan-kutchin.
Gens des Chaudieres. *See* Colville (1).
Gens des Feuilles. *See* Wahpeton.
Gens des Feuilles tirees. *See* Wahpacuta.
Gens des Foux. *See* Tutchohn-kutchin.
Gens des Prairies. *See* Mascotin.
Gens des Terres. Alg.
Gens du Lac. *See* Medawaconton.
Gens du Sang. 1. Foxes; 2. part of Nipissings.
Ggoneahseabneh. *See* Iroquois.
Gila Apaches. *See* Tjuiccu-jenne.
Giland. *See* Tjuiccu-jenne.

Gileno. *See* Tjuiccu-jenne.
Gogonin. *See* Cayuga.
Goiogoen. *See* Cayuga.
Goship. *See* Gosiats.
Goship Shoshonee. *See* Gosiats.
Gosha Ute. *See* Gosiats.
Gosh Yuta. *See* Gosiats.
Goshoot. *See* Gosiats.
Gosiats (collective term for several bands in Utah). Shos.
Goyogouin. *See* Cayuga.
Grandes Eaux. *See* Great Osage.
Grand Tuc. *See* Great Osage.
Green River Snake. *See* Washaiki.
Gros Ventres (collective term for the Minnetarees, northern Arapahoes, and Atsina).
Gros Ventres of the Missouri. *See* Minnetaree.
Gros Ventres of the Prairie. *See* Atsina.
Grovent. *See* Gros Ventres.
Guachule Province. Timu.?
Guale Province (Amelia Island, Fla.). Timu.?
Guandastogué. *See* Conestoga.
Guashilla. Haeltz.
Guyandot. *See* Wyandot.
Gweugweh-ono. *See* Cayuga.
Hackensack (division of the Unami). Alg.
Haeelbzuk (collective term for Haeltzukan family).
Hahatonwan. *See* Ojibwa.
Haian-kutchin. Ath.
Haida. *See* Skittagetan family.
Hama. *See* Huma.
Hamockhave. *See* Mojave.
Han-kutchin. *See* Haian-kutchin.
Hannakalal (doubtful). Salsh.
Hare Indians. *See* Kawcho-tinneh.
Hasatch (Pueblo village). Ker.
Hassinango. Irq.?
Hâstriryini. *See* Taensa.
Hatorask. *See* Hatteras.
Hatteras. Alg.
Hawalco. *See* Hualapai.
Haverstraw (part of the Unami). Alg.
Hemez. *See* Jemes.
Hennega. Kol.
Hewut. Ath.
Hickory Apache. *See* Tannah-shissen.
Hidatsa. *See* Minnetaree.

Hihighennimo. *See* Sans Puelles.
Hishquayaht. Wak.
Hitchitee (division of Creek confederacy). Musk.
Hocamish. Salsh.
Hocandikah. *See* Hocanticara.
Hocanticara. Shos.
Hochungara. *See* Winnebago.
Hodenosaunee. *See* Iroquois.
Hodesannogetau. *See* Onondaga.
Hogelander. *See* Nochpeem.
Hoh. Chimk.
Hoha. *See* Assiniboin.
Hohilpo Tushepaw. *See* Salish tribe.
Hokium. Salsh?
Hokwaits (Piute band). Shos.
Homamish. Salsh.
Honannehoont. *See* Seneca.
Hongwe-Ongwe. *See* Iroquois.
Honque-ronon (probably Algonquin 1). Alg.
Hooch. *See* Hoh.
Hoodnid. *See* Hunah.
Hoodsunu. Kol.
Hook (South Carolina).
Hoonah-kwahu. *See* Hunah.
Hooneak. *See* Hunah.
Hopi-Shinumo. *See* Moqui.
Horican (part of Mohegans, 3). Possibly a corruption of Hierocoyes or Iroquois).
Horn Mountain Indians. Ath.
Horoji. *See* Winnebago.
Hotangke. *See* Winnebago.
Hotawa. *See* Oto.
Houaguan. Skitt.
Houma. *See* Huma.
Housatonic. *See* Stockbridge Indians.
Howchuclisaht. Wak.
Hualapai. Yum.
Hudsunu. *See* Hoodsunu.
Hueco. *See* Waco.
Huitsla (52° to 55° British Columbia).
Hullooetell (on Clarke's Fork. Lewis & Clarke). Salsh?
Huma. Musk.
Humptulup. Salsh?
Hunacow. *See* Hunah.
Hunah. Kol.
Hunkpapa. *See* Uncpapa.

Hunna. *See* Hunah.
Hunxit (Houaguan?). Skitt.
Huron (1. A tribe forming the base of the modern Wyandots. 2. Synonym for Wyandot).
Husky. *See* Eskimauan family.
Hydah. *See* Skittagetan family.
Ichuarumpats (Piute band). Shos.
Icen-jenne (division of Apaches). Ath.
Ietan (general term for several Shoshonian bands, especially Washaiki and Comanches). Shos.
Ihanktonwan. *See* Yankton.
Ihanktonwanna. *See* Yanktonais.
Ikogmut. Esk.
Ikoklagmut (division of Ikogmut). Esk.
Illinois confederacy. Alg.
Imahklimut (division of Okeeogmut). Esk.
Incomecanetook. Salsh.
Ingaleet. *See* Kaiyuhkhotana.
Inglutaligemut (division of Mahlemut). Esk.
Inguhklimut. Esk.
Ini. *See* Ioni.
Inkalichljuaten (collective term for several Alaskan tribes). Ath.
Inkaliten (collective term for several Eskimauan and Athapascan tribes of Alaska).
Inkülüchlüate. *See* Inkalichljuaten.
Innuit. *See* Eskimauan family.
Inspellum. *See* Nespelum.
Insulaire. *See* Algonquin 1.
Intietook (division of Okinagans). Salsh.
Ioni. Cad.
Iowa. Su.
Iroquois confederacy. Irq.
Irrohatec. *See* Arrohattoc.
Isangyati. *See* Santee Sioux.
Isa-ttiné. Ath.
Ishquat. *See* Hishquayaht.
Iskousogo (may be Mascotin).
Isle de Pierre Indians. *See* Sinkiuse.
Isleta (name of two Pueblo towns in New Mexico and Texas). Tañ.
Issati. *See* Santee Sioux.
Itawan (S. C. 1707).
Itkalyaruin. *See* Kutcha-kutchin.
Iwillik. Esk.
Jacon. *See* Yacon.
Jatam. *See* Ietan.
Jaupim. *See* Yeopim.

Jecarilla. *See* Tannah-shissen.
Jegosasa. *See* Neutral Nation.
Jemes (Pueblo town). Tan.
Jennito. (An Iroquois tribe, perhaps Oneida.)
Jenontowano. *See* Seneca.
Jicarilla Apaches. *See* Tannah-shissen.
Jonie. *See* Ioni.
Joshua. Ath.
Jugelnuten. *See* Kaiyuhkhotana.
Junnachotana. *See* Unakhotana.
Junnakachotana. *See* Koyukukhotana.
Kaadgettee. Kol.
Kaaskaquatee. Kol.
Kadapaw (perhaps Catawba, *q. v.*).
Kadiakski. *See* Kaniagmut.
Kagataya-Koung'u. *See* Ununguniau family.
Kahkwah. *See* Neutral.
Kahneahka. *See* Mohawk.
Kaialigmut. Esk.
Kaiganskoi. *See* Kygahni.
Kaishadeh. *See* Tongas.
Kaivavwits. Piute band. Shos.
Kaiyuhkhotana. Ath.
Kaiyukakho-tana (part of Kaiyuhkhotana). Ath.
Kaka. *See* Cake.
Kalispelm. *See* Pend d' Oreille.
Kaljush. *See* Koluschan.
Kaluga. *See* Koluschan.
Kaniagmut. Esk.
Kamloops. Salsh.
Kanagist. *See* Kaniagmut.
Kanatshaganha. *See* Mohegan.
Kanawha. *See* Conoy.
Kangmaligmut. Esk.
Kaninahoick. *See* Caninahoic.
Kaninaveish. *See* Caninahoic.
Karweewee. *See* Artsmilsh.
Kansas. Su.
Kapaha. *See* Quapaw.
Kapa. *See* Quapaw.
Kappaw. *See* Quapaw.
Kaskaskia. Alg.
Kaskia. Heads of Platte, &c. Maybe a Comanche band.
Kataghayekiki. *See* Khagantayakhunkhin.
Kata-Kutchin. *See* Kutcha-Kutchin.
Katlawotset. *See* Killawat.

Katskill. *See* Catskill.
Kaviagmut. Esk.
Kaveak. *See* Kavaigmut.
Kaviazagemut (division of Kaviagmut). Esk.
Kaw. *See* Kansas.
Kawcho-tinneh. Ath.
Kauyaichits. Piute band. Shos.
Keats (Piute band). Shos.
Keauwee (S. C. 1701). May be a division of Cherokees.
Keawa. *See* Kiowa.
Kechumacarlo. Chmsy.
Kecotan. Alg.
Keechi. Cad.
Keechis. Chmsy.
Keekheatla. Chmsy.
Kegiktowrigemut (division of Unaligmut). Esk.
Kehk. *See* Cake.
Kelutsah. Chmsy.
Kemahwivi. *See* Chemehueva.
Kenai. *See* Athapascan family.
Kenaitse. *See* Knaiakhotana.
Kenaizer. *See* Athabascan.
Kenathtoix. Chmsy.
Kenawa. *See* Conay.
Kenayem. *See* Knaiakhotana.
Kenchenkieg. Chmsy.
Kenisteno. *See* Cree.
Kennebec. *See* Norridgewock.
Kera. *See* Queres Nation.
Kerokia. *See* Cahokia.
Ketandous. Chmsy.
Ketahhonneet. *See* Tongas.
Ketlitk kutchin. *See* Koyukukhotana.
Ketschet naer. *See* Ah-tena.
Ketoonocshelk. Chmsy.
Kettle Falls. *See* Colville tribe.
Ketwilkcipas. Chmsy.
Kewaughtchenunaugh. Salsh.
Khagantayakhunkhin. Unu.
Khionontaterrhonon. *See* Tionontati.
Khununah. Ath.
Kkgestayle-kke-ottine. *See* Athabasca.
Kiataw. *See* Coyotero.
Kichai. *See* Keechi.
Kichesipiirini. *See* Algonquin tribe.
Kichkakonerac. *See* Kiskakon.

Kicksatee. Kol.
Kicktawanc. *See* Kitchawong.
Kicopoux. *See* Kickapoo.
Kicktawanc. *See* Kitchawong.
Kidahnuts. *See* Tongas.
Kigikhkhum. Unu.
Kikhtogamut. *See* Shiwokugmut.
Kikiallu. Salsh.
Kilcatah. Chmsy.
Kilistinon. *See* Cree.
Kiliwatsal. *See* Killawat.
Kilkat. *See* Chimmesyanian family.
Killawat. Yak.
Killamuck. *See* Tillamook.
Kilsmaht. Wak.
Kimnepatoo. Esk.
Kingeegamut (division of Kaviagmut). Esk.
Kinai. *See* Knaiakhotana.
Kinamut. *See* Knaiakhotana.
Kinnawalax. Chmsy.
Kinroalax. *See* Kinnawalax.
Kious. *See* Sioux.
Kironona. *See* Carankawa.
Kiowa. Kiow.
Kishawin. Skitt.
Kiskakon. Alg.
Kispachalaidi. Chmsy.
Kispachlahts. *See* Kispachalaidi.
Kitchaclalth. Chmsy.
Kitchawong (part of Wappinger. 2). Alg.
Kitegue. Esk.
Kithahtla. *See* Keekheatla.
Kithateens. Chmsy.
Kitlan. Chmsy.
Kitlope. Chmsy.
Kitseelaiso. Chmsy.
Kitahon. Chmsy.
Kittamaat. Chmsy.
Kittear Eskimo. *See* Kittegarute.
Kittegarute. Esk.
Kittistzu. Chmsy.
Kitunaha. *See* Cootenai.
Kitwilcoits. Chmsy.
Kiwaa. *See* Kiowa.
Kittycatat. *See* Wichita.
Klahar. *See* Clahoos.

Klahohquaht. *See* Clahoquaht.
Klaizzart. *See* Clahosaht.
Klamath (of Oregon). Lut.
Kleneecate. *See* Koluschan.
Knaiakhotana. Ath.
Kniktagemut (division of Kaviagmut). Esk.
Knisteneaux. *See* Cree.
Koassati. *See* Coosawda.
Koeats. *See* Keats.
Kokwai-y-toch. Haeltz.
Kolchaina. *See* Kuilchana.
Koloshe. *See* Koluschan family.
Kolouche. *See* Koluschan family.
Kolshina. *See* Kuilchana.
Koltshane. *See* Kuilchana.
Koluschan family (coast of Southern Alaska and adjacent part of British America).
Konage. *See* Kaniagmut.
Kopagmut. Esk.
Koskiemo. Haeltz.
Kosukogemut (division of Ikogmut). Esk.
Kosunats (division of Utes). Shos.
Koumchaouas. *See* Cumshawas.
Kowagmut. *See* Kuagmut.
Koyukunskoi. *See* Koyukukhotana.
Koyugmut (division of Mahlemut). Esk.
Krih. *See* Cree.
Kuagmut. Esk.
Kuilchana (collective term for inland tribes of Alaska). Ath.
Kukuth-kutchin. *See* Tukkuth-kutchin.
Kullas Palus. *See* Pend d'Oreille.
Kullerspelm. *See* Pend d'Oreille.
Kungugemut (division of Mahlemut). Esk.
Kuschkukchwakmuten. *See* Kuskwogmut.
Kuskokwimen. *See* Kuskwogmut.
Kuskulchewak. *See* Kuskwogmut.
Kuskwogmut. Esk.
Kutani. *See* Cootenai.
Kutcha-kutchin. Ath.
Kuynkantsi. *See* Koynkukhotana.
Kwáda (division of Comanches). Shos.
Kwaiantikwokets (Piute band). Shos.
Kwaikmut (division of Kaviagmut). Esk.
Kwakiutl. *See* Quacolth.
Kwalhioqua. *See* Willopah.
Kwatumeta-tene. *See* Quatomah.

Kwehtlmamish. *See* Nughquetelbabish.
Kwichagmut (division of Oglemut). Esk.
Kwiengomats. (Piute band.) Shos.
Kwikhpagemut. *See* Ikogmut.
Kwithluagemut. *See* Ikogmut.
Kwiumpus. Shos.
Kycucut. *See* Kyoquaht.
Kygahni (collective term). Skitt.
Kygargey. *See* Kygahni.
Kyoquaht. Wak.
Labassa. *See* Sabassa.
Laekquelibla. Haeltz.
Lagotah. *See* Sioux.
Laguna (Pueblo town). Ker.
Lahanna. Salsh?
Lake Indians. *See* Senijextee.
Lapierre's House Indians. *See* Tukkuth-kutchin.
La Plaine Indians. *See* Bald-Head Indians.
Lartielo. *See* Spokan.
Leeshtelosh. Doubtful; head of Willamette River, Or.
Lenape. *See* Delawares.
Lenni-Lenape. *See* Delawares.
Lentis (Pueblo town; may be Nuestra Senora de los Angeles de Tecos).
Lepan. Ath.
Lilowat. Salsh.
Linneway. *See* Illinois confederacy.
Lipano. *See* Lepan.
Little Mistassini Indians. Alg.
Llanero. *See* Cuelca-jenne.
Lodalondak. *See* Adirondack.
Loquilt (Lilowat?) Salsh.
Los Lentes. *See* Lentis.
Los Luceros (Pueblo town). Tañ.
Lototen. *See* Tootootni.
Loucheux. *See* Kutchin.
Loup (1. Collective French term for Delawares, Mohegans, and connected tribes. 2. Part of Pawnees).
Lower Cherokees (part of Cherokees formerly on heads of Savannah River). Irq.
Lower Killamuc. *See* Yacon.
Lower Quarter (North Carolina, 1701).
Luckamute. Kalap.
Luckaso. Killamuc language. Lewis & Clarke.
Luckawi. Killamuc language. Lewis & Clarke.
Lucton. Killamuc language. Lewis & Clarke.
Lughseelee. Kol.

Lulanna. Skitt.
Lummi. Salsh.
Lutuami. *See* Klamath.
Macaw. Wak.
Machapunga. Alg.
Mackachack. *See* Mequachake.
Mackanotin. *See* Macnootini.
Mackenzie River Eskimo. *See* Kopagmut.
Macnootini. Ath.
Madowesian. *See* Sioux.
Maechachtinni. *See* Seneca.
Magemut. Esk.
Maha. *See* Omaha.
Mahackeno's tribe. Alg.
Mahaquase. *See* Mohawk.
Mahawha. *See* Ahwahawa.
Mahingan. *See* Mohegan.
Mahlemut. Esk.
Maiken. *See* Mohegan.
Makagmut (division of Ikogmut). Esk.
Makah. *See* Macaw.
Maleigmjuten. *See* Mahlemut.
Malimoot. *See* Mahlemut.
Malochee. *See* Mequachake.
Mamekoting (division of the Munsees). Alg.
Mandan. Su.
Mangoac. Irq?
Manhasset. Alg.
Manhattan. *See* Recgawawanc.
Mannahoac (tribe and confederacy).
Mannawousut. *See* Manosaht.
Manosaht. Wak.
Mansopelea. *See* Mousopelea.
Maqua. *See* Mohawk.
Maquachee. *See* Mequachake.
Maquintiquot. Alg.
Marespink. Alg.
Marhar. *See* Omaha.
Marhoo Chin.
Maricopa. Yum.
Marimuskeet. *See* Mattamuskeet.
Marlain. Probably Crow.
Marmalilacalla. Haeltz.
Maroa. *See* Tamaroa.
Mary's River Indians. *See* Saint Mary Indians.
Mascolitin. *See* Mascotin.

Mascotin. Alg.
Maskagau. *See* Maskego.
Maskego (division of Ojibwa). Alg.
Maskoki. *See* Creek confederacy.
Massachuset. Alg.
Massapequa. Alg.
Massawomec. *See* Iroquois.
Massetta. Skitt.
Massinacac. Irq.
Massit. *See* Massetta.
Mastincha. *See* Cree.
Matanwake. *See* Metoac.
Matchclat. *See* Muchlaht.
Matchedash Indians. *See* Missisauga.
Mathlanobe. *See* Multnomah.
Matinecock. Alg.
Matotantes. Probably Oto.
Mattamuskeet. *See* Machapunga.
Mattapanient (Maryland). Alg.
Mattaponi. Alg.
Mattasoon. *See* Ahwahawa.
Matuwack. *See* Metoac.
Mauquauwog. *See* Mohawk.
Mauvais Monde Indians. *See* Ettchaottine.
Mawatadan. *See* Mandan.
Mawatangna. *See* Mandan.
Mayganathicoise. *See* Mohegan.
McCedas. *See* Mandan.
Mdewakontonwan. *See* Medawaconton.
Meadow Indians. *See* Mascotin.
Meatwho. *See* Methow.
Mechkentowoon. Part of Mohegan 3. Alg.
Medawaconton. Part of Sioux. Su.
Meherrin. Irq.
Melicete. *See* Etchimin.
Menecowegee. *See* Minneconjou.
Mengwe. *See* Mingo.
Menominee.
Mentou. (French, doubtful.)
Menuache. *See* Muache.
Mequachake (division of Shawnees.) Alg.
Merric. *See* Meroke.
Meroke. Alg.
Mescalero. *See* Se-jenne.
Mescousing (probably Mascotin.)
Messenecz. *See* Fox.

Meteowwee. *See* Methow.
Methow. Salsh.
Metlahcatlah. Chmsy.
Metoac (collective term for Long Island tribes). Alg.
Meuache. *See* Muache.
Miami. Alg.
Michigamea. Alg.?
Michlait. *See* Muchlaht.
Micmac. Alg.
Miednoffskoi. *See* Ah-tena.
Mie-missouk. *See* Misonk.
Mikasuki. Musk.
Millbank Sound Indians (collective term for several Haeltzukan tribes). Haeltz.
Mimbre. *See* Iccu-jenne.
Mimbreno. *See* Iccu-jenne.
Mingo. 1. Synonym for Iroquois; 2. detached band of Iroquois; 3. synonym for Conestoga.
Minneconjou (division of Teton Sioux). Su.
Minnekenozzo. *See* Minneconjou.
Minnetaree. *See* Hidatsa.
Minnetarees of Fort de Prairie. *See* Atsina.
Minneway. *See* Illinois.
Minnisink (division of the Munsees). Alg.
Minocantong. *See* Medawaconton.
Minqua. *See* Conestoga.
Minsi. *See* Munsee.
Miseequigwelis. Salsh.
Miskaiwhu. Salsh.
Miskauki. *See* Fox.
Misonk. Salsh?
Missisauga. Alg.
Mississippi Sioux. *See* Santee Sioux.
Missouria. Su.
Mithouic. *See* Methow.
Mnacadeus. *See* Mandan.
Moapariats (Piute band). Shos.
Mobilian. Musk.
Moccasins-with-holes. *See* Broken Moccasin Indians.
Modoc. Lut.
Moelobite (doubtful). Musk?
Moguino (Pueblo village). Keres.
Mohahoe. *See* Mojave.
Mohave. *See* Mojave.
Mohawk (1. an Iroquois tribe; 2. synonym for Iroquois confederacy). Irq.

Mohegan (1. a tribe in Connecticut; 2. a tribe on the Hudson River; 3. a group of tribes on and near Hudson River, including 2; 4. collective term for Algonquian bands of Hudson River and Southwestern New England). Alg.

Mohemencho. Irq.?

Mohuache. *See* Muache.

Moki. *See* Moqui.

Molalla. Wail.

Mole-Alleg. *See* Molalla.

Molel. *See* Molalla.

Monacan tribe and confederacy. Irq.?

Monahassano. Irq.?

Monasiccapano. Irq.?

Montagnais (1. collective term for Algonquian bands, northeast of Ottawa River, Canada; 2. collective term for several Northwestern Athapascan tribes).

Montauk. Alg.

Montowese's tribe. Alg.

Moouchat. Wak.

Moquats (not Nogwats) Piute band. Shos.

Moqui. Shos.

Moratoc. Alg?

Morautacund. Alg.

Mosette. *See* Massetta.

Mouisa (French; doubtful).

Mountaineer. *See* Montagnais 1.

Mountain Indians (1. Tutchohn-kutchin; 2. Daho-tena).

Mountain-men. *See* Tenan-kutchin.

Mountain Sheep Eaters. *See* Tucarica.

Mouringan. *See* Mohegan.

Mousopelea. Lower Mississippi river.

Movwiats (Piute band). Shos.

Mowatchit. *See* Moouchat.

Mowiats. *See* Movwiats.

Moyawans. Alg.

Muache (division of Utes). Shos.

Muchlaht. Wak.

Muckleshoot (collective term for bands on Muckleshoot Reservation). Salsh.

Multnomah. Chin.

Mummockahavi. *See* Mojave.

Munsee (one of the three divisions of the Delawares and afterward a distinct tribe). Alg.

Murtilpar. Haeltz.

Muscodainsug. *See* Mascotin.

Muscogee (1. The chief division of the Creek confederacy; 2. Synonym for the Creek confederacy.) Musk.
Musquaki. *See* Fox.
Musquotan. *See* Mascotin.
Muzcalero. *See* Se-jenne.
Naanee. *See* Nehaunee.
Naaneeaaghee. Kol.
Naansi (French, 1680).
Naas. *See* Nass.
Nabedatche. Cad.
Nabiltse. Ath.
Nabiri (French, 1680).
Nacogdoches. Cad.
Nacook. *See* Sowhegan.
Naelim. *See* Nehalim.
Nagailer. Ath.
Naggeuktormut. Esk.
Nauni. *See* Comanche.
Nalalsemoch. Haeltz.
Namanamin. Kalap?
Namaoskeag. Alg.
Namasket. Alg.
Nambe (Pueblo town). Tan.
Namollo. *See* Yuit.
Namoit. Kalap.
Nanaimo. Salsh.
Nanoos. Haeltz.
Nansamund. Alg.
Nantautacund. Alg.
Nanticoke. Alg.
Nanzatico. *See* Nantautacund?
Narcoctaw. Haeltz.
Nargota. *See* Sioux.
Narraganset. Alg.
Nasal. Chin.
Nascapee. Alg.
Nascotin. Ath.
Nascud. *See* Nascotin.
Nashua. Alg.
Nass (collective term for several Chimmesyanian tribes). Chmsy.
Nassoni. Cad.
Natacook. *See* Sowhegan.
Natage (division of Apaches). Ath.
Natche. Natch.
Natche-kutchin. *See* Natsit-kutchin.
Natchitoche. Cad.

Nation de Feu. *See* Mascotin.
Nation de l'Isle. *See* Algonquin tribe.
Nation du Petun. *See* Tionontati.
Nation du Porc-pèiè. Alg.
Natliantin. Ath.
Natootetain (may be Ntshaautin). Ath.
Natsit-kutchin. Ath.
Natuessuag. *See* Sioux.
Naudowessie. *See* Sioux.
Naus (Maryland). Alg.
Nauset. Alg.
Nauwanatats (Piute band). Shos.
Nawaa (division of Mohegans, 3). Alg.
Naweetee. Hailtz.
Navajo. Ath.
Navesink (division of the Unami). Alg.
Necariage. *See* Wyandot.
Nechacokee (may be Ochechole). Chin?
Necomanchee. Chin.
Necoon. Skitt.
Neculta. *See* Taculta.
Neeardeondargowar. *See* Oneida.
Neecelowes. *See* Neeslous.
Neeslous. Chmsy.
Neeutubvig. Salsh?
Neewamish. Salsh.
Nehalim. Salsh.
Nehaunee (1. Collective term for a group of Athapascan tribes. 2. Nehaunees of Chilkaht River, part of Khununah. 3. Synonym for Ahtena). Ath.
Nehawretawgo. *See* Oneida.
Nehiro-irini. Alg.
Nemarh. *See* Marhoo.
Nemue. *See* Comanche.
Ne Perce. *See* Nez Perce.
Nepicinqui. *See* Nipissing.
Nesaquake. Alg.
Nespelum. Salsh.
Nespod. Haeltz?
Nestucca. Salsh.
Netchillik. Esk.
Neuchadlit. *See* Noochahlaht.
Neuchallet. *See* Noochahlaht.
Neus Indians. *See* Neusioc.
Neusioc. Alg.
Neutral Nation. Irq.

Neuwittie. *See* Naweetee.
Newchema. *See* Nuchima.
Neweetg. *See* Naweetee.
Newhawtehtahgo. *See* Oneida.
Newicargut. Ath.
Newichawanoc. Alg.
Neyetse-kutshi. *See* Natsit-kutchin.
Nez Perce (1. The Shahaptin proper; 2. The Caddoes; 3. The Iowas). Shap.
Niantic (two tribes, eastern and western). Alg.
Nibissirinien. *See* Nipissing.
Nickomin. *See* Necomanchee.
Nicoutamuch. Salsh.
Nicozliautin. Ath.
Nicutamux. *See* Nicoutamuch.
Nightan. Skitt.
Nijora. Near head of Gulf of California.
Nijuni. *See* Comanche.
Nikhukhnin. Unu.
Nilco Province. Arkansas.
Nimkish. Haeltz.
Ninstance. *See* Hunxit.
Nipegon. *See* Winnebago.
Nipissing. Alg.
Nipmuc. Alg.
Nisqualli. Salsh.
Nitchihi. *See* Kiowa.
Nittinaht. Wak.
Noache (division of Utes). Shos.
Noahha. Salsh.
Nochpeem (division of Wappinger, 2). Alg.
Nocochtank. Alg.
Nogwats (Piute band). Shos.
Nogwuhmut (division of Yuit). Esk.
Nohannie. *See* Nehaunee.
Nomenuche. *See* Weminuche.
Nominie. *See* Oonawmanient.
Nönstöki. *See* Nestucca.
Noochahlaht. Wak.
Nooknachamish. Salsh.
Nooksahk. Salsh.
Nooltenatini. Ath.
Nooltonatria. *See* Nooltenatini.
Noothum. Salsh.
Nootka. *See* Yuclulaht.
Norridgewock. Alg.

Northern Indians. *See* Athabasca.
Nottowa. Irq.
N'Pochle. *See* Sans Puelles.
N'quutlmamish (probably Quehtlmamish).
Nsietshawus. *See* Tillamook.
Ntshaautin. Ath.
Nuaguntits (Piute band). Shos.
Nuchusk (probably Chugachigmut).
Nudarcha. *See* Missouria.
Nuestra Señora de Belem. *See* Belem.
Nuestra Señora de la Asunpcion de Zia. *See* Silla.
Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Pojuaque. *See* Pojuaque.
Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Zuñi. *See* Zuñi.
Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Tecos (Pueblo town).
Nuestra Señora de Los Dolores de Sandia. *See* Sandia.
Nughlemmy. *See* Lummi.
Nugh-quetelbabish. Salsh.
Nukhlummi. *See* Lummi.
Nuklukayette (probably part of the Tenan-kutchin or Kutcha-kutchin). Ath.
Nukmut (part of Kaviagmut). Esk.
Nulaautin. Ath.
Nulato. *See* Nulato-khotana.
Nulato-khotanaana (division of Kaiyuhkhotana). Ath.
Numa. *See* Shoshonian family.
Numepo. *See* Nez Perce.
Nunatogmut. Esk.
Nunatungmeun. *See* Nunatogmut.
Nundawaono. *See* Seneca.
Nundawaronoh. *See* Seneca.
Nunivak people. *See* Magemut.
Nushagagmut. Esk.
Nusklaiyum. *See* Clallam.
Nussamec. Alg.
Nutachi. *See* Missouria.
Nuwukmut. Esk.
Nuwungmeun. *See* Nuwukmut.
Okachoy-Atte. *See* Alabama.
Oakinacken. *See* Okinagan.
Ochangra. *See* Winnebago.
Ochatequin. *See* Huron.
Ocki Piute (Piute band). Shos.
Ogalla. *See* Oglala.
Oglala (part of Teton Sioux).
Oglemut. Esk.
Ogulmut. *See* Oglemut.

Ohiaht. Wak.
Oiatuch. *See* Ohiaht.
O-i-clela. Haeltz.
Oiagouin. *See* Cayuga.
Ojibwa. Alg.
Ojo Caliente. 1. Zuñi village. Zun. 2. Warm Spring Apaches. Ath.
Okandanda. See Oglala.
Okani. *See* Kansa.
Okeeognńut. Esk.
Okinagan. Salsh.
Oknaka. *See* Oglala.
Omaha. Su.
Onayalekaono. *See* Oneida.
Oncpapa. *See* Uncpapa.
Ondalaumak. *See* Ottawa.
Oneida. Irq.
Oneyyatecaronoh. *See* Oneida.
Ongwe-Honwe. *See* Iroquois.
Onieletoch. Haeltz.
Oniongouen. *See* Cayuga.
Oniotaaug. *See* Oneida.
Oniouenronnon. *See* Cayuga.
Onkdaka. *See* Oglala.
Onneyut. *See* Oneida.
Onnogante. *See* Oneida.
Onnontae-ronnon. *See* Onondaga.
Onnontagué. *See* Onondaga.
Onondaga, Irq.
Onorochrhonon. *See* Oneida.
Ontationne. *See* Tionontati.
Ontponea. Irq. ?
Ontonagannha. *See* Erie.
Ookjoolik. Esk.
Oonawmanient. Alg.
Ooquesiksillik. Esk.
Ootlashoot Tushepaw (Lewis & Clarke). Salsh.
Opanango. *See* Micmac.
Opechisaht. Wak.
Opecluset. *See* Opechisaht.
Opelusa, Louisiana.
Openagi. *See* Abnaki.
Opossian. Alg.
Oquaga (division of Oneidas). Irq.
Orquisaco. Cad.
Orunge (collective for Delawares, Mohegans, and connections). Alg.

Osage. Su.
Osaukee. *See* Sac.
Oshawanong. *See* Shawnee.
Osinpoille. *See* Assiniboin.
Osochi. *See* Uzutinhe.
Osotchoue. *See* Uzutiuhe.
Osottoez. *See* Uzutiuhe.
Ossipee. Alg.
Ossnobian. *See* Assiniboin.
Otali-Cherokee. *See* Upper Cherokee.
Oto. Su.
Otontanta. *See* Oto.
Ottare-Cherokee. *See* Upper Cherokee.
Ottawa. 1. An Algonquin tribe; 2. Collective name for Indians o Ottawa River; 3. Incorrectly applied to the Otoes.
Ottoe. *See* Oto.
Ouachita. *See* Washita.
Ouachtenon. *See* Wea.
Ouakich. *See* Wakashan.
Ouaonakecinatouek. *See* Huron.
Ouasash. *See* Osage.
Ouatenon. *See* Wea.
Oubenaki. *See* Abnaki.
Ouchipawha. *See* Ojibwa.
Ouchuchlisit. *See* Howchuclisaht.
Ouendat. *See* Huron.
Ouenrohronnon. *See* Wenro-rons.
Ougatanon. *See* Wea.
Ouisconsin. Mascotin?
Oumalominec. *See* Menominee.
Ounepigon. *See* Winnebago.
Ousasoy. *See* Osage.
Oustac (may be Westo).
Outagami. *See* Fox.
Outeoua. *See* Ottawa.
Outtoaet. *See* Ottawa.
Ouyape. *See* Quapaw.
Overhill Cherokees. *See* Upper Cherokees.
Owenunga. *See* Abnaki.
Owillapsh. *See* Willopah.
Oyaudah. *See* Cherokee.
Oyatoh-ono. *See* Cherokee.
Ozenbogue (French, 1675; doubtful).
Ozini. Alg.
Pacaha. *See* Quapaw.
Pacao (Texas).

Pachany. *See* Nochpeem.
Pachenaht. Wak.
Pachimi. *See* Nochpeem.
Padouca. *See* Comanche.
Pagaits (Piute band). Shos.
Pagan. *See* Piegan.
Pagayuats (Gosiats band, not the Pagaits or Paguits). Shos.
Pagout. *See* Piute.
Paguits (Piute band, not Pagaits). Shos.
Pahkee. *See* Atsina.
Pahmete (said to be part of Utes). Shos.
Pahoja. *See* Iowa.
Pah Utah. *See* Piute.
Pahvant. Shos.
Pailsh (probably Copalis).
Paiute. *See* Piute.
Pajalat (Texas).
Palaquesson (French, lower Mississippi River region).
Palenachendchiesktajeet. *See* Iroquois.
Pallalt (British Columbia). Salsh?
Palletto-palla. *See* Paloos.
Paloos. Shap.
Palux. *See* Copalis.
Paluxie. *See* Biloxi.
Pamacaeac. Alg.
Pamlico. Alg.
Pampticough. *See* Pamlico.
Pamunki. Alg.
Panaiti. *See* Bannock.
Panamints (Piute division). Shos.
Pané. *See* Wichita.
Pangkaw. *See* Ponca.
Panie. *See* Pawnee.
Pamnionkee. *See* Pawnee.
Panka. *See* Ponca.
Papabi-ootam. *See* Papago.
Papago. Pim.
Papinachois. Alg.
Paranagats. Piute band. Shos.
Parant Ute (probably Pahvant).
Paroomporiats, (Piute band). Shos.
Parcomyats (not Paroompaiats). Piute band. Shos.
Parushapats (Piute band). Shos.
Paruguns (Piute band). Shos.
Pascagula. Musk.
Pascatoe (may be Patapsco). Alg.

Pasciotoe (may be Patapsco). Alg.
Paspatank. Alg.
Paspehay. Irq?
Paspikaivats (Piute band). Shos.
Passamaquoddy. Alg.
Pastoligmut (division of Unaligmut). Esk.
Patapsco. Alg.
Patcheena. *See* Pachenaht.
Patchoag. Alg.
Pateskeet. *See* Poteskeet
Pa Uche. *See* Piute.
Paugusset. *See* Wepawaug.
Paumanake. *See* Metoac.
Paunak. *See* Bannock.
Paunch Indians. *See* Gros Ventres.
Pautah. *See* Piute.
Pautequami. *See* Pottawotomi.
Paviotso. *See* Piute.
Pawnee (1. Pawnees proper; 2. Sometimes used for Arikara). Cad.
Pawnee-Pict. *See* Wichita.
Pawtucket (tribe and confederacy). Alg.
Payuche. *See* Piute.
Peanguichia. *See* Piankishaw.
Peccos. *See* Pecos.
Pecos (Pueblo town). Tan.
Pedee. South Carolina.
Pelloatpalla Chopunnish. *See* Paloos.
Pelone (part of Apaches). Ath.
Pend d'Oreille. Salsh.
Pend d'Oreille of the Upper Lake. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
Pennacook. Alg.
Penobscot. Alg.
Peoria. Alg.
Pequawket. Alg.
Pequot. Alg.
Perquiman. Alg.
Perrian. *See* Peoria.
Petite Nation. Alg.
Petun. *See* Tionontati.
Petuneux. *See* Tionontati.
Pey Ute. *See* Piute.
Piankatank. Alg.
Piankishaw. Alg.
Pichena. (Perhaps Pecana).
Picuris (Pueblo town). Tan.

Pict (perhaps Piccawillani band of Miamis; may be Piqua Shawnees or Piankishaws).
Piegan (part of Satsika).
Pierruiats (Gosiats band). Shos.
Pikakwanarats (division of Utes). Shos.
Pikmiktaligmut (division of Unaligmut). Esk.
Pima. Pim.
Pinal. *See* Pinaleño.
Pinaleño (division of Apaches). Ath.
Pinal Llano. *See* Pinaleño.
Pintiats (Piute band). Shos.
Piro (1. Language of Sinecu Pueblo, Mexico. Tan. 2. Used as synonym for people of Taos Pueblo). Tañ.
Piscataqua. Alg.
Pisquows. Salsh.
Pissasec. Alg.
Pitalec. Coah.
Piucha (probably Piute).
Piute (collective term for a number of bands in and bordering upon Nevada and Utah; relationship not yet defined). Shos.
Pocomtacook. Alg.
Pocumtuck. *See* Pocomtacook.
Podunk. Alg.
Pohoji. *See* Shoshoni.
Pojuaque (Pueblo town). Tan.
Pokanoket. *See* Wampanoag.
Ponashita. *See* Bannock.
Ponca. Su.
Poncarar. *See* Ponca.
Ponus' tribe. Alg.
Poquonnuc. Alg.
Porcupine Nation. *See* Nation du Porc-èpiè.
Porteur. *See* Taculli.
Poruche. *See* Weminuche.
Potano's tribe. Timu.
Potatuc. Alg.
Poteskeet. Alg.
Potomac. Alg.
Pottawotomi. Alg.
Poualak. *See* Assiniboin.
Poue. *See* Pottawotomi.
Povuate (Pueblo village). Ker.
Powhatan (tribe and confederacy). Alg.
Puanag. *See* Sioux.
Puant. *See* Winnebago.
Pudding River Indians. *See* Ahantchuyuk.

Pueblo (collective for pueblo building Indians in the southwest part of the United States).
Punashly. *See* Bannock.
Puncha. *See* Ponca.
Puyallup. Salsh.
Premorski. *See* Ikogmut.
Primoski. *See* Ikogmut.
Pshwanwappam. *See* Yakama tribe.
Pyede. *See* Piede.
Quackoll. *See* Quacolth.
Quacolth (1. A tribe; 2. A collective term for tribes of same language). Haeltz.
Quactos. Skitt?
Quaks'namish. *See* Squoxon.
Quainoo (may be Quanee).
Quaitso. Salsh.
Quanee. Skitt?
Quanoatinna. *See* Caddo tribe.
Quantlen. Salsh.
Quapaw. Su.
Quaquidto (Vancouver Island, possibly Kyoquaht). Wak?
Quatomah. Ath.
Quatoghie. *See* Wyandot.
Quatouwa. *See* Quatomah.
Quatsinu. Haeltz.
Quarreler. *See* Kutchin.
Quawgoult. See Quacolth.
Quazacmash. Salsh.
Queah. Skitt.
Queets. *See* Quaitso.
Quehaneeculta. Haeltz.
Quehaquacolt. Haeltz.
Quehmamish. Salsh.
Quelanbuheche (French, 1675, doubtful).
Quelaptonlilt. Salsh?
Quenaitsath (may be Kwāāksat band of Quillehutes).
Queniult. Salsh.
Quentleahmish (may be Quehtlmamish). Salsh.
Queou Coupé. *See* Kiskakon.
Quera. *See* Queres.
Querepisa. *See* Acolipissa.
Queres (a Pueblo tribe, chief town San Domingo; probably included all towns of the same language). Ker.
Querquelin. Chin.
Queugue. *See* Cayuga.
Quiahanles. Skitt.

Quiarlpi. *See* Colville tribe.
Quicsultinut. Hailtz.
Quigate (may be Quapaw).
Quillequaqua. *See* Willopah.
Quinaitle. *See* Queniult.
Quinet (French, 1675, Texas coast or vicinity).
Quinipissa. *See* Acolapissa.
Quinnechant (may be Quenaitsath). Salsh?
Quinnipiac. Alg.
Quioucohanoc. Alg.
Quoaqui (French, 1675, western gulf region).
Rapid Indians. *See* Grosventre.
Rappahanoc. Alg.
Raritan (division of the Unami). Alg.
Rascal. *See* Rogue River Indians.
Rat River Indians. *See* Vunta-kutchin.
Rat tribes (on Koo and Kuprianoff Ids.). May be Hoodsunoo or Cake.
Rat Indians. *See* Tukkuth-kutchin; probably also used for Vunta-kutchin.
Recgawawanc (division of Wappinger 2). Alg.
Rechahecrian (probably Cherokee).
Red-fish Indians. *See* Sluacus-tinneh.
Red-knife Indians. *See* Tsaltsanottine.
Ree. *See* Arikara.
Renard. *See* Fox.
Rhachoabish. Salsh.
Rhagenratka. *See* Neutral Nation.
Rhea. *See* Arikara.
Riccaree. *See* Arikara.
Riccohockan (probably Cherokee).
Riguehronon. *See* Erie.
River Indians (1. Collective term for Indians on lower Connecticut River; 2. Collective term for Indians on Hudson River; 3. Synonym for Mississangas). Alg.
Robbers. *See* Bannock.
Rocky Mountain Indians. *See* Daho-tena.
Rogue Indians (collective term for Indians on Rogue River, Oregon). Ath.
Rogue River Indians. *See* Rogue Indians.
Rootdigger (an indefinite term, about identical with Bannock or Piute). Shos.
Roundhead. *See* Tete de Boule.
Saamena. *See* Nicutamux.
Sabassa. Chmsy.
Sac. Alg.
Sachimer. *See* Sacumehu.

Sacmeuh. *See* Sacumehu.
Sacumehu. Salsh.
Sacbush. Salsh.
Sacoqui. *See* Sokokee.
Sahaptin. *See* Nez Perce.
Sahehwamish (probably Sahanamish). Salsh.
Sahmamish. Salsh.
Sahwaunoo. *See* Shawnee.
Saint Francis (chiefly Abnakis). Alg.
Saint Helena (South Carolina).
Saint Mary's. Kalap.
Saint Regis (secondary tribe). Irq.
Saki. *See* Sac.
Salish. Salsh.
Salteur: (1. Part of Ojibwa; 2. Used for Ojibwa). Alg.
Salt Lake Diggers. *See* Hocanticara.
Samdan. Kol.
Samilkamuigh. *See* Similkameen.
Samish. *See* Salsh.
Sampich. *See* Sanpits.
Sampichya. *See* Sanpits.
San Augustin del Isleta. *See* Isleta.
San Buena Ventura de Cochiti. *See* Cochiti.
Sandia (Pueblo town). Tan.
San Diego de Jemes. *See* Jemes.
San Diego de Tesuque. *See* Tesuque.
San Domingo (Pueblo town). Ker.
San Estevan de Acoma. *See* Acoma.
Sanetch. Salsh?
San Felipe (Pueblo town). Ker.
San Francisco de Nambe. *See* Nambe.
San Geronimo de Taos. *See* Taos.
Sanhican: (1. Raritan; 2. Used for Mohawk).
San Josef de la Laguna. *See* Laguna.
San Juan de los Caballeros. *See* San Juan.
San Lorenzo de Picuris. *See* Picuris.
Sanpede. *See* Sanpits.
San Pedro Indians (Texas).
Sanpits (division of Utes). Shos.
Sans Puelles. Salsh.
Santa Ana (Pueblo town). Ker.
Santa Clara (Pueblo town). Ker.
Santee (South Carolina).
Santee Sioux (collective term for eastern Sioux). Su.
Santiam: (1. A tribe of the Waiilatpuan family; 2. Collective term for Santiam proper and Ahalpam).

Santo Domingo. *See* San Domingo.
San Tomas de Abiquiu. *See* Abiquiu.
Sap. *See* Saponi.
Saponi. Su?
Saque. *See* Sac.
Sarci. *See* Cheraw.
Sarapina. Alg.
Sarlisto. *See* Spokan.
Sarsi. *See* Sursee.
Sasitka. *See* Satsika.
Satcap (perhaps Seapcat).
Satchet. *See* Scadjat.
Satana. *See* Shawnee.
Satsall. Salsh.
Satsika. Alg.
Sauk. *See* Sac.
Saukaulutuc. Skitt?
Saultern 1. Division of Ojibwa; 2. Ojibwa. Alg.
Sauwontiats (Piute band). Shos.
Savannah: (1. Indians on Savannah River; 2. General term for Prairie Indians in different regions; 3. Synonym for Shawnee).
Savinnar (Vancouver Island).
Savannuca. *See* Savanogee.
Sawanogee (part of Shawnees living with Creeks). Alg.
Sawcesaw-tinneh. *See* Athabasca.
Sayhaymamish (probably Sahmamish). Salsh.
Sayoustla. *See* Siuslaw.
Sbalush. Salsh.
Schaghticoke. *See* Scaticook.
Scaticook (secondary tribe). Alg.
Scheetswish. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
Schissatuck. *See* Seshaht.
Schitcha. *See* Sitka.
Schitsui. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
S'Clallam. *See* Clallam.
Scodamish (perhaps Squadabsh q. v.).
Schoomadit (Vancouver Island).
Schwogelpi. *See* Colville tribe.
Sdodohobish. Salsh.
Sdoqualbich. *See* Snoqualmi.
Sdoqualbush. *See* Snoqualmi.
Seapcat. Salsh.
Secamish. Salsh.
Secatoag. Alg.
Secatquonay (probably Sitka q. v.).
Sechelt (British Columbia).

Secotan. Alg.
Secowocomoco. Alg.
Sedentary Chukchis. *See* Yuit.
Seepohs-haniu-makakee. *See* Mandan.
Segata-jenne (division of Apaches). Ath.
Segwallitsu. Salsh.
Se-jenne (division of Apaches). Ath.
Selawigmut (division of Kuagmut). Esk.
Seminole. Musk.
Seneca. Irq.
Senijextee. Salsh.
Sequin. Alg.
Seretee. *See* Santee.
Seshaht. Wak.
Sessitong. *See* Sisseton.
Setauket. Alg.
Seunowkahtah. *See* Onondaga.
Seuvarits (division of Utes). Shos.
Seviche. *See* Shivwits.
Sewee (South Carolina).
Shackahonea. Irq.
Shakie (perhaps Sac).
Shaktoligmut (division of Mahlemut). Esk.
Shalattoo. Salsh.
Shallee. *See* Ootlashoot Tushepaw.
Shanwappom. *See* Yakama tribe.
Sharha. *See* Cheyenne.
Shastacosta. Ath.
Shaway. *See* Cheyenne.
Shawnees. Alg.
Sheastuckle (probably Siuslaw).
Shebasha. *See* Sabassa.
Sheberetche. *See* Seuvarits.
Shechart. *See* Seshaht.
Shemelakomuch. *See* Similkameen.
Shenoma. *See* Moqui.
Sheep Indian. *See* Abbato-tenah.
Sheepeater. *See* Tucarica.
Sheshapootosh. *See* Nascapee.
Sheshatapooshoish. *See* Nascapee.
Shetimasha. Chit.
Shewhapmuth. *See* Shooshwap.
Shirrydika 1 (division of Washaiki); 2 *See* Arapho.
Shienne. *See* Cheyenne.
Shimaiwiva. *See* Chemehueva.
Shinnecock. Alg.

Shinumo. *See* Moqui.
Shis Inday (used for Apache, but probably Tannah-shissen). Ath.
Shistacoostee. *See* Shastacosta.
Shiverets. *See* Seuvarits.
Shivwits. Shos.
Shiwi. *See* Zuñi.
Shoalwater Bay. *See* Artsmilsh.
Shoccori (North Carolina).
Shockey (perhaps Sac).
Shoe Indians. *See* Ahwahawa.
Shomamish. Salsh.
Shoneanawetowah. *See* Cayuga.
Shooshwap. Salsh.
Shoshokie. *See* Tussawehe.
Shoshoni. *See* Washaiki.
Shoshoteos. *See* Tussawehe.
Shonagan. Skitt.
Shottmamish. Salsh.
Shoto. Chin?
Shouaguan. Skitt.
Shyik. Shap.
Shwoyelpi. *See* Colville tribe.
Siaywa. Shap.
Sicaog. Alg.
Sicanee. *See* Thekenneh.
Sickename. *See* Seguin.
Sicnahuttee. Kol.
Sierra Blanca (division of Apaches). Ath.
Sikseso-tene. *See* Sixes.
Siksikhoa. *See* Satsika.
Silela (Oregon).
Silla (Pueblo town). Ker.
Similkameen. Salsh.
Sinniker. *See* Seneca.
Sinakemish. Salsh.
Sinipoual. *See* Sans Puelles.
Sinnager. *See* Seneca.
Sinniki. *See* Seneca.
Sinkiuse. Salsh.
Sinpavelish. *See* Sans Puelles.
Sinpohellechach. *See* Sans Puelle.
Sinselan. *See* Siuslaw.
Sinspeelish. *See* Nespelum.
Sintsink (division of Wappingers 2). Alg.
Sisseton (division of Sioux). Su.
Sistasoone. *See* Sisseton.

Sitka: (1. A Koluschan tribe; 2. Incorrectly used for Satsika).
Sitka-quonay. *See* Sitka.
Sitkhinskoi. *See* Koluschan family.
Sitleece (British Columbia). Ath?
Siuslaw. Yak.
Siwanoy (division of Wappingers 2). Alg.
Siwinowe. *See* Shawnee.
Sixes. Ath.
Six Nations. *See* Iroquois.
Skaddal. Salsh?
Skadjat. Salsh.
Skaget. *See* Skadjat.
Skainamish. Salsh.
Skamoynumach (division of Okinagans-Ross). Salsh.
Skat-kwahn. *See* Skut-kwahn.
Skatkmischi. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
Skeawamish or Skeywhamish (same?). Salsh.
Skedan. Skitt.
Skeetsomish (may be Cœur d'Alene).
Skena. (Collective.) Chmsy.
Sketch-hugh. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
Skilloot (Lewis & Clarke). Chin.
Skinpaw. Sha?
Skitsaih. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
Skittagat. Skitt.
Skittega. *See* Skittagats.
Skodamish. Salsh.
Skoffie. *See* Nascapee.
Skokomish. Salsh.
Skopamish. Salsh.
Skoylpeli. *See* Colville tribe.
Skuestanajump (probably Sk'tahlejum). Salsh.
Skit-kwahn. Kol.
Sk'tahlejum. Salsh.
Skwale. *See* Nisqualli.
Slavè. *See* Ettcha-ottine.
Slave Indians: (1. Acheto-tinneh; 2. Collective. Ath.
Slowercuss-Dinai. *See* Sluacus-tinneh.
Sluacus-tinneh. Ath.
S'Magemut. *See* Magemut.
Smes. *See* Smeush.
Smeush. Salsh.
Snake (general term for northern Shoshonian bands, especially the Washaiki and Bannocks). Shos.
Snohomish. Salsh.
Snoqualamuke. *See* Snoqualmi.

Snoquamish. Salsh.
Soak. Salsh.
Sobabruc. Salsh.
Sockamuke. Salsh.
Sogup (division of Utes). Shos.
Sokokee. Alg.
Songish. Salsh.
Sonnontouan. *See* Seneca.
Sonnontoue-ronnon. *See* Seneca.
Sonushogwatowar. *See* Cayuga.
Soosooit (collective). Esk.
Soquatuck. *See* Sokokee.
Sorcier. *See* Nipissing.
Sorsi. *See* Sursee.
Sotto. *See* Ojibwa.
Souriquois. *See* Micmac.
Soulier Noir. *See* Ahwahawa.
Souteu. *See* Ojibwa.
Southois. *See* Uzutiuhe.
Sowhegan. Alg.
Soyitinu. Haeltz.
Spokan. Salsh.
Squadabsh. Salsh.
Squalleahmish. *See* Nisqualli.
Squalz. *See* Nisqualli.
Squannaroo (Lewis & Clarke). Salsh.
Squawkihow. *See* Neutral Nation.
Squawmisht. Salsh.
Squiaelp. *See* Colville tribe.
Squinamish. *See* Squonamish.
Squinters. *See* Kutchin.
Squonamish. Salsh.
Squoxon. Salsh.
Stackin. *See* Stahkeen.
Stactalejabsh. Salsh.
Stahkeen. Kal.
Staitan (probably Crow).
Staklamish. Salsh.
Staktamish. Salsh.
St-ca-mish. *See* Secamish.
Stegarakie. Irq?
Stehtsasamish. Salsh.
Stehchasamish. *See* Stehtsasamish.
Steilacoomamish. *See* Stillacum.
Stekin. *See* Stahkeen.
Stick. *See* Khununah.

Stickeen. *See* Stahkeen.
Stietshoi. *See* Cœur d'Alene.
Stikeen. *See* Stahkeen.
Stillacum. Salsh.
Stitcheosawmish. *See* Stehtsasamish.
Stotuchwamish. *See* Stolutsivhamish.
Stolukwamish. *See* Stillacum.
Stolutswhamish. Salsh.
Stone Sioux. *See* Assiniboin.
Stono. North Carolina.
Strongbow. *See* Edchawtawhoot-tinneh.
Srootlemamish. *See* S'hotlmamish.
Suanaimuch. Salsh?
Sumas. Salsh?
Sundown. *See* Samdan.
Suppai (Cosninos?).
Suquamish. Salsh.
Sursee. Ath.
Susquehanna. *See* Conestoga.
Sussee. *See* Sursee.
Suthsett (Vancouver Island). Probably Seshaht.
Svernofftsi. *See* Oglemut.
Svhet damsh (may be Swedebish). Salsh.
Swalash. Salsh.
Swedebish. Salsh.
Swinomish. Salsh.
Swoquabish. *See* Suquamish.
Swulchabsh. Salsh.
S'yilalko absh. Salsh.
Tabeguachi. *See* Timpanagats.
Tabenache. *See* Timpanagats.
Tabequache. *See* Timpanagats.
Tabewache. *See* Timpanagats.
Tabiachi. *See* Timpanagats.
Tabittiki. *See* Abittibi.
Tabuat Utah (probably Timpanagats). Shos.
Tacco (named as a Koloschian tribe, but may be the Tahko-tinneh.
Tachie. *See* Ioni.
Taculli (collective term for a group of tribes on the headwaters of Fraser River, British Columbia). Ath.
Taculta. Haeltz.
Tadousac. Alg.
Taeeteetaw. Kol.
Taensa. Taen.
Taensapaoa. *See* Tangipahoa.
Tagno. *See* Taño.

Tahano (probably Taño).
Tahkah (probably Toquaht).
Tahkali. *See* Taculli.
Tahko-tinneh (division of Khununah). Ath.
Tahos. *See* Taos.
Tahzee. *See* Apache.
Taigh. *See* Tyigh.
Tairtla. *See* Tyigh.
Tait. Salsh.
Taitinapam. Shap.
Taiyayanokhotana (division of Kaiyuhkhotana). Ath.
Takaiyakhotana (division of Kaiyuhkhotana). Ath.
Takayaksen. *See* Kaiyuhkhotana.
Takilma. Tak.
Takoo. *See* Tacco.
Takuth-kutchin. *See* Tukkuth-kutchin.
Talcotin. *See* Tantin.
Taldushdun-dudte. Ath?
Tallgwee. *See* Alligewi.
Talquatee. Kol.
Talusa (French, 1680, probably Arkansas or Louisiana).
Tamaroa. Alg.
Tamp Pah Utah. *See* Yampaticara.
Tanai. *See* Athapascan family.
Tanana. *See* Tenan-kutchin.
Tangipahoa.
Tanico. *See* Tunica.
Tankiteke (division of Wappingers 2). Alg.
Tanna-kutshi (may be Tenan-kutchin).
Tannah-shissen (division of Apaches). Ath.
Taño (collective term for several Pueblo towns of same language). Tan.
Tanta-kwan. *See* Tongas.
Tantawats. *See* Chemehueva.
Tantsawhot-dinneh. *See* Tsaltsan-ottine.
Taos: (1. A Pueblo town—Tañoan family; 2. A Pueblo "nation" in 1634, with Taos Pueblo as chief town; 3. Division of the Utes, named from habitat in Taos Mountains.
Tappan (division of the Unami). Alg.
Taranqua (probably Carankawa).
Taracone. *See* Yuta-jenne.
Taraha (French 1675, doubtful).
Tarreormeut (may be Kittegarute).
Tasauwihi. *See* Tussawehe.
Tash Ute. *See* Taos Ute.
Taskirero. *See* Tuscarora.
Tatanchok-kutchin (probably Tutchohn-kutchin).

Tathzey-kutchin (probably Tatsah-kutchin).
Tatla (British Columbia, may be Thetliotin). Ath?
Tatlit-kutchin (probably Tatsah-kutchin).
Tatsah-kutchin. Ath.
Tatschigmut. *See* Unaligmut.
Tatshiautin. Ath.
Tatuskey. *See* Morautacund.
Tautin. Ath.
Tauxenent. Alg.
Tauxitanian. Irq?
Tawaa. *See* Ottawa.
Tawaconi (division of Wichitas). Cad.
Ta^{u}wa^{n}zhika (part of the Quapaw). Su.
Taywaugh. *See* Tehua 1.
Tchede-tene. *See* Chetco.
Tchinkitane. *See* Koluschan.
Tchinkitanien. *See* Koluschan.
Tchioumaqui. Louisiana.
Tchougatchi-Konaga. *See* Chugachigmut.
Tchougazez Esquimaux. *See* Chugachigmut.
Tchouktchi Asiatique. *See* Yuit.
Tchutlestchum-tene. *See* Chetlessenten.
Tdha-kuttchin (may be Vunta-kutchin, or Tukkuth-kutchin).
Teahawrehhogeh. *See* Mohawk.
Tebechya. *See* Timpanagats.
Teet. *See* Tait.
Tegninateo. Irq?
Tegua. *See* Tehua.
Tehanin-kutchin. *See* Knaiakhotana.
Tehowneanyohent. *See* Seneca.
Tehua: (1. Collective term for several Pueblo towns of one language; 2. Town of the Moquis). Tan.
Tejua (part of Apaches, according to Conde, but may be intended for part of Pueblos).
Telategmut (division of Ikogmut). Esk.
Temiscaming. Alg.
Temoksee. (South of Jacobsville, Nev.; Piute Band). Shos.
Temoria. *See* Tamaroa.
Tempanahgoe. *See* Timpanagats.
Tenan-kutchin. Ath.
Tenina. Shap.
Tennuth-kutchin. Ath.
Tenpenny Ute. *See* Timpanagats.
Tensaw. *See* Taensa.
Tennai. *See* Navajo.
Tenuctaw. Haeltz.

Tesuque (Pueblo town). Tan.
Tetau. *See* Comanche.
Tete de Boule (band near head of Ottawa River, Canada). Alg.
Tete Platte. *See* Choctaw.
Tewictovee. *See* Miami.
Texas. *See* Ioni.
Thekenneh (may be Daho-tena). Ath.
Thetliotin. Ath.
Thickwood Indians. *See* Edchawtawhoot-tinneh.
Thinthonha. *See* Teton.
Thiroki. *See* Cherokee.
Thlingcha-tinneh. Ath.
Thlinket. *See* Koluschan family.
Thljegonchotana. *See* Kaiyuhkhotana.
Thnaina. *See* Athapascan family.
Thoigarikkah. *See* Nez Perce (1).
Thynné. *See* Athapascan family.
Tigua. *See* Tehua (1).
Tiguex (probably Tehua) (1).
Tillamook. Salsh.
Timpaiavats (division of Utes). Shos.
Timpanagats (division of Utes). Shos.
Timpanaguchya. *See* Timpanagats
Timpanogo. *See* Timpanagats.
Timpashauwagotsits (Piute band). Shos.
Timucua. Timu.
Tinné or Tinneh. *See* Athapascan family.
Tintonha. *See* Teton.
Tionontati. Irq.
Titlogat People (probably Tutchohn-kutchin, or part of them). Ath.
Tiwadima[n] (division of the Quapaws). Su.
Tiyakhunin. *See* Ununugun.
Tjuiccu-jenne (division of Apaches). Ath.
T'kitske. *See* Kaiyuhkhotana.
Tlaoquatch. *See* Clahoquaht.
Tlatscanai. Ath.
Tlinkit. *See* Koluschan family.
Tnai. *See* Knaiakhotana.
Tnaina. *See* Knaiakhotana.
Toanhooch. *See* Twana.
Tobacco Nation. *See* Tionontati.
Tocwogh. Alg.
Tohotaenrat. Irq.
Tokali. *See* Taculli.
Tolkotin (probably Tootootni).
Tomoco. *See* Timucua.

Tomgass. *See* Tongas.
Toncawa. Tonk.
Tongas. Kol.
Tonginga. *See* Ta^{n}wa^{n}zhika.
Tonto (1. A Yuman tribe; 2. Vinni ettinenne Apaches).
Too. Skitt.
Tookariccah. *See* Tucarica.
Tootootni (In Oregon, not Tataten of California). Ath.
Topinga. *See* Ta^{n}wa^{n}zhika.
Toquaht. Wak.
Toquatux. *See* Toquaht.
Toquima (head of Reese River Valley, Nevada; Piute band). Shos.
Toriman. *See* Tiwadima^{n}.
Torountogoats (Gosiats band). Shos.
Tosawee. *See* Tussawehe.
Tosiwitche. *See* Tussawehe.
Totero. *See* Tutelo.
Totiri. *See* Tutelo.
Tototin (1. Tootootin of Oregon; 2. Tataten of California). Ath.
Touchonta-kutchin. *See* Tutchohn-kutchin.
Toustchipa. *See* Tushepaw.
Towahha. Salsh.
Towaccaro. *See* Tawaconi.
Toweahge. *See* Wichita.
Toweash. *See* Wichita.
Towiac. *See* Tawaconi.
Toy Piute (Piute band at Lower Carson Lake, Nevada). Shos.
T'quawquamish. Salsh.
Tratsé-kutshi (named as a part of "Tathzey-kutchin." Probably Tatsah-kutchin). Ath.
Tripaniec. Alg.?
True Thnaina. *See* Knaiakhotoma.
Tsalakee. *See* Cherokee.
Tsaltsan-ottiné. Ath.
Tsatsnotin. Ath.
Tsauwarits. *See* Tsowvaraits.
Tschgatzi. *See* Chugachigmut.
Tschinkaten. *See* Tenan-kutchin?
Tschnagmut (collective term for Kaviagmut and Unaligmut). Esk.
Tschugatschi. *See* Chugachigmut.
Tschugazzi. *See* Chugachigmut.
Tsihailish. *See* Chehalis.
Tsilco-tinneh. Ath.
Tsillane (division of Okinagans (Ross). Salsh.
Tsillawdawhoot-tinneh. *See* Edchawtawhoot-tinneh.
Tsimsheean. *See* Chimsian.

Tsoigah-rikkah. *See* Nez Percé 1.
Tsomass. *See* Sumas.
Tsonnontouan. *See* Seneca.
Tsouwaraits (Piute band; formerly four bands). Shos.
Tsuh-tyuh. See Isa-ttine.
Ttynai. *See* Athapascan family.
Tualiti. *See* Atfalati.
Tuanoh. *See* Twana.
Tucarica (named as a distinct tribe, but may be a part of Washaiki). Shos.
Tuinontatek. *See* Tionontati.
Tukkuth-kutchin (mentioned by Dall in 1877, but not in 1885). Ath.
Tuknarikai. *See* Tucarica.
Tulkepa (said to be Tonto, 1). Yum.
Tumwater Indians. Chin.
Tungass. *See* Tongas.
Tun Ghaase. *See* Tongas.
Tunica.
Tunich. *See* Athapascan family.
Tunxis. Alg.
Tusc. *See* Tuscarora.
Tuscarora. Irq.
Tushepaw (1 collective term used by Washaiki, &c., for Indians south and southeast of them; 2 Used by Lewis & Clarke as the name of a tribe, perhaps the Salish tribe).
Tuski. *See* Yuit.
Tussawehe. Shos.
Tutchohn-kutchin. Ath.
Tutelo. Su.
Tuwurints. Gosiats band. Shos.
Twahtwah. *See* Miami.
Twakauhah. *See* Neutral Nation.
Twana. Salsh.
Twankenna. See Neutral Nation.
Twightwee. *See* Miami.
Twowokanae. *See* Tawaconi.
Tyigh (Teaxtkni of Klamaths). Sha.
Uainuints (Piute band). Shos.
Uchee. Uch.
Ucletah. *See* Yuclulaht.
Uclenu. Haeltz.
Ugagogmut (division of Ogulmut). Esk.
Ugalakmut (named by Dall in 1877, but not in 1885). Esk.
Ugalentsi. *See* Ugalakmut.
Ugalyakhmutsi. *See* Ugalakmut.
Ugashigmut (division of Ogulmut). Esk.

Ugaxpaxti (division of the Quapaws). Su.
Ugaulta. *See* Yuclulaht.
Uinkarets (Piute band). Shos.
Uintats (division of the Utes). Shos.
Ukagemut (division of Ikogmut). Esk.
Ukwogmut (division of Okeeogmut). Esk.
Ulseah. *See* Alsea.
Ultschna. *See* Kamágmut.
Ulukagmut. *See* Kaiyuhkhotana.
Ulukakhotana (division of Kaiyuhkhotana. Ath.
Umano. *See* Yumano.
Umatilla. Sha.
Umpqua. Ath.
Unakhotana. Ath.
Unalachtgo (division of the Delawares). Alg.
Unalakligemut (division of Unaligmut). Esk.
Unalaska. *See* Khagantayakhunkhin.
Unaleet. *See* Unaligmut.
Unaligmut. Esk.
Unami (division of the Delawares). Alg.
Uncowa. Alg.
Unepapa (division of the Teton Sioux). Su.
Unkakaniguts (Piute band). Shos.
Unkapanukuints (Piute band). Shos.
Ununguu. Unu.
Upatsesatuch. *See* Opechisaht.
Upper Cherokees (part of Cherokees formerly living in mountains in western North Carolina and on headwaters of Tennessee River). Irq.
Upper Chinook. *See* Watlala.
Upsaroka. *See* Crow.
Uqluxlatuch (probably Yuclulaht).
Ushery (probably Catawba).
Uskeemi. *See* Eskimauan family.
Utah. *See* Ute.
Utaouax. *See* Ottawa.
Utawa. *See* Ottawa.
Ute. Shos.
Utumpaiats (Piute band). Shos.
Uzutiuhe (part of the Quapaws). Su.
Vanta-kutshi. *See* Vunta-kutchin.
Vaquero (division of Apaches). Ath.
Vermillion (probably division of Kickapoos). Alg.
Vinni-ettinenne (division of Apaches). Ath.
Vunta-kutchin. Ath.
Wabinga. *See* Wappinger.

Wacamuc. Kalap?
Waccamaw (South Carolina).
Waccanessisi. Chin.
Waccoa. *See* Woccon.
Wachuset. Alg.
Waco. Cad.
Wahclella Shahala (may be Watlala). Chin?
Wahkiacum. Chin.
Wahowpum. *See* Clickatat.
Wahpapi. *See* Walpahpee.
Wahpatong. *See* Wahpeton.
Wahpeton (part of Sioux). Su.
Wahpecuta (part of Sioux). Su.
Wahshawshee. *See* Osage.
Wahtohtana. *See* Oto.
Wakashan family (west coast of Vancouver Island).
Wakynakaine. *See* Akinagan.
Wallahpah. *See* Willopah.
Wallapai. *See* Hualapai.
Wallawalla. Sha.
Walker River Piute. *See* Ocki Piute.
Walkinpahpee. *See* Walpahpee.
Walpahpee Snakes (Shoshonian band in Eastern Oregon). Shos.
Wampanoag. Alg.
Wanami. *See* Unami.
Waoranec (division of the Munsees). Alg.
Wapanachki (1. Delawares, Mohegans, and connected tribes; 2. Abnaki confederacy). Alg.
Wapatoota. *See* Wahpecuta.
Wapekute. *See* Wahpecuta.
Wappanoo. *See* Wappinger.
Wappatoo Indians. *See* Atfalati.
Wappinger (tribe and confederacy). Alg.
Warareereeka (one of three divisions of Snakes (Ross); maybe Warádika, division of Bannocks). Shos.
Warm Spring Indians: (1. Apache band, probably part of Se-jenne; 2. Collective term for Indians on Warm Spring reservation, Oreg.).
Warranawonkong (division of the Munsees). Alg.
Warrasqueoc. Alg.
Wasco. Chin.
Washaiki. Shos.
Washakeek. *See* Washaiki.
Washawshe. *See* Osage.
Washita. Louisiana.
Washo. Wash.
Wassaw. *See* Waxsaw.

Wat-Coosa (North Carolina).
Wateree. Catb.
Watlala (probably a collective term). Chin.
Wattasoon. *See* Ahwahawa.
Waulatpu. *See* Cayuse.
Wawarsink (division of the Munsees. Alg.
Wawyachtonoc (division of Mohegans, 3). Alg.
Waxsaw (North Carolina).
Wea (formerly part of the Miamis). Alg.
Weanoc. Alg.
Weandah. *See* Cherokee.
Weber Ute (local name of a band of Utes). Shos.
Wecquaesgeek (division of Wappingers, 2). Alg.
Weitletoch. Haeltz.
Wekeemoch. Haeltz.
Welsh Indians (applied to several tribes, especially the Mandans).
Weminuche. *See* Wiminuints.
Wenatshepum (said to be the Pisquows, but both names are mentioned as distinct in treaty of 1855).
Wenrorono (Ouenrohronnon, lived with Hurons; not to be confounded with Ouiouenronnon or Cayugas). Irq?
Weopomeoc. Alg.
Wepawaug. Alg.
Wequehachke. *See* Wappinger, 1.
Werowocomoco. Alg.
Westenhuc (division of Mohegans, 3; afterward called Stockbridges: Ruttenber). Alg.
Westo. North Carolina.
Western Aleut. *See* Nikhukhuin.
Western Snake. *See* Wihinasht.
Wetapahato. Head of Platte River, allied with Kiowas and supposed to be part of the Comanches (Lewis and Clarke). Shos.?
Wewarka. Haeltz.
Wewarkum (not Wewarka). Haeltz.
Wharcoot. Salsh.?
Whashwhypum. *See* Clickatat.
Wheelpoo. *See* Colville tribe.
Whelappa. *See* Willopah.
Whilapa. *See* Willopah.
Whinega. *See* Hunah.
Whiscaw (with Yakama confederacy).
White Mountain Apache. *See* Coyotero.
Whonkentea. Irq.?
Whulwhypum. *See* Clickatat.
Wiccaninish. Salsh?
Wichita. Cad.

Wico. *See* Waco.
Wicocomoco. Alg.
Wicomesse (probably Wicocomoco). Alg.
Wiekagjoc (division of Mohegans 3). Alg.
Wihinasht (band of Snakes west of Bannocks; name now obsolete). Shos.
Willetpo Chopunnish. *See* Cayuse.
Willopah. Ath.
Wiminuints (division of Utes). Shos.
Windaw (probably Wyandot).
Wingandacoa. *See* Secotan.
Winnas Snake. *See* Wihinasht.
Winnebago. Su.
Winnemucca Indians (collective term for Piutes under Winnemucca). Shos.
Winnepesaukee. Alg.
Winootchi (named as a tribe of Washington Territory, but may be a collective term).
Winyaw. South Carolina.
Wisacky. *See* Waxsaw.
Wisham. Chin.
Wishtenatin. Ath.
Wasscopam. *See* Wasco.
Wisswham. *See* Wisham.
Waccon. Catb.
Womenunche. *See* Wiminuints.
Wongunk. Alg.
Wood people. *See* Haian-kutchin.
W'tassone. *See* Oneida.
Wundat. *See* Wyandot.
Wyandot (a secondary tribe formed of the Hurons and other tribes confederated after being driven from Canada). Irq.
Wyanoke. *See* Weanoc.
Xicarilla. *See* Tannah-shissen.
Xumaia. *See* Yuma.
Yabipaee. *See* Yavapai.
Yacon. Yak.
Yagats (Piute band). Shos.
Yahshute. *See* Joshua.
Yahooskin Snakes (Shoshonian body in Eastern Oregon). Shos.
Yakama (tribe and confederacy). Shap. and Salish.
Yakutat. Kol.
Yaltasse. *See* Yatassee.
Yamassee. Musk.
Yamel. Kalap.
Yamhill. *See* Yamel.

Yamkallie. *See* Yonkalla.
Yampapa. *See* Yampaticara.
Yampaticara (Shoshonian body, sometimes classed as part of Utes). Shos.
Yampao. *See* Yavipai.
Yampa Ute. *See* Yampaticara.
Yancton of the Plains (probably Yanktonais).
Yancton of the South. *See* Yankton.
Yankton (division ot Sioux). Su.
Yanktonais (division of Sioux). Su.
Yasuchan. *See* Joshua. Ath.
Yatassee. Cad.
Yattapo. *See* Yatassee?
Yavipai. Yum.
Yazoo. Musk?
Yeletpo-Chopunnish. *See* Cayuse.
Yellowknife Indians (1. Ah-tena; 2. Tsaltsan-ottiné).
Yendat. *See* Wyandot.
Yengetong. *See* Yankton.
Yeopim. Alg.
Yeppe (wander on Upper Platte and in mountains; supposed to be part of Comanches). Lewis and Clarke. Shos.?
Yoacomoco (probably Secowocomoco). Alg.
Yonkalla. Kalap.
Youiccone. See Yacon.
Youmatalla. *See* Umatilla.
Yowani. Musk.
Yuclulaht. Wak.
Yuculta. *See* Taculta.
Yuit. Esk.
Yukon Indians. *See* Kutcha-Kutchin.
Yukonikhotana. *See* Unakhotana.
Yuma. Yum.
Yumano (division of Apaches?) Ath.
Yuquachee. Ath.
Yuta. *See* Ute.
Yutahkah. *See* Navajo.
Yuta-jenne (1. Apache name of Navajos; 2. An Apache band). Ath.
Yutanund. Alg.
Zandia. *See* Sandia.
Zia. *See* Silla.
Zuñi. Zun.

LINGUISTIC STOCKS
OF
AMERICAN INDIANS
NORTH OF MEXICO
BY
J.W. POWELL
ESKIMAUAN
ATHAPASCAN
ALGONQUIAN
SIOUAN
IROQUOIAN
KIOWAN
CADDOAN
SHOSHONEAN
YUMAN
PIMAN
CADDOAN
MUSKHOGEAN
TANOAN
ZUÑIAN
KERESAN
TONKAWAN
ATAKAPAN
CHITIMACHAN
TIMUCUAN
CONNIJTECAN
SHAHAPTIAN
SALISHAN
WAKASHAN
CHIMAKUAN
QUOIDATCHAN
KULANAPAN
MOQUELUMNAN
COSTANOAN
ESSELENIAN
SALINAN
CHUMASHAN
YANDANAN
KALAPUYAN
YAKONAN
CHINOOKAN
WASHOAN
PIUTAHAN
ATSUGEWAN
PALAIHNIHAN
WAILAKIAN
KUSANAN
ATHAPASCAN
TAHLTANIAN
KUTCHINAN
TAKULLIAN
NAVAHO
APACHEAN
HAIDAN
TLINGHIT
ESKIMAUAN
ALEUTIAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN

E51
U7
BAE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY: J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF THE

ATHAPASCAN LANGUAGES

BY

JAMES CONSTANTINE PILLING

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1892

LINGUISTIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Smithsonian institution—Bureau of ethnology. Catalogue of linguistic manuscripts in the library of the Bureau of ethnology. By James C. Pilling.

In Bureau of ethnology first annual report; half-title as above p. 553, text pp. 555–577, Washington, 1881, royal 8°.

Issued separately with cover title as follows:

Catalogue | of | linguistic manuscripts | in the | library of the Bureau of ethnology | by | James C. Pilling | (Extracted from the first annual report of the Bureau | of ethnology) | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1881

Cover title as above, no inside title, half-title as under entry next above p. 553, text pp. 555–577, royal 8°. One hundred copies issued.

Smithsonian institution—Bureau of ethnology | J. W. Powell director | Proof-sheets | of a | bibliography | of | the languages | of the North American Indians | by | James Constantine Pilling | (Distributed only to collaborators) |

Washington | Government printing office | 1885

Title verso blank 1 l. notice (signed J. W. Powell) p. iii, preface (November 4, 1884) pp. v–viii, introduction pp. ix–x, list of authorities pp. xi–xxxvi, list of libraries referred to by initials pp. xxxvii–xxxviii, list of fac-similes pp. xxxix–xl, text pp. 1–839, additions and corrections pp. 841–1090, index of languages and dialects pp. 1091–1135, plates, 4°. Arranged alphabetically by name of author, translator, or first word of title. One hundred and ten copies printed, ten of them on one side of the sheet only.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director | Bibliography | of the | Eskimo language | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1887

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (April 20, 1887) pp. iii–v, text pp. 1–109, chronologic index pp. 111–116, 8 fac-similes, 8°. An edition of 100 copies was issued in royal 8°.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director | Bibliography | of the | Siouan languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1887

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (September 1, 1887) pp. iii–v, text pp. 1–82, chronologic index pp. 83–87, 8°. An edition of 100 copies was issued in royal 8°.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director | Bibliography | of the | Iroquoian languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1888

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (December 15, 1888) pp. iii–vi, text pp. 1–180, addenda pp. 181–189, chronologic index pp. 191–208, 9 fac-similes, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director | Bibliography | of the | Muskhogean languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1889

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (May 15, 1889) pp. iii–v, text pp. 1–103, chronologic index pp. 105–114, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

Bibliographic notes | on | Eliot's Indian bible | and | on his other translations and works in the | Indian language of Massachusetts | Extract from a "Bibliography of the Algonquian languages" | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1890

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–58, 21 fac similes, royal 8°. Forms pp. 127–184 of the Bibliography of the Algonquian languages, title of which follows. Two hundred and fifty copies issued.

Smithsonian institution | Bureau of ethnology: J. W. Powell, director | Bibliography | of the | Algonquian languages | by | James Constantine Pilling | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1891

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (June 1, 1891) pp. iii–iv, introduction p. v, index of languages pp. vii–viii, list of fac-similes pp. ix–x, text pp. 1–549, addenda pp. 551–575, chronologic index pp. 577–614, 82 fac-similes, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

PREFACE.

The series of bibliographies of which this forms the sixth number was started in 1887 with the Eskimauan as the first issue. They are all based upon the "Proof Sheets of a Bibliography of the North American Languages," by the same author, printed in 1885, in an edition of 110 copies. Titles and collations of these works will be found on a previous page.

The next in order of publication are to be the Chinookan (including the Chinook jargon), the Salishan, and the Wakashan, all of which are well under way.

The name adopted by the Bureau of Ethnology for this family of languages (Athapascan) is that used by Gallatin in the American Antiquarian Society's Transactions, vol. II, 1836. It has been objected to by a number of missionaries—students of various dialects of this family in the Northwest—but priority demanded that Gallatin's name should be retained. It is derived from the lake of the same name, which, according to Father Lacombe, signifies "place of hay and reeds."

The following account of the distribution of the Athapascan people is taken from Powell's "Indian Linguistic Families," in the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology:

The boundaries of the Athapascan family, as now understood, are best given under three primary groups: Northern, Pacific, and Southern.

Northern group.—This includes all the Athapascan tribes of British North America and Alaska. In the former region the Athapascans occupy most of the western interior, being bounded on the north by the Arctic Eskimo, who inhabit a narrow strip of coast; on the east by the Eskimo of Hudson's Bay as far south as Churchill River, south of which river the country is occupied by Algonquian tribes. On the south the Athapascan tribes extended to the main ridge between the Athapasca and Saskatchewan rivers, where they met Algonquian tribes; west of this area they were bounded on the south by Salishan tribes, the limits of whose territory on Fraser River and its tributaries appear on Tolmie and Dawson's map of 1884. On the west, in British Columbia, the Athapascan tribes nowhere reach the coast, being cut off by the Wakashan, Salishan, and Chimmesyan families.

The interior of Alaska is chiefly occupied by tribes of this family. Eskimo tribes have encroached somewhat upon the interior along the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Kowak, and Noatak rivers, reaching on the Yukon to somewhat below Shageluk Island and on the Kuskokwim nearly or quite to Kolmakoff Redoubt. Upon the two latter they reach quite to their heads. A few Kutchin tribes are (or have been) north of the Porcupine and Yukon rivers, but until recently it has not been known that they extended north beyond the Yukon and Romanzoff mountains. Explorations of

Lieut. Stoney, in 1885, establish the fact that the region to the north of those mountains is occupied by Athapascan tribes, and the map is colored accordingly. Only in two places in Alaska do the Athapascan tribes reach the coast: the K'naia-khotana, on Cook's Inlet, and the Ahthena, of Cooper River.

Pacific group.—Unlike the tribes of the Northern group, most of those of the Pacific group have removed from their priscan habitats since the advent of the white race. The Pacific group embraces the following: Kwalhioqua, formerly on Willopah River, Washington, near the lower Chinook; Owilapsh, formerly between Shoalwater Bay and the heads of the Chehalis River, Washington, the territory of these two tribes being practically continuous; Tlatscanai, formerly on a small stream on the northwest side of Wapatoo Island. Gibbs was informed by an old Indian that this tribe "formerly owned the prairies on the Tsihalis at the mouth of the Skukumchuck, but, on the failure of game, left the country, crossed the Columbia River, and occupied the mountains to the south," a statement of too uncertain character to be depended upon; the Athapascan tribes now on the Grande Ronde and Siletz Reservations, Oregon, whose villages on and near the coast extended from Coquille River southward to the California line, including, among others, the Upper Coquille, Sixes, Euchre, Creek, Joshua, Tutu tûnnĕ, and other "Rogue River" or "Tou-touten bands," Chasta Costa, Galice Creek, Naltunne tûnnĕ, and Chetco villages; the Athapascan villages formerly on Smith River and tributaries, California; those villages extending southward from Smith River along the California coast to the mouth of Klamath River; the Hupâ villages or "clans" formerly on Lower Trinity River, California; the Kenesti or Wailakki (2), located as follows: "They live along the western slope of the Shasta Mountains, from North Eel River, above Round Valley, to Hay Fork; along Eel and Mad rivers, extending down the latter about to Low Gap; also on Dobbins and Larrabie creeks;" and Saiaz, who "formerly occupied the tongue of land jutting down between Eel River and Van Dusen's Fork."

Southern group.—Includes the Navajo, Apache, and Lipan. Engineer José Cortez, one of the earliest authorities on these tribes, writing in 1799, defines the boundaries of the Lipan and Apache as extending north and south from 29° N. to 36° N., and east and west from 99° W. to 114° W.; in other words, from central Texas nearly to the Colorado River in Arizona, where they met tribes of the Yuma stock. The Lipan occupied the eastern part of the above territory, extending in Texas from the Comanche country (about Red River) south to the Rio Grande. More recently both Lipan and Apache have gradually moved southward into Mexico, where they extend as far as Durango.

The Navajo, since first known to history, have occupied the country on and south of the San Juan River in northern New Mexico and Arizona and extending into Colorado and Utah. They were surrounded on all sides by the cognate Apache except upon the north, where they meet Shoshonean tribes.

The present volume embraces 544 titular entries, of which 428 relate to printed books and articles and 116 to manuscripts. Of these, 517 have been seen and described by the compiler, 422 of the prints and 95 of the manuscripts, leaving 27 as derived from outside sources, 16 of the prints and 21 manuscripts. Of those unseen by the writer, titles and descriptions have been received in most cases from persons who have actually seen the works and described them for him.

So far as possible, during the proof-reading, direct comparison has been made with the works themselves. For this purpose, besides his own books, the writer has had access to those in the libraries of Congress, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Smithsonian Institution, and to several private collections in the city of Washington. Mr. Wilberforce

Eames has compared the titles of works contained in his own library and in the Lenox, and recourse has been had to a number of librarians throughout the country for tracings, photographs, etc. The result is that of the 517 works described *de visu* comparison of proof has been made direct with the original sources in the case of 421. In this later reading collations and descriptions have been entered into more fully than had previously been done and capital letters treated with more severity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1892.*

INTRODUCTION.

In the compilation of this catalogue the aim has been to include everything, printed or in manuscript, relating to the Athapascan languages: books, pamphlets, articles in magazines, tracts, serials, etc., and such reviews and announcements of publications as seemed worthy of notice.

The dictionary plan has been followed to its extreme limit, the subject and tribal indexes, references to libraries, etc., being included in one alphabetic series. The primary arrangement is alphabetic by authors, translators of works into the native languages being treated as authors. Under each author the arrangement is, first, by printed works, and second, by manuscripts, each group being given chronologically; and in the case of printed books each work is followed through its various editions before the next in chronologic order is taken up.

Anonymously printed works are entered under the name of the author, when known, and under the first word of the title, not an article or preposition, when not known. A cross-reference is given from the first words of anonymous titles when entered under an author and from the first words of all titles in the Indian languages, whether anonymous or not. Manuscripts are entered under the author when known, under the dialect to which they refer when he is not known.

Each author's name, with his title, etc., is entered in full but once, i. e., in its alphabetic order. Every other mention of him is by surname and initials only, except in those rare cases when two persons of the same surname have also the same initials.

All titular matter, including cross references thereto, is in brevier, all collations, descriptions, notes, and index matter in nonpareil.

In detailing contents and in adding notes respecting contents, the spelling of proper names used in the particular work itself has been followed, and so far as possible the language of the respective writers is given. In the index entries of the tribal names the compiler has adopted that spelling which seemed to him the best.

As a general rule initial capitals have been used in titular matter in only two cases: first, for proper names, and second, when the word actually appears on the title-page with an initial capital and with the remainder in small capitals or lower-case letters. In giving titles in the German language the capitals in the case of all substantives have been respected.

When titles are given of works not seen by the compiler the fact is stated or the entry is followed by an asterisk within curves, and in either case the authority is usually given.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ATHAPASCAN LANGUAGES.

By James C. Pilling.

[An asterisk within parentheses indicates that the compiler has seen no copy of the work referred to.]

A.

Abbott (G. H.) Vocabulary of the Coquille language.

Manuscript, 6 pages, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Taken down in 1858 at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, with the assistance of the interpreter at that agency, and recorded on one of the blanks of 180 words issued by Mr. Geo. Gibbs. The blanks are all filled and about 20 words added.

A partial copy, made by Mr. Gibbs, consisting of the 180 words of the standard vocabulary, with some changes in the alphabetic notation, is in the same library.

Adam (Lucien). Examen grammatical comparé de seize langues américaines.

In Congrès Int. des Américanistes, Compte rendu, second session, vol. 2, pp. 161–244, and six folded sheets, Luxembourg & Paris, 1878, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology, Congress.)

This work is subdivided under twenty-two headings, "Des différentes classes de noms et du genre," "Du pluriel des noms," etc., under each of which occur remarks on all the sixteen languages, among which is the Montagnais. The six folded sheets at the end contain a comparative vocabulary (135 words and the numerals 1–100) of fifteen languages, among them the Montagnais.

Issued separately as follows:

——Examen grammatical comparé | de | seize langues américaines | par | Lucien Adam | Conseiller à la Cour de Nancy. | Paris | Maisonneuve et Cie, Éditeurs, | 25, Quai Voltaire, 25 | 1878

Half-title verso "extrait du" etc. 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5–88, six folding tables, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Public, Congress, Gatschet, Wellesley.

Trübner, 1882 catalogue, p. 3, prices a copy 6*s.*; Leclerc, 1887, p. 3, 15 fr.; Maisonneuve, 1888, p. 42, 15 fr.

Adelung (Johann Christoph) [and **Vater** (J. S.)] Mithridates | oder | allgemeine | Sprachenkunde | mit | dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe | in bey nahe | fünfhundert Sprachen und Mundarten, | von | Johann Christoph Adelung, | Churfürstl. Sächsischen Hofrath und Ober-Bibliothekar. | [Two lines quotation.] | Erster[–Vierter] Theil. |

Berlin, | in der Vossischen Buchhandlung, | 1806[–1817].

4 vols. (vol. 3 in three parts), 8°.

Vol. 3, part 3, is devoted to American linguistics; the Athapascan contents are as follows: General remarks on the Apache, pp. 177–179; of the Nabajoa, pp. 179–180.—Short discussion of the Kinai, pp. 228–229.—Comparative vocabulary of the Ugaljachmutzi (from Resanoff), with four Kinai vocabularies respectively from Dawidoff, Resanoff, Lisiansky, and "Ungenannten," pp. 230–231.—A few words in Sussee (from Umfreville), p. 254.—General discussion of the Chepewyan, with examples from Mackenzie and Dobbs, pp. 419–424.—Vocabulary of the Chepewyan and Nagailer (both from Mackenzie) and the Hudson Bay Indians (from Dobbs), p. 424.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Trumbull, Watkinson.

Priced by Trübner (1856), no. 503, 1*l.* 16*s.* Sold at the Fischer sale, no. 17, for 1*l.*; another copy, no. 2042, for 16*s.* At the Field sale, no. 16, it brought $11.85; at the Squier sale, no. 9, $5. Leclerc (1878) prices it, no. 2042, 50 fr. At the Pinart sale, no. 1322, it sold for 25 fr. and at the Murphy sale, no. 24, a half-calf, marble-edged copy brought $4.

Ahtena. See **Ahtinné**.

Ahtinné:

General discussion	See Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Numerals	Allen (H. T.)
Numerals	Dall (W. H.)

Ahtinné—Continued.

Numerals	Ellis (R.)
Sentences	Allen (H. T.)
Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Allen (H. T.)
Vocabulary	Baer (K. E. von).
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Dall (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Jéhan (L. F.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Pinart (A. L.)
Vocabulary	Wrangell (F. von).
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Words	Pott (A. F.)
Words	Schomburgk (R. H.)

Allen (*Lieut.* Henry T.) 49th Congress, | 2d Session. | Senate. | Ex. Doc. | No. 125. | Report | of | an expedition | to | the Copper, Tananá, and Kóyukuk rivers, | in the | Territory of Alaska, | in | the year 1885, | "for the purpose of obtaining all information which will | be valuable and important, especially to the | military branch of the government." | Made under the direction of | General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the Department of the Columbia, | by | lieut. Henry T. Allen, | Second United States Cavalry. |

Washington: | Government printing office. | 1887.

Title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. 3–8, correspondence pp. 9–14, introduction p. 15, half-title p. 17, text pp. 19–172, 5 maps and 29 plates, 8°.

Sentences in the Midnoosky language, p. 51.—Natives of Copper River (pp. 125–136) contains some general remarks on their language, a vocabulary of 53 words English-Midnoosky, p. 134, and the numerals 1–10 of the Midnoosky and Apache (the latter from Lieut. T. B. Dugan, U. S. A.) compared, p. 135.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

Some copies are issued without the documentary heading of five lines at the beginning of the title-page. (Bureau of Ethnology, Pilling.)

Partly reprinted as follows:

—— Atnatanas; natives of Copper river, Alaska. By Lieut. Henry T. Allen, U. S. Army.

In Smithsonian Inst. Annual Report for 1886, part 1, pp. 258–266, Washington, 1889, 8°. (Pilling.)

Vocabulary and numerals as under title next above, p. 265.

Reprinted as follows:

Allen (H. T.) — Continued.

—— Atnatanas, or natives of Copper river.

In Quebec Soc. de Géog. Bull. 1886–87–88–89, pp. 79–90, Quebec, 1889, 8°.

Linguistics as under titles above, pp. 87–88.

American Bible Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, New York City.

American Bible Society. 1776. Centennial exhibition. 1876. | Specimen verses | from versions in different | languages and dialects | in which the | holy scriptures | have been printed and circulated by the | American bible society | and the | British and foreign bible society. | [Picture and one line quotation.] |

New York: | American bible society, instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1876.

Title verso picture, etc. 1 l. text pp. 3–47, advertisement p. 48, 16°.

St. John, iii, 16, in the Tinné language (syllabic characters), p. 36.

Copies seen: American Bible Society, Pilling, Trumbull.

Editions, similar except in date, appeared in 1879 (Wellesley) and in 1884 (Pilling).

—— Specimen verses | from versions in different | languages and dialects | in which the | Holy Scriptures | have been printed and circulated by the | American bible society | and the | British and foreign bible society. | [Picture of bible and one line quotation.] | Second edition, enlarged. |

New York: | American bible society, | instituted in the year MDCCCXVI. | 1885.

Title verso note 1 l. text pp. 3–60, index pp. 61–63, advertisement p. 64, 16°.

St. John, iii, 16, in the Tinné or Chippewyan (roman and syllabic) and Tukudh (roman), p. 47.

Copies seen: Wellesley.

There is an edition, otherwise as above, dated 1888 (Pilling).

Issued also with title as above and, in addition, the following, which encircles the border of the title-page: Souvenir of the World's industrial and cotton | centennial exposition. | Bureau of education: Department of the interior. | New Orleans, 1885. (Pilling.)

—— Muestras de versículos | tomados de las versiones en diferentes | lenguas y dialectos | en que las | sagradas escrituras | han sido impresas y puestas en circulacion por la | Sociedad bíblica

American Bible Society — Continued.

americana | y la | Sociedad biblica inglesa y extranjera. | [Design and one line quotation.]

Nueva York: | Sociedad bíblica americana. | Fundada en el Año de 1816. | 1889.

Title as above verso picture etc. 1 l. text pp. 3–50, historical and other observations pp. 51–60, index pp. 61–63, picture and description p. 64, 16°.

St. John iii, 16, in the Tinné (syllabic characters), Chippewyan (roman), and Tukudh (roman), p. 47.

Copies seen: Pilling, Wellesley.

American Tract Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, New York City.

Anderson (Alexander Caulfield). Vocabulary of the Tahkali or Carrier.

In **Hale** (H.), Ethnography and philology of the U. S. exploring expedition, pp. 570–629, line A, Philadelphia, 1846, 4°.

Reprinted in **Gallatin** (A.), Hale's Indians of northwest America, in American Eth. Soc. Trans. vol. 2, pp. 78–82, New York, 1848, 8°.

—— Notes on the Indian tribes of British North America, and the northwest coast. Communicated to Geo. Gibbs, esq. By Alex. C. Anderson, esq., late of the hon. H. B. co., and read before the New York Historical Society, November, 1862.

In Historical Mag. first series, vol. 7, pp. 73–81, New York & London, 1863, sm. 4°.

Includes a short account of the Tahcullys, with a few proper names with English signification.

—— Notes | on | north-western America. | By | Alexander Caulfield Anderson, J. P. | (Formerly of the Hudson's Bay Company.) | .

Montreal: | Mitchell & Wilson, Printers, 192 St. Peter Street. | 1876.

Cover title as above, no inside title; text pp. 1–22, 12°.

Under the heading of "Indians," pp. 20–22, is given a short account of the natives of that region, including the "Chipewyan race," which includes a few tribal names with English significations.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

—— Concordance of the Athabascan languages.

Manuscript, 8 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Recorded at Cathlamut, Washington Ty., 24th February, 1858.

Anderson (A. C.) — Continued.

The first four leaves, written on one side only, contain a comparative vocabulary of 108 words of the following languages: English, Chipwyan, Tacully, Klatskanai, Willopah, Upper Umpqua, Tootooten, Applegate Creek, Hopah, and Haynarger. The remaining four leaves, written on both sides and headed Appendix, contain notes and memoranda connected with the vocabularies collated in the accompanying abstract.

Apache:

General discussion	See Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
General discussion	Bancroft (H. H.)
General discussion	Berghaus (H.)
General discussion	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
General discussion	Cremony (J. C.)
General discussion	Jéhan (L. F.)
General discussion	Orozco y Berra (M.)
General discussion	Pimentel (F.)
General discussion	Smart (C.)
General discussion	White (J. B.)
Gentes	Bourke (J. G.)
Grammatic comments	Featherman (A.)
Grammatic comments	Müller (F.)
Grammatic comments	White (J. B.)
Grammatic treatise	Bancroft (H. H.)
Grammatic treatise	Cremony (J. C.)
Numerals	Allen (H. T.)
Numerals	Bancroft (H. H.)
Numerals	Cremony (J. C.)
Numerals	Dugan (T. B.)
Numerals	Gatschet (A. S.)
Numerals	Haines (E. M.)
Numerals	Haldeman (S. S.)
Numerals	Pimentel (F.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Proper names	Catlin (G.)
Proper names	Cremony (J. C.)
Proper names	White (J. B.)
Relationships	Morgan (L. H.)
Relationships	White (J. B.)
Sentences	Bancroft (H. H.)
Sentences	White (J. B.)
Text	Bancroft (H. H.)
Tribal names	Balbi (A.)
Tribal names	Higgins (N. S.)
Tribal names	Jéhan (L. F.)
Tribal names	White (J. B.)
Vocabulary	Allen (H. T.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Bartlett (J. R.)
Vocabulary	Bourke (J. G.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Chapin (G.)
Vocabulary	Cremony (J. C.)
Vocabulary	Froebel (J.)
Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
Vocabulary	Gilbert (G. K.)
Vocabulary	Henry (C. C.)
Vocabulary	Higgins (N. S.)
Vocabulary	Hoffman (W. J.)
Vocabulary	Loew (O.)
Vocabulary	McElroy (P. D.)

Apache — Continued.

Vocabulary	Palmer (E.)
Vocabulary	Pimentel (F.)
Vocabulary	Ruby (C.)
Vocabulary	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
Vocabulary	Sherwood (W. L.)
Vocabulary	Simpson (J. H.)
Vocabulary	Smart (C.)
Vocabulary	Ten Kate (H. F. C.)
Vocabulary	Turner (W. W.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)
Vocabulary	White (J. B.)
Vocabulary	Wilson (E. F.)
Vocabulary	Yarrow (H. C.)
Words	Bourke (J. G.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Gatschet (A. S.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Words	Wilson (E. F.)

Apache John. See **Gatschet** (A. S.)

Apostolides (S.) L'oraison dominicale | en | Cent Langues Différentes; | publiée et vendue au profit des | malheureux réfugiés Crétois, | actuellement en Grèce. | Compilée par S. Apostolides. | [Scripture text, two lines.] |

Londres: | imprimé et publié par W. M. Watts, | 80, Gray's-inn road. | (Entered at stationers' hall). [1869.] (*)

Second title: Our lord's prayer | in | One Hundred Different Languages; | published for the benefit of the | poor Cretan refugees, | now in Greece. | Compiled by S. Apostolides. | [Scripture text, two lines.] |

London: | printed and published by W. M. Watts, | 80, Gray's-inn road.

First title verso blank 1 l. second title verso blank 1 l. dedication in French verso blank 1 l. dedication in English verso blank 1 l. preface (French) pp. ix–x, preface (English) pp. xi–xii, index pp. xiii–xiv, half-title verso blank 1 l. text (printed on one side only) ll. 17–116, 12°.

The Lord's prayer in Chepewyan, l. 32.

Title from Mr. Wilberforce Eames, from copy belonging to Mr. E. P. Vining, Brookline, Mass.

For title of the second edition see in the Addenda, p. 113.

Applegate Creek. See **Nabiltse.**

Arivaipa Apache. See **Apache.**

Arny (*Gov.* W. F. M.) Vocabulary of the Navajo language.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected on the Navajo reservation in New Mexico, November, 1874, with the assistance of Prof. Valentine Friese and Rev. W. B. Truax.

Recorded on one of the forms (no. 170) of the Smithsonian Institution, containing 211 words, equivalents of all of which are given in Navajo.

Arny (W. F. M.) — Continued.

This manuscript was referred, Dec. 26, 1874, to Dr. Trumbull for inspection, and was returned by him with the recommendation that, after certain changes in the phonetic notation, it be published by the Institution.

Astor: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Astor Library, New York City.

Athapascan. Vocabulary of the language spoken by the Indians of Cook's Inlet Bay.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, folio, written on both sides, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Contains 60 words.

Athapascan:

General discussion	See Bastian (P. W. A.)
General discussion	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
General discussion	Campbell (J.)
General discussion	Gabelentz (H. G. C.)
General discussion	Keane (A. H.)
General discussion	Scouler (J.)
General discussion	Trumbull (J. H.)
Geographic names	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Grammatic comments	Dorsey (J. O.)
Grammatic comments	Gallatin (A.)
Grammatic comments	Grasserie (R. de la).
Proper names	Catlin (G.)
Proper names	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Relationships	Dorsey (J. O.)
Sentences	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Syllabary	Morice (A. G.)
Tribal names	Gallatin (A.)
Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
Tribal names	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Vocabulary	Athapascan.
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Words	Brinton (D. G.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Hearne (S.)
Words	Kovar (E.)
Words	Lubbock (J.)
Words	Pott (A. F.)

See also **Chippewyan; Montagnais; Tinné.**

Atna. See **Ahtinné.**

Authorities:

See Dufossé (E.)
Field (T. W.)
Latham (R. G.)
Leclerc (C.)
Ludewig (H. E.)
McLean (J.)
Pilling (J. C.)
Pott (A. F.)
Quaritch (B.)
Sabin (J.)
Steiger (E.)
Trübner & Co.
Trumbull (J. H.)
Vater (J. S.)

Azpell (*Dr.* Thomas F.) Vocabulary of the Hoopa language.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Recorded at Camp Gaston, California, Aug. 14, 1870, on Smithsonian form no. 170.

The printed form contains blanks for 211 words, all of which are given, and in addition a few other words and about 25 phrases and sentences. In transmitting the manuscript Dr. Azpell writes as follows:

CAMP GASTON, HOOPA VALLEY, CAL.,

Aug. 14th, 1870.

Secretary of Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the vocabularies of the Noh-tin-oah (or Hoopa) and Sa-ag-its (or Klamath) tribes of Indians.

I have adhered as closely as possible to the orthography given in the Smithsonian instructions, with the single exception of substituting the Greek χ for "kk" in representing the guttural aspirate, which letter I think represents the sound better.

The syllabic sounds have been carefully compared in the pronunciation of several Indians of each tribe, and I am able to hold communication with them by reading off the words as I have written them, which seems to prove their accuracy.

The Indian languages in this vicinity are rapidly becoming corrupted by contact with the white man, the younger Indians speaking in a different dialect from the elder ones, and probably in a generation or two will be no longer recognizable. Knowing this to be the case, I have endeavored to get the most correct pronunciation from the older Indians, and this, being very tedious, must be my apology for seeming delay and also for writing the two tribes on one form, as I have spoiled one by pencil marks.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

T. F. AZPELL.
Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

B.

Baer (Karl Ernst von). Statistische und ethnographische Nachrichten | über | die Russischen Besitzungen | an der | Nordwestküste von Amerika. | Gesammelt | von dem ehemaligen Oberverwalter dieser Besitzungen, | Contre-Admiral v. Wrangell. | Auf Kosten der Kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften | herausgegeben | und mit den Berechnungen aus Wrangell's Witterungsbeobachtungen | und andern Zusätzen vermehrt | von | K. E. v. Baer. |

St. Petersburg, 1839. | Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

Forms vol. 1 of Baer (K. E. von) and Helmersen (G. von), Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Russischen Reiches, St. Petersburg, 1839, 8°.

Short comparative vocabulary of the Atna, Ugalenzen, and Koloschen, p. 99.—Comparative vocabulary of the Aleut, Kadjack, Tschugutschen, Ugalenzen, Kenaier, Atnaer of Copper River, Koltschanen of Copper River, and Koloschen of Sitka, p. 259 (folding sheet).

Balbi (Adrien). Atlas | ethnographique du globe, | ou | classification des peuples | anciens et modernes | d'après leurs langues, | précédé | d'un discours sur l'utilité et l'importance de l'étude des langues appliquée à plusieurs branches des connaissances humaines; d'un aperçu | sur les moyens graphiques employés par les différens peuples de la terre; d'un coup-d'œil sur l'histoire | de la langue slave, et sur la marche progressive de la civilisation | et de la littérature en Russie, | avec environ sept cents vocabulaires des principaux idiomes connus, | et suivi | du tableau physique, moral et politique | des cinq parties du monde, | Dédié à S. M. l'Empereur Alexandre; | par Adrien Balbi, | ancien professeur de géographie, de physique et de mathématiques, | membre correspondant de l'Athénée de Trévise, etc. etc. | [Design.] |

A Paris, | Chez Rey et Gravier, libraires, Quai des Augustins, N° 55. | M.DCCC.XXVI [1826]. | Imprimé chez Paul Renouard, Rue Garencière, N° 5. F.-S.-G.

Half-title 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication 2 ll. table synoptique 1 l. text plates i–xli (single and double), table plates xlii–xlvi, additions plates xlvii–xlix, errata 1 p. folio.

Plate xxxii, Langues du plateau central de l'Amérique du Nord, embraces the Apaches, with a list of the principal divisions.—Plate xxxiii, Région Missouri-Columbienne, embraces the Sussee.—Plate xxxiv, Langues de la région Alléghanique et des lacs, embraces the Tacoullies.—Plate xxxv, Langues de la côte occidentale de l'Amérique du Nord, includes the Kinaitze.—Plate xli, Tableau polyglotte des langues américaines, includes a vocabulary of

Balbi (A.) — Continued.

26 words of the Sussee, Cheppewyan, Tacoullies or Carriers, and Kinai.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Watkinson, Wellesley.

Bancroft: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco, Cal.

Bancroft (Hubert Howe). The | native races | of | the Pacific states | of | North America. | By | Hubert Howe Bancroft. | Volume I. | Wild tribes[–V. Primitive history]. |

New York: | D. Appleton and company. | 1874[–1876].

5 vols. maps and plates, 8°. Vol. I. Wild tribes; II. Civilized nations; III. Myths and languages; IV. Antiquities; V. Primitive history.

Some copies of vol. 1 are dated 1875.

Chapter 2 of vol. 3 (pp. 574–603) includes a general discussion of the Tinneh family, with examples, pp. 583–585. — Chepewyan declensions, pp. 585–586.—Partial conjugation of the verb *yaws' thee, to speak*, p. 586.—General discussion of the Kutchin and Kenai, with examples, pp. 586–588; of the Atnah, with a short vocabulary, pp. 589–590; of the Kenai, with examples, pp. 590–591; of the Tacullies, with examples, pp. 591–593.—Numerals 1–10 of the Tolewah, Hoopah, and Wi-lackee, p. 593.—General discussion of the Apache and Navajo, with examples (from Cremony), pp. 593–597.—Conjugation of the Apache verbs *to be, to do, to eat, to sleep, to love*, and numerals 1–2000, pp. 597–600.—Apache sentences, p. 600.—Speech of Gen. Carleton in Apache, with interlinear English translation, pp. 600–602.—Lord's prayer in Lipan (from Pimentel), p. 602.—Comparative vocabulary of 11 words of the Apache, Apache Coppermine, Atnah, Beaver, Chepewyan, Dog-rib, Hoopah, Inkilik, Inkalit, Kenai, Kolt-shane, Kutchin, Kwalhioqua, Loucheux, Navajo, Northern Indian, Apache Pinaleño, Sursee, Tacully, Tenan Kutchin, Tlatskanai, Ugalenze, Umpqua, Unakatana, Xicarilla, Apache Mescalero, p. 603.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Brinton, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Powell.

—— The | native races | of | the Pacific states | of | North America. | By | Hubert Howe Bancroft | Volume I. | Wild tribes[–V. Primitive history]. |

Author's Copy. | San Francisco. 1874 [–1876].

5 vols. 8°. Similar, except on title-page, to previous editions. One hundred copies issued.

Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum, Congress.

Bancroft (H. H.) — Continued.

In addition to the above the work has been issued with the imprint of Longmans, London; Maisonneuve, Paris; and Brockhaus, Leipzig; none of which have I seen.

—— The works | of | Hubert Howe Bancroft. | Volume I[–V]. | The native races. | Vol. I. Wild tribes[–V. Primitive history]. |

San Francisco: | A. L. Bancroft & company, publishers. | 1882.

5 vols. 8°. This series includes the History of Central America, History of Mexico, etc., each with its own system of numbering and also numbered consecutively in the series.

Of these works there have been published vols. 1–39. The opening paragraph of vol. 39 gives the following information: "This volume closes the narrative portion of my historical series; there yet remains to be completed the biographical section."

Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress.

Baptismal card:

Chippewyan — See Church.

Barnhardt (W. H.) Comparative vocabulary of the languages spoken by the "Umpqua," "Lower Rogue River," and Calapooia tribes of Indians.

Manuscript, 4 unnumbered leaves (recto of the first and verso of the last blank), folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in May, 1859.

Each vocabulary (of which only the Umpqua is Athapascan) contains 180 words, those constituting the standard vocabulary compiled by the Smithsonian Institution. The vocabulary is followed by the "rules adopted in spelling."

There is a copy of this manuscript, 4 ll. folio, made by its compiler, in the same library, and also a copy of the Umpqua (6 ll. folio), according to the original spelling in one column and a revised spelling in a second. The latter copy was made by Dr. Geo. Gibbs.

Barreiro (Antonio). Ojeada | sobre Nuevo-México, | que da una idea | de sus producciones naturales, y de algunas otras | cosas que se consideran oportunas para mejorar | su estado, ó ir proporcionando su futura felicidad. | Formada | por el lic. Antonio Barreiro, | asesor de dicho territorio. | A peticion | del escmo. señor ministro que fué de justicia don | José Ignacio Espinosa. | Y dedicada | al escmo. señor vice-presidente de los Estados Uni- | dos Mexicanos don Anastacio Bustamente. |

Puebla: 1832. | Imprenta del ciudadano José María Campos, esquina | de la Carnicería número 13.

Barreiro (A.) — Continued.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication 1 l. text pp. 5–42, statistics 2 ll. apéndice half-title and pp. 2–10 of text, sm. 4°.

Ten Nabajoe words and expressions, p. 10 of apéndice.

Copies seen: Congress.

Bartlett (John Russell). Vocabulary of the Apache language.

In Whipple (A. W.) and others, Explorations and surveys, p. 85, Washington, 1855, 4°.

Consists of 25 words used in comparison with other languages of the same stock, the other vocabularies being taken from printed sources.

—— Vocabulary of the Coppermine Apache (Mimbreno) language.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, written on one side only, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. "Obtained by Mr. Bartlett from Mancus Colorado, chief of the Coppermine Apaches, July, 1851. The language abounds in gutturals. Mr. Turner identified it as of the Chipewyan stock."

The vocabulary is recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms of 180 English words, equivalents of about 150 of which are given. It is a copy by Dr. Gibbs. The whereabouts of the original I do not know.

John Russell Bartlett, author, born in Providence, R. I., 23 Oct., 1805, died there 28 May, 1886. He was educated for a mercantile career, entered the banking business at an early age, and was for six years cashier of the Globe bank in Providence. His natural bent appears to have been in the direction of science and belles-lettres, for he was prominent in founding the Providence athenæum and was an active member of the Franklin society. In 1837 he engaged in business with a New York house, but was not successful, and entered the book-importing trade under the style of Bartlett & Welford. He became a member and was for several years corresponding secretary of the New York historical society, and was a member of the American ethnographical society. In 1850 President Taylor appointed him one of the commissioners to fix the boundary between the United States and Mexico under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. This service occupied him until 1853, when he was obliged to leave the work incomplete, owing to the failure of the appropriation. He became secretary of state for Rhode Island in May, 1855, and held the office until 1872. He had charge of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence for several years, and prepared a four-volume catalogue of it, of which one hundred copies were printed in the highest style of the art.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Bastian (Philipp Wilhelm Adolf). Ethnologie und vergleichende Linguistik.

In Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, vol. 4 (1872), pp. 137–162, 211–231, Berlin [n. d.], 8°.

Bastian (P. W. A.) — Continued.

Contains examples in and grammatic comments upon a number of American languages, among them the Athapaskan, p. 230.

Bates (Henry Walton). Stanford's | compendium of geography and travel | based on Hellwald's 'Die Erde und ihre Völker' Central America | the West Indies | and | South America | Edited and extended | By H. W. Bates, | assistant-secretary of the Royal geographical society; | author of 'The naturalist on the river Amazons' | With | ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane, B. A. | Maps and illustrations |

London | Edward Stanford, 55, Charing cross, S. W. | 1878

Half-title verso blank 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xvi, list of illustrations pp. xvii–xviii, list of maps p. xix, text pp. 1–561, index pp. 563–571, maps, 8°.

Keane (A. H.), Ethnography and philology of America, pp. 443–561.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, National Museum.

—— Stanford's | Compendium of geography and travel | based on Hellwald's 'Die Erde und ihre Völker' | Central America | the West Indies | and | South America | Edited and extended | By H. W. Bates, | Author of [&c. two lines.] | With | ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane, M. A. J. | Maps and illustrations | Second and revised edition. |

London | Edward Stanford, 55, Charing cross, S. W. | 1882.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xvi, list of illustrations pp. xvii–xviii, list of maps p. xix, text pp. 1–441, appendix pp. 443–561, index pp. 563–571, maps, 8°.

Linguistics as under previous title, pp. 443–561.

Copies seen: British Museum, Harvard.

—— Stanford's | Compendium of geography and travel | based on Hellwald's 'Die Erde und ihre Völker' | Central America | the West Indies | and | South America | Edited and extended | By H. W. Bates, | assistant-secretary [&c. two lines.] | With | ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane, M. A. I. | Maps and illustrations | Third edition |

London | Edward Stanford, 55, Charing cross, S. W. | 1885

Collation and contents as in second edition, title and description of which are given above.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Beach (William Wallace). The | Indian miscellany; | containing | Papers on the History, Antiquities, Arts, Languages, | Religions, Traditions and Superstitions | of | the American aborigines; | with | Descriptions of their Domestic Life, Manners, Customs, | Traits, Amusements and Exploits; | travels and adventures in the Indian country; | Incidents of Border Warfare; Missionary Relations, etc. | Edited by W. W. Beach. |

Albany: | J. Munsell, 82 State street. | 1877.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. advertisement verso blank 1 l. contents pp. vii–viii, text pp. 9–477, errata 1 p. index pp. 479–490, 8°.

Gatschet (A. S.), Indian languages of the Pacific states and territories, pp. 416–447.

Copies seen: Astor, Brinton, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, Massachusetts Historical Society, Pilling, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Priced by Leclerc, 1878 catalogue, no. 2663, 20 fr.; the Murphy copy, no. 197, brought $1.25; priced by Clarke & co. 1886 catalogue, no. 6271, $3.50, and by Littlefield, Nov. 1887, no. 50, $4.

Beadle (J. H.) The | undeveloped West; | or, | five years in the territories: | | being | a complete history of that vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific, | its resources, climate, inhabitants, natural curiosities, etc., etc. | Life and adventure on | prairies, mountains, and the Pacific coast. | With two hundred and forty illustrations, from original | sketches and photographic views of the scenery, | cities, lands, mines, people, and curi- | osities of the great West. | By J. H. Beadle, | western correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and author | of "Life in Utah," etc., etc. |

Issued by subscription only [&c. two lines.] | National publishing company, | Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; | and St. Louis, Mo. [1873.]

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. 15–16, list of illustrations pp. 17–22, contents pp. 23–32, text pp. 33–823, map, plates, 8°.

Short vocabulary, Navajo, Mexican-Spanish, and English, p. 545.—Numerals 1–20 of the Navajo, p. 545.—Navajo words *passim*.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Congress.

There is an edition, with title but slightly different from the above, except in the imprint, which reads: Published by | the National publishing co., | Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. (Brooklyn Public, Congress.)

Beadle (J. H.) — Continued.

Beaver:

Bible, Mark	See Garrioch (A. C.)
Bible passages	Garrioch (A. C.)
Catechism	Bompas (W. C.)
Catechism	Garrioch (A. C.)
Hymns	Bompas (W. C.)
Hymns	Garrioch (A. C.)
Prayer book	Bompas (W. C.)
Prayer book	Garrioch (A. C.)
Prayers	Bompas (W. C.)
Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
Ten commandments	Garrioch (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Bompas (W. C.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Garrioch (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Howse (J.)
Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	M'Lean (J.)
Vocabulary	Morgan (L. H.)
Vocabulary	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)

Beaver Indian primer. See **Bompas** (W. C.)

Berghaus (*Dr.* Heinrich). Physikalischer Atlas. | Geographische Jahrbuch | zur Mittheilung aller wichtigern neuer Erforschungen | von | Dr. Heinrich Berghaus. | 1851 | III. | Inhalt: | [&c. twenty-three lines in double columns.] |

Gotha: Justus Perthes. [1851.]

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–66, 3 plates, 4°.

Ueber die Verwandtschaft der Schoschonen, Komantschen und Apatschen, pp. 48–62, contains general comments on the Apache language and its relations to the others mentioned, but gives no examples.

Copies seen: Congress.

Bergholtz (Gustaf Fredrik). The Lord's Prayer | in the | Principal Languages, Dialects and | Versions of the World, | printed in | Type and Vernaculars of the | Different Nations, | compiled and published by | G. F. Bergholtz. |

Chicago, Illinois, | 1884.

Title verso copyright 1 l. contents pp. 3–7, preface p. 9, text pp. 11–200, 12°.

Lord's prayer in Chipewyan (from Kirkby), p. 37; Slavé (from Bompas), p. 169.

Copies seen: Congress.

Bible:

Genesis	Taculli	See Morice (A. G.)
New test.	Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.)
New test.	Tukudh	M'Donald (R.)
Matthew	Slave	Reeve (W. D.)

Bible — Continued.

Mark	Beaver	Garrioch (A. C.)
Mark	Slave	Reeve (W. D.)
Mark	Tinné	Kirkby (W. W.)
John	Tinné	Kirkby (W. W.)
Gospels	Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.)
Gospels	Slave	Bompas (W. C.)
Gospels	Tukudh	M'Donald (R.)
John i–iii	Tukudh	M'Donald (R.)

Bible history:

Montagnais	See Legoff (L.)
Tukudh	M'Donald (R.)

Bible lesson:

Dèné	See Faraud (H. J.)

Bible passages:

Beaver	See Garrioch (A. C.)
Chippewyan	Church.
Dèné	Grouard (E.)
Hudson Bay	British.
Slave	British.
Slave	Gilbert & Rivington.
Tinné	American.
Tinné	Bible Society.
Tinné	Bompas (W. C.)
Tinné	British.
Tinné	Gilbert & Rivington.
Tukudh	American.
Tukudh	Bible Society.
Tukudh	Bompas (W. C.)
Tukudh	British.
Tukudh	Church.
Tukudh	Gilbert & Rivington.

Bible Society. Specimen verses | in 164 | Languages and Dialects | in which the | holy scriptures | have been printed and circulated by the | Bible society. | [Design and one line quotation.] |

Bible house, | Corner Walnut and Seventh Streets, | Philadelphia. [1876?]

Cover title as above verso advertisement, no inside title, text pp. 3–39, index pp. 40–41, historical sketches etc. pp. 42–46 and cover, 18°.

St. John, iii, 16, in Tinné (syllabic characters), p. 36.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Specimen verses | in 215 | languages and dialects | in which the | holy scriptures | have been printed and circulated by the | Bible society. | [Design and one line quotation.] |

Bible house, | corner Walnut and Seventh streets, | Philadelphia. | Craig, Finley & co., prs. 1020 Arch st. Philada. [1878?]

Printed covers (title as above on the front one), no inside title, contents pp. 1–2, text pp. 3–48, 16°.

St. John, iii, 16, in Tukudh (Loucheux Indians), p. 26; Chippewyan or Tinné (syllabic characters), p. 27. The so-called "Chippewyan" in roman on p. 27 is really Chippewa.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Bible Society — Continued.

Some copies have slightly variant title (Eames); others have the title printed in a different type and omit the line beginning with the word "Craig." (Eames.)

Bollaert (William). Observations on the Indian Tribes of Texas. By William Bollaert, F. R. G. S.

In Ethnological Soc. of London, Jour. vol. 2, pp. 262–283, London, n. d. 8°.

A few words in the Lipan language, pp. 278–279.

[**Bompas** (*Bishop* William Carpenter).] Beaver Indian primer.

Colophon: London: Gilbert & Rivington, Whitefriars Street, and St. John's Square. [187–?]

No title-page, heading only; text (with headings in English) pp. 1–36, 16°. Printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Lord's prayer, creed, general confession, commandments, pp. 1–2.— Catechism, pp. 3–4.— Prayers, pp. 5–7.—Lessons, pp. 8–11.—Texts, p. 11.—Lessons 1–26, pp. 11–24.—Hymns (double columns), pp. 25–30.— Vocabulary (alphabetically arranged by English words, double columns), pp. 31–36.

Copies seen: Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

[——] Chipewyan primer.

Colophon: London: Gilbert & Rivington, Whitefriars Street, and St. John's Square. [187–?]

No title-page, heading only; text (with English headings) pp. 1–36, 16°. Printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Lessons 1–24, pp. 1–9.—Lord's prayer, creed, commandments, prayers, etc., pp. 9–13.—Lessons 1–41, pp. 13–32.—Hymns (double columns), pp. 33–36.

Copies seen: Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

[——] Dog Rib primer.

Colophon: London: Gilbert & Rivington, Whitefrairs Street, and St. John's Square. [187–?]

No title-page, heading only; text (with headings in English) pp. 1–22, 16°. Printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Lord's prayer, morning prayer, creed, commandments, confession, prayers, etc., pp. 1–6.— Scripture texts, pp. 6–16.—Hymns (double columns), pp. 17–22.

Copies seen: Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

[——] Tinné primer.

Colophon: London: Gilbert & Rivington, Whitefriars Street, and St. John's Square. [187–?]

Bompas (W. C.) — Continued.

No title-page, heading only; text (with headings in English) pp. 1–76, 16°. Printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Texts on scripture subjects, prayers, etc., pp. 1–37.—Catechism, pp. 37–40.—Creed, commandments, prayers, etc., pp. 40–48.—Catechism, pp. 48–55.—Creation, patriarchs, etc., pp. 55–65.—Hymns (double columns), pp. 67–76.

Copies seen: Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

[——] Tukudh primer.

Colophon: London: Gilbert & Rivington, Whitefriars Street, and St. John's Square. [187–?]

No title-page, heading only; text (with English headings) pp. 1–55, 16°. Printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Scripture lessons, prayers, commandments, gospels, collects, catechism, etc., pp. 1–51.—Hymns (double columns), pp. 52–55.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

[——] Manual of devotion, | in the | Beaver Indian Dialect. | Compiled from the manuals of the venerable | archdeacon Kirkby, | by the | bishop of Athabasca. | For the use of the Indians | in the | Athabasca diocese. | [Seal of the society.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross; | 43, Queen Victoria street; and 48, Piccadilly. [1880.]

Title verso syllabarium 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with English headings in roman) pp. 3–48, 24°.

Hymns nos. 1–21, pp. 3–24.—Prayers, pp. 25–37.—Catechism, pp. 37–43.—Lessons nos. 1–7, pp. 44–48.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

See **Garrioch** (A. C.) for another edition of this work.

[——] The four gospels, | translated into the | Slavé language, | for the Indians of north-west America. | By the | Right Rev. The bishop of Athabasca. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | Queen Victoria street. | 1883.

Title verso printers 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. text in roman characters pp. 1–282, 16°.

Matthew, pp. 1–84.—Mark, pp. 85–134.—Luke, pp. 135–221.—John, pp. 222–282.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Pilling, Wellesley.

Bompas (W. C.) — Continued.

—— Colonial Church Histories. | Diocese of Mackenzie river. | By right reverend | William Carpenter Bompas, D.D. | bishop of the diocese. | With map. | Published under the direction of the Tract committee. |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C.; | 43, Queen Victoria street, E. C.; | Brighton: 135, North Street. | New York: E. & J. B. Young & co. | 1888.

Title verso blank 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–108, map, 16°.

In some copies the author's name is misprinted Bompus.

Chapter v, Languages (pp. 51–58), consists of general remarks on the three languages within the diocese — Tenni, Tukudh, and Western Esquimaux—and gives in each St. John, iii, 16, p. 55, and the Lord's prayer, pp. 57–58.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

[——] Words of the Chipewyan Indians of Athabasca, arranged according to Dr. Powell's schedules [in the Introduction to the study of Indian languages, second edition].

Manuscript, 10 pages, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in the early part of 1890.

In transcribing this material Bishop Horden has given the Chipewyan words only, using the numbers given in Powell's Introduction in lieu of the English words there given. Some at least of the words in each of the 29 schedules in the Introduction are given, in some cases—those of the shorter schedules—equivalents of all the words being given, the vocabulary as a whole embracing about 800 words, phrases, and sentences.

The manuscript is clearly written, three columns to a page.

[——] Vocabulary of the language of the Tene Indians of Mackenzie River, being a dialectic variety only of the Chipewyan language, with the same linguistic structure.

Manuscript, 11 pages, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Recorded in the early part of 1890.

The vocabulary proper consists of about 2,000 words, arranged alphabetically by English words, and is followed by the numerals, adverbs of time, place, and quantity, conjunctions, prepositions, interjections, pronouns, verbs, with conjugations.

—— See **Kirkby** (W. W.) and **Bompas** (W. C.)

Mr. Bompas, a son of the late C. C. Bompas, esq., sergeant-at-law, was born in London, Eng-

Bompas (W. C.)—Continued

land, in 1834. Having been first trained to the legal profession, he was ordained deacon by the then Bishop of Lincoln in 1859. After serving several curacies in the diocese of Lincoln, he came to Canada as a missionary of the Church missionary society in 1865, having first received priestly orders from the present Bishop of Rupert's Land acting as commissary for the late Bishop of London. In 1874 he was again summoned to England to receive episcopal orders as Bishop of Athabasca, and in 1881, the present diocese of Mackenzie being portioned off from that of Athabasca, his title was changed to Bishop of Mackenzie River, the Right Rev. Dr. Young being consecrated as Bishop of Athabasca.

He has written and published material in the Algonquian languages, as well as a primer in Eskimo.

Boston Athenæum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Boston, Mass.

Boston Public: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in that library, Boston, Mass.

Bourke (*Capt.* John Gregory). An Apache campaign | in the Sierra Madre. | An account of the expedition in pursuit of the | hostile Chiracahua Apaches in the | spring of 1883. | By | John G. Bourke, | Captain Third Cavalry, U. S. Army, | Author of "The Snake Dance of the Moquis." | Illustrated |

New York | Charles Scribner's sons. | 1886.

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, list of illustrations verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–112, 16°.

Many Apache terms with English definitions passim.

Copies seen: Congress.

—— Vesper hours of the stone age. By John G. Bourke.

In American Anthropologist, vol. 3, pp. 55–63, Washington, 1890, 8°. (Pilling.)

Contains a number of Apache terms passim.

—— Notes upon the gentile organization of the Apaches of Arizona.

In the Journal of American Folk-Lore, vol. 3, pp. 111–126, Boston and New York, 1890, 8°. (Pilling.)

List of Apache gentes, with English meanings, collected at San Carlos Agency and Fort Apache, Arizona, in 1881 and 1882, pp. 111–112; of the Tonto Apaches, p. 112; of the Chimahuevis, p. 113; of the Apache-Yumas, p. 113.—"Parcialidades" of the Apaches (from Escudero), p. 125.

Bourke (J. G.) — Continued.

—— Notes on Apache mythology.

In the Journal of American Folk-Lore, vol. 3, pp. 209–212, Boston and New York, 1890, 8°. (Pilling.)

Many Apache terms passim.

—— Vocabulary of the Sierra Blanca and Chiracahua dialects of the Apache-Tinneh family. (*)

Manuscript in possession of its author. Consists of 2,500 words, etc., and includes a vocabulary of the same language prepared by Lieut. Wm. G. Elliot, Ninth Infantry.

During the time Captain Bourke was on duty as aide-de-camp to the late General Crook he enjoyed exceptionally good opportunities for compiling an Apache vocabulary, and succeeded in obtaining and analyzing a number of complete sentences, prayers, invocations, many names of animals, plants, places, etc.

Brinley: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to was seen by the compiler at the sale of books belonging to the late George Brinley, of Hartford, Conn.

Brinton: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brinton (*Dr.* Daniel Garrison). The language of palæolithic man.

In American Philosoph. Soc. Proc. vol. 25, pp. 212–225, Philadelphia, 1888, 8°. (Congress.)

General discussion of the Tinné or Athapascan language, pp. 214–215.—Terms for *I, thou, man, divinity*, in Athapascan, p. 216.—Tinné words, p. 220.

Issued separately as follows:

—— The language | of | palæolithic man. | By | Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., | Professor of American Linguistics and Archæology in the University of Pennsylvania. | Read before the American philosophical society, | October 5, 1888. |

Press of MacCalla & co., | Nos. 237–9 Dock Street, Philadelphia. | 1888.

Printed cover as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–16, 8°.

Linguistics as under title next above, pp. 5–6, 7, 11.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— Essays of an Americanist. | I. Ethnologic and Archæologic. | II. Mythology and Folk Lore. | III. Graphic Systems and Literature. | IV. Linguistic. | By | Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., | Professor [&c. nine lines.] |

Philadelphia: | Porter & Coates. | 1890.

Brinton (D. G.) — Continued.

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 17–467, index of authors and authorities pp. 469–474, index of subjects pp. 475–489, 8°. A collected reprint of some of Dr. Brinton's more important essays.

The earliest form of human speech as revealed by American tongues (read before the American Philosophical Society in 1885 and published in their proceedings under the title of "The language of palæolithic man"), pp. 390–409.

Comments on the Tinné language, pp. 394–395.—Tinné words, p. 405.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

—— The American Race: | A Linguistic Classification and Ethnographic | Description of the Native Tribes of | North and South America. | By | Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D., | Professor [&c. ten lines.] |

New York: | N. D. C. Hodges, Publisher, | 47 Lafayette Place. | 1891.

Title verso copyright notice 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. ix–xii, contents pp. xiii–xvi, text pp. 17–332, linguistic appendix pp. 333–364, additions and corrections pp. 365–368, index of authors pp. 369–373, index of subjects pp. 374–392, 8°.

A brief discussion of the Athabascans (Tinné), with a list of divisions of the Athabascan linguistic stock, pp. 68–74.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Daniel Garrison Brinton, ethnologist, born in Chester County, Pa., May 13, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Jefferson Medical College in 1861, after which he spent a year in Europe in study and in travel. On his return he entered the army, in August, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon. In February of the following year he was commissioned surgeon and served as surgeon-in-chief of the second division, eleventh corps. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements, and was appointed medical director of his corps in October, 1863. In consequence of a sunstroke received soon after the battle of Gettysburg he was disqualified for active service, and in the autumn of that year he became superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., until August, 1865, when, the civil war having closed, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he became editor of "The Medical and Surgical Reporter," and also of the quarterly "Compendium of Medical Science." Dr. Brinton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis, especially the popular series known as "Napheys's Modern Therapeutics," which has passed through many editions. In the medical controversies of the

Brinton (D. G.) — Continued.

day, he has always taken the position that medical science should be based on the results of clinical observation rather than on physiological experiments. He has become prominent as a student and a writer on American ethnology, his work in this direction beginning while he was a student in college. The winter of 1856–'57, spent in Florida, supplied him with material for his first published book on the subject. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archæology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. For some years he has been president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and in 1886 he was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to preside over the section on anthropology. During the same year he was awarded the medal of the Société Américaine de France for his "numerous and learned works on American ethnology," being the first native of the United States that has been so honored. In 1885 the American publishers of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia" requested him to edit the first volume, to contribute to it the articles on "Anthropology" and "Ethnology," and to revise that on "Ethnography," by Professor Gerland, of Strasburg. He also contributed to the second volume of the same work an essay on the "Prehistoric Archæology of both Hemispheres." Dr. Brinton has established a library and publishing house of aboriginal American literature, for the purpose of placing within the reach of scholars authentic materials for the study of the languages and culture of the native races of America. Each work is the production of native minds and is printed in the original. The series, most of which were edited by Dr. Brinton himself, include "The Maya Chronicles" (Philadelphia, 1882); "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (1883); "The Güegüence: A Comedy Ballet in the Nahuatl Spanish Dialect of Nicaragua" (1883); "A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians" (1884); "The Lenape and Their Legends" (1885); "The Annals of the Cakchiquels" (1885). ["Ancient Nahuatl Poetry" (1887); Rig Veda Americanus (1890)]. Besides publishing numerous papers, he has contributed valuable reports on his examinations of mounds, shell-heaps, rock inscriptions, and other antiquities. He is the author of "The Floridian Peninsula: Its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Myths of the New World: A Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Race of America" (New York, 1868); "The Religious Sentiment: A Contribution to the Science and Philosophy of Religion" (1876); "American Hero Myths: A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent" (Philadelphia, 1882); "Aboriginal American Authors and their Productions, Especially those in the Native Languages" (1883); and "A Grammar of the Cakchiquel Language of Guatemala" (1884).—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

British and Foreign Bible Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London, Eng.

British and Foreign Bible Society. Specimens of some of the languages and dialects | in which | The British and Foreign Bible Society | has printed or circulated | the holy scriptures.

Colophon: London: printed by Messrs. Gilbert & Rivington, for the British and foreign bible society, Queen Victoria street, E. C., where all information concerning the society's work may be obtained. [1860?]

1 sheet, large folio, 28 by 38 inches, 6 columns.

St. John, iii, 16, in 134 languages, among them the Tinne (syllabic characters), no. 128.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— St. John iii. 16 | in some of the | languages and dialects | in which the | British & Foreign Bible Society | has printed or circulated the holy scriptures. | [Picture and one line quotation.] |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | By Gilbert & Rivington, 52, St. John's Square, E. C. | 1875.

Title as above verso contents 1 l. text pp. 3–30, historical and statistical remarks verso officers and agencies of the society 1 l.

St. John, iii, 16, in the Tinné (syllabic characters), p. 29.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Pilling, Wellesley.

Some copies are dated 1868. (*)

The two "Specimens" of 1865? and 1868, issued by this society and titled in the previous bibliographies of this series, contain no Athapascan.

—— St. John III. 16 | in some of the | languages and dialects | in which the | British and foreign | bible society | has printed and circulated | the holy scriptures. |

London: | British and Foreign Bible Society, Queen Victoria Street. | Philadelphia Bible Society, Cor. Walnut and Seventh Sts.,| Philadelphia. [1876?]

Cover title verso contents, no inside title, text pp. 3–30, 16°.

St. John, iii, 16, in the Tinné (syllabic characters), p. 29.

Copies seen: Pilling.

British and Foreign Bible Society—C'td.

—— St. John iii. 16 | in most of the | languages and dialects | in which the | British & Foreign Bible Society | has printed or circulated the holy scriptures. [Design and one line quotation.] | Enlarged edition. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | By Gilbert & Rivington, 52, St. John's Square, E. C. | 1878.

Printed covers (title as above on the front one verso quotation and notes), no inside title, contents pp. 1–2, text pp. 3–48, 16°.

St. John, iii, 16, in the Tukudh, p. 26.—Chippewyan or Tinné (syllabic characters), p. 27. The so-called "Chippewyan" version in roman characters given in this and subsequent editions is really Chippewa.

Copies seen: American Bible Society, Pilling.

—— St. John iii. 16 | in most of the | languages and dialects | in which the | British & Foreign Bible Society | has printed or circulated the holy scriptures. | [Design and one line quotation.] | Enlarged edition. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | By Gilbert & Rivington, 52, St. John's Square, E. C. | 1882.

Title as above reverse quotation and notes 1 l. contents pp. 1–2, text pp. 3–48, historical and statistical remarks verso officers and agencies 1 l. 16°.

Linguistic contents as in the edition of 1878, titled next above.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, British Museum, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Евапг. отъ Іоанна, г.л. 3й ст. 16. | Образцы | переводовъ священнаго писанія, | изданныхъ | великобританскимъ и иностраннымъ | библейскимъ обществомъ. | [Design and one line quotation.] |

Печатано для британскаго и иностраннаго библейскаго | общества, | у Тильберта и Ривингтона (Limited), 52, Ст. Джонсъ Скверъ, Лондонъ. | 1885.

Literal translation: The gospel by John, 3d chapter, 16th verse. | Samples | of the translations of the holy scripture, | published | by the British and foreign | bible society. | "God's word endureth forever." |

Printed for the British and foreign bible | society, | at Gilbert & Rivington's (Limited), 52, St. John's Square, London. | 1885.

Printed covers (title as above on front one verso quotation and notes), contents pp. 5–7, text pp. 9–68, 16°.

St. John, iii, 16, in Chippewyan or Tinne (syllabic characters), Slave, and Tukudh, p. 37.

Copies seen: Pilling.

British and Foreign Bible Society—Ct'd.

—— Ev. St. Joh. iii. 16. | in den meisten der Sprachen und Dialecte | in welchen die | Britische und Ausländische Bibelgesellschaft | die heilige Schrift druckt und verbreitet. | [Design and one line quotation.] | Vermehrte Auflage. |

London: Britische und Ausländische Bibelgesellschaft, | 146 Queen Victoria Street, E. C. | 1885.

Title as above on cover reverse a quotation, contents pp. 1–4, text pp. 5–67 (verso of p. 67 notes), remarks, officers, agencies, etc. 3 ll. 16°.

St. John, iii. 16, in the Slavé of Mackenzie River (syllabic and roman), p. 58; Tinne or Chippewyan of Hudson's Bay (syllabic), p. 63; Tukudh, p. 64.

Copies seen: Pilling.

In this and the following editions the languages are arranged alphabetically.

—— St. Jean III. 16, &c. | Spécimens | de la traduction de ce passage dans la plupart | des langues et dialectes | dans lesquels la | Société Biblique Britannique et Étrangère | a imprimé ou mis en circulation les saintes écritures. | [Design and one line quotation.] |

Londres: | Société biblique britannique et étrangère, | 146, Queen Victoria Street, E. C. | 1885.

Title on cover as above reverse quotation, contents pp. 1–4, text pp. 5–67 (verso of p. 67 observations), remarks etc. 3 ll. 16°.

Linguistic contents as in the German edition of 1885 titled next above.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Pilling.

—— St. John iii. 16, &c. | in most of the | languages and dialects | in which the | British and foreign bible society | has printed or circulated the holy scriptures. [Design and one line quotation.] | Enlarged edition. |

London: | the British and foreign bible society, | 146, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. | 1885.

Title as above verso quotation and notes, contents pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–67, remarks etc. verso p. 67 and two following ll. 16°.

Linguistic contents as in the German edition of 1885 titled above.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Some copies, otherwise unchanged, are dated 1886. (Pilling.)

—— St. John iii. 16, &c. | in most of the | languages and dialects | in which the | British and foreign bible society | has printed or circulated the holy scriptures. | [Design and one line quotation.] | Enlarged edition. |

London: | the British and foreign bible society, | 146, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. | 1888.

Frontispiece (fac-simile of the Queen's text) 1 l. title as above verso quotation and notes 1 l. contents pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–67, remarks etc. verso p. 67 and two following ll. 16°.

Linguistic contents as in the German edition of 1885 titled above.

Copies seen: Pilling, Wellesley.

—— St. John iii. 16, &c. | in most of the | languages and dialects | in which the | British and foreign bible society | has printed or circulated the holy scriptures. | [Design and one line quotation.] | Enlarged edition. |

London: | the British and foreign bible society, | 146 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. | 1889.

Title as above verso notes etc. 1 l. contents pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–83, historical sketch etc. 2 ll. 16°.

St. John, iii, 16, in Beaver, p. 10; Chipewyan, p. 21; Slave (roman and syllabic), p. 73; Tinné (syllabic), p. 79; Tukudh, p. 79. The so-called "Tinne," in roman characters, p. 78, is Chippewa.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Some copies are dated 1890 (Pilling).

British Museum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, London, Eng.

Bureau of Ethnology: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

Buschmann (Johann Carl Eduard). Über den Naturlaut. Von Hrn. Buschmann.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen aus dem Jahre 1852, pt. 3, pp. 391–423, Berlin, 1853, 4°.

Contains a few words of Tacullies, Kinai, Ugalenzisch, and Inkilik.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Über | den Naturlaut, | von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann. |

Berlin, | In Ferd. Dümmler's Verlags-Buchhandlung. | 1853. | Gedruckt in der Druckerei der königlichen Akademie | der Wissenchaften.

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–33, Inhalts-Übersicht p. [34], 4°.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Eames.

Translated and reprinted as follows:

Buschmann (J. C. E.) — Continued.

—— "On Natural Sounds," by Professor J. C. E. Buschmann. Translated by Campbell Clarke, esq., from the Abhandlungen der königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, aus dem Jahre 1852.

In Philological Soc. [of London] Proc. vol. 6, pp. 188–206, London, 1854, 8°.

—— Verwandtschaft der Kinai-Idiome des russischen Nordamerika's mit dem grossen athapaskischen Sprachstamme.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Bericht aus dem Jahre 1854, pp. 231–236, Berlin, [1855], 8°.

Comparative vocabulary of 66 words of the Kenai-Sprachen (Kenai, Atnah, Koltschanen, Inkilek, Inkalit, and Ugalenzen), with the Athapaskische-Sprachen (Chepewyan, Tahkoli, Kutchin, Sussee, Dogrib, Tlatskanai, and Umpqua), on folded sheet facing p. 236.

—— Der athapaskische Sprachstamm, dargestellt von Hrn. Buschmann.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen aus dem Jahre 1855, pp. 144-319, Berlin, 1856, 4°.

Divisions of the Athapascan family, pp. 156–161.—Numerals 1–6 of the Chepewyan and Kutchin, p. 163.—Words in the Chepewyan, Tahkali, Kutchin, Sussee, Dogrib, Tlatskanai, and Umpqua, pp. 166–168.—Vocabulary, English and Chepewyan (from Richardson), pp. 174–177.—A few words of the Tacullies (from Mackenzie), p. 177.—Vocabulary of the Tacullies (from Harmon), pp. 177–179.—A few Kutchin words (from Richardson), p. 179.—Vocabulary of the Dogrib (from Richardson), pp. 179–180.—A short vocabulary of the Umpqua (from Tolmie), p. 180.—A short Chepewyan vocabulary (from Mackenzie), pp. 180–181.—Chepewyan vocabulary (from Thompson in Dobbs'), pp. 181–182.—A few Chepewyan words (from Archæologia Americana), p. 182. — Chepewyan vocabulary (from Richardson), pp. 182–183.—Short vocabulary of the Dogrib (from Richardson), p. 183.—Short comparative vocabulary of the Chepewyan of Thompson, Mackenzie, and Richardson, p. 183; of the Chepewyan (from Dobbs, Mackenzie, and Richardson) and Tacullie (from Harmon), p. 184; of the Chepewyan (from Thompson) and Tahkali (from Harmon), p. 184; of the Chepewyan (from Mackenzie) and Tahkali (from Harmon), p. 184; of the Chepewyan (from Richardson) and Tahkali (from Harmon), p. 184.—Comparative vocabulary of the Chipewyan and Kutchin (Sussee), p. 185; of the Chepewyan and Dogrib, pp. 185–186; of the Chepewyan and Umpqua, p. 186; of the Tahkali and Kutchin, p. 186; of the Tacullies and Dogrib, pp. 186–187; of the Tahkali and Umpqua; Kutchin and Dogrib; Sussee and Umpqua; Dogrib and Umpqua, p. 187; of the Tlatskanai and Umpqua, p. 188.—Comparative tables of words of the Chepewyan, Tahkali (from Harmon), Kutchin, Dogrib, Umpqua, Tlatskanai, Tahkali (from Hale), Sussee, p. 188–197.—Comparative vocabulary in 10 parallel columns of the Chepewyan of Dobbs, Mackenzie, and Richardson; Tacullies of Harmon and Hale; Kutchin, Sussee, Dogrib, Tlatskanai, and Umpqua, p. 198–209.—Alphabetische und systematische Verzeichnung zu den Wortverzeichnissen der athapaskischen Sprachen, pp. 210–222.—Comparative tables of words of the Kinai language of Dawydow, Resanow, Kinaize, Wrangell, and Lisiansky, pp. 233–245.—Alphabetische Verzeichnung zu den Kinai-Wortverzeichnissen, pp. 245–249.—Divisions of the Athapaskische and Kinai, p. 260.—Übersicht der kinai-athapaskischen Worttafeln, pp. 264–266.—Alphabetische Verzeichnung zu den Worttafeln des athapaskischen Sprachstamms, pp. 266–268.—Comparative vocabulary of the Chepewyan, Tahkali, Kutchin, Sussee, Dogrib, Tlatskanai, Umpqua, Navajo, Ticorilla, Kinai, Atnah, Ugalenzen, Inkilik, Inkalit, Koltschanen, and Koloschisch, pp. 269–272; of the Chepewyan, Tahkali, Kutchin, Sussee, Dogrib, Tlatskanai, Umpqua, Navajo, Ticorilla, Kinai, Atnah, Ugalenzen, Koltschanen and Koloschisch, pp. 273–282; of the Chepewyan, Tahkali, Dogrib, Tlatskanai, Umpqua, Kinai, Atnah, Ugalenzisch, Inkilik, Inkalit, Koltschanen, and Koloschisch, p. 283.—Comparative tables of words from the above-named languages, pp. 284–312.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Der | athapaskische Sprachstamm | dargestellt | von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann. | Aus den Abhandlungen der königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften | zu Berlin 1855. |

Berlin. | Gedruckt in der Druckerei der königl. Akademie | der Wissenschaften | 1856. | In Commission bei F. Dümmler's Verlags-Buchhandlung.

Cover title as above, title as above verso note 1 l. text pp. 149–313, Inhalts-Übersicht pp. 314–319, Berichtigungen p. [320], 4°.

Linguistic contents as in original article titled next above.

Copies seen: Astor, Brinton, British Museum, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull.

Trübner's catalogue, 1856, no. 639, prices it 6*s.*; the Fischer copy, catalogue no. 273, brought 11*s.*; the Squier copy, catalogue no. 142, $1.13; priced by Leclerc, 1878, no. 2050, 10 fr.; the Murphy copy, catalogue no. 2850, brought $2; priced by Quaritch, no. 30031, 7*s.* 6*d.*

—— Die Spuren der aztekischen Sprache im nördlichen Mexico und höheren amerikanischen Norden. Zugleich eine Musterung der Völker und Sprachen des nördlichen Mexico's und der Westseite Nordamerika's von Guadulaxara an bis zum Eismeer. Von Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann.

Buschmann (J. C. E.)—Continued.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen aus dem Jahre 1854, Zweiter Supp.-Band, pp. 1–819 (forms the whole volume), Berlin, 1859, 4°.

General discussion of the Navajo, pp. 293–298; of the Apache, pp. 298–322.—Comparative vocabulary (42 words) of the Navajo and Ticorilla (from Simpson), p. 320.—General discussion "Athapaskischer Sprachstamm," pp. 322–323.—Remarks on the Hoopah, with a short vocabulary, pp. 575–576.—Remarks on Hale's Ethnography and Philology, with linguistic classification of languages, pp. 602–608.—Remarks on the Atnahs, pp. 690–691.—Wortverzeichniss der Atnah am Kupferfluss, nach Wrangell, pp. 691–692.—Remarks on the Kinai, pp. 695–696.—Remarks on the Inkilik and Inkalit, pp. 704–707.—Wortverzeichniss der Inkilik nach Sagoskin und Wassiljew, pp. 707–708.—Wortverzeichniss der Inkalit-Jug-eljnut, nach Sagoskin, p. 708.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Die | Spuren der aztekischen Sprache | im nördlichen Mexico | und höheren amerikanischen Norden. | Zugleich | eine Musterung der Völker und Sprachen | des nördlichen Mexico's | und der Westseite Nordamerika's | von Guadalaxara an bis zum Eismeer. | Von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann. |

Berlin. | Gedruckt in der Buchdruckerei der Königl. Akademie | der Wissenschaften. | 1859.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. general title of the series verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. abgekürzte Inhalts-Übersicht pp. vii–xii, text pp. 1–713, Einleitung in das geographische Register pp. 714–718, geographische Register pp. 718–815, vermischte Nachweisungen pp. 816–818, Verbesserungen, p. 819, 4°.

Copies seen: Astor, Brinton, Eames, Maisonneuve, Quaritch, Smithsonian Institution, Trumbull, Pilling.

Published at 20 Marks. An uncut half-morocco copy was sold at the Fischer sale, catalogue no. 269, to Quaritch, for 2*l.* 11*s.*; the latter prices two copies, catalogue no. 12552, one 2*l.* 2*s.* the other 2*l.* 10*s.*; the Pinart copy, catalogue no. 178, brought 9 fr.; Koehler, catalogue no. 440, prices it 13 M. 50 pf.; priced again by Quaritch, no. 30037, 2*l.*

—— Systematische Worttafel des athapaskischen Sprachstamms, aufgestellt und erläutert von Hrn. Buschmann. (Dritte Abtheilung des Apache.)

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen, aus dem Jahre 1859, pt. 3, pp. 501–586, Berlin, 1860, 4°.

General discussion, with examples, pp. 501–519.—Comparative vocabulary. English-Chepewyan (two dialects), Biber (two dialects) and Siccani (all from Howse), pp. 520–527; of the Chippewayan and Biber (both from McLean), pp. 529–531.—General discussion, pp. 531–545.—Systematische Worttafel des athapaskischen Sprachstamms, including words of the Apache, Apachen der Kupfergruben, Atnah, Biber-Indianer, Chepewyan, Dogrib, Hoopah, Inkilik, Inkalit, Kinai, Koltschanen, Koloschen, Kutchin, Kwalhioqua, Loucheux, Navajo, Northern Indians, Pinaleño, Sussee, Sicani, Tahkali oder Tacullies, Tlatskanai, Ugalenzen oder Ugalachmjut, Umpqua, and Xicarilla, pp. 546–581.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Systematische Worttafel | des athapaskischen Sprachstamms, | aufgestellt und erläutert | von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann. | Dritte Abtheilung des Apache. | Aus den Abhandlungen der königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1859. |

Berlin. | Gedruckt in der Druckerei der königl. Akademie | der Wissenschaften. | 1860. | In Commission von F. Dümmler's Verlags-Buchhandlung.

Cover title as above, title as above verso note 1 l. text pp. 501–581, Inhalts-Übersicht pp. 582–585, Bemerkungen p. 586, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Astor, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull, Watkinson.

Published at 7 M. 80 pf.; a copy at the Fischer sale, catalogue no. 277, brought 13*s.*; priced in the Trübner catalogue of 1882, 3*s.*

—— Die Völker und Sprachen im Innern des britischen Nordamerika's.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Monatsberichte aus dem Jahre 1858, pp. 465–486, Berlin, 1859, 8°. (National Museum.)

Mainly devoted to the Athapascan and its various divisions.

—— Das Apache als eine athapaskische Sprache erwiesen von Hrn. Buschmann in Verbindung mit einer systematischen Worttafel des athapaskischen Sprachstamms. Erste Abtheilung.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen, aus dem Jahre 1860, pp. 187–282, Berlin, 1861, 4°.

Geschichte der athapaskischen Verwandtschaft, pp. 187–202.—Nachrichten über die Völker, pp. 202–222.—Sprachen, pp. 223–244.—Wortverzeichnisse, pp. 244–276.

Under the three divisions first named occurs a general discussion of the various Athapascan languages, with comments upon and examples from the works of Turner, Eaton, Whipple, Bartlett, Schoolcraft, Henry, and others. In the last division occur the following: Comparative vocabulary of the Apache (from Henry), Navajo (from Eaton), Navajo (from Whipple), Pinaleño (from Whipple), and Hoopah (from Gibbs), pp. 250–261.—Compara-

Buschmann (J. C. E.) — Continued.

tive vocabulary of the Apache (from Henry), Navajo (from Eaton), and Pinaleño (from Whipple), pp. 262–269.—Comparative vocabulary of the Navajo (from Eaton), and Pinaleño (from Whipple), pp. 269–272.—Vocabulary of the Coppermine Apache (from Bartlett), p. 272.—Vocabulary of the Xicarilla (from Simpson), p. 273.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Das Apache | als eine athapaskische Sprache erwiesen | von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann; | in Verbindung mit einer | systematischen Worttafel des athapaskischen Sprachstamms. | Erste Abtheilung. | Aus den Abhandlungen der königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1860. |

Berlin. | Gedruckt in der Druckerei der königl. Akademie | der Wissenschaften. | 1860. | In Commission von F. Dümmler's Verlags-Buchhandlung.

Cover title, title 1 l. text pp. 187–252, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Dunbar, Pilling, Watkinson.

—— Die Verwandschafts-Verhältnisse der athapaskischen Sprachen dargestellt von Hrn. Buschmann. Zweite Abtheilung des Apache.

Buschmann (J. C. E.) — Continued.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen, aus dem Jahre 1862, pp. 195–252, Berlin, 1863, 4°.

Die Sprachen zusammen, alle oder mehrere, pp. 196–208. — Verwandschafts-Verhältnisse mit beschränkten Sprachen, pp. 208–226.—Blos zwei Sprachen vergleichen, pp. 226–236.—Stufenleiter der Verwandschaft der athapaskischen Sprachen, pp. 251–252.

The languages treated are the Apache, Navajo, Pinaleño, Xicarilla, Hoopah, Chepewyan, Sussee, Tahkali, Tlatskanai, Umpqua, Kinai, Dogrib, Inkalik, Loucheux, Ugalenzi.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Die Verwandschafts-Verhältnisse | der athapaskischen Sprachen | dargestellt von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann. | Zweite Abtheilung | des Apache. | Aus den Abhandlungen der königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1862. |

Berlin. | Gedruckt in der Druckerei der königl. Akademie | der Wissenschaften, | 1863. | In Commission bei F. Dümmler's Verlags-Buchhandlung | Harwitz und Gossmann.

Cover title, title 1 l. text pp. 195–252, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Pilling, Watkinson.

C.

Campbell (John). The affiliation of the Algonquin languages. By John Campbell, M. A.

In Canadian Inst. Proc. new series, vol. 1, pt. 1, pp. 15–53, Toronto, 1879, 8°.

Comparison of characteristic forms in Algonquin, with the same in neighboring families, among them the Athapascan.

Issued separately as follows:

—— The affiliation of the Algonquin languages. By John Campbell, M. A., professor of church history, Presbyterian college, Montreal.

[Toronto, 1879.]

No title-page, text pp. 1–41, 8°.

Linguistics as under title next above.

Copies seen: Shea.

—— The unity of the human race, considered from an American standpoint.

In British and Foreign Evangelical Review, new series, no. 37, pp. 74–101, London, January, 1880, 8°. (Pilling.)

By a copious exhibition and comparison of grammatical and lexical forms, this article professes to discover in America two main families of speech, and to connect these with the North-

Campbell (J.) — Continued.

ern Asiatic and Malay Polynesian families, respectively. It abounds in words and sentences from and remarks concerning the American languages, among them the Tinneh.

—— Origin of the aborigines of Canada.

In Quebec Lit. and Hist. Soc. Trans. session 1880–1881, pp. 61–93, and appendix, pp. i–xxxiv, Quebec, 1882, 12°. (Pilling.)

The first part of this paper is an endeavor to show a resemblance between various families of the New World and between these and various peoples of the Old World, and contains words in several American languages. Comparative vocabulary of the Tinneh and Tungus languages, about 75 words and phrases, pp. xii–xiv.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Origin | of the | aborigines of Canada. | A paper read before the Literary and historical society, | Quebec, | by | prof. J. Campbell, M. A., | (of Montreal,) | Délégué Général de l'Institution Ethnographique de Paris. |

Quebec: | printed at the "Morning chronicle" office. | 1881.

Campbell (J.) — Continued.

Printed cover as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–33, and appendix pp. i–xxxiv, 8°. Twenty-five copies printed.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Wellesley.

—— Asiatic tribes in North America. By John Campbell, M. A.

In Canadian Inst. Proc. new series, vol. 1, pp. 171–206, Toronto, 1884, 8°.

General comments on the Tinneh family, with a list of tribes and examples, pp. 172–173, 174–175.—Comparative vocabulary of the Tinneh and Tungus languages (about 80 words, alphabetically arranged by English words), pp. 190–191.—Numerals 1–10 of the Tinneh compared with the Peninsular, p. 192.

Issued separately, repaged, as follows:

—— Asiatic | tribes in North America. | By John Campbell, M.A., | Professor of Church History, Presbyterian College, Montreal.

[Toronto, 1884.]

Half-title reverse blank 1 l. no inside title, text pp. 3–38, 8°. Extract from the Proceedings of the Canadian Institute.

Linguistics as under title next above, pp. 4–5, 6–7, 22–23, 24.

Copies seen: Brinton, Pilling, Wellesley.

Canadian Indian. Vol. I. October, 1890. No. I [–Vol. I. September, 1891. No. 12]. | The | Canadian | Indian | Editors | rev. E. F. Wilson | H. B. Small. | Published under the Auspices of | the Canadian Indian Researchal [*sic*] | Society | Contents | [&c. double columns, each eight lines.] | Single Copies, 20 cents. Annual Subscription, $2.00. |

Printed and Published by Jno. Rutherford, Owen Sound, Ontario [Canada]. [1890–1891.]

12 numbers: cover title as above, text pp. 1–356, 8°. A continuation of Our Forest Children, described elsewhere in this bibliography. The publication was suspended with the twelfth number, with the intention of resuming it in January, 1892. The word "Researchal" on the cover of the first number was corrected to "Research" in the following numbers.

Wilson (E. F.), A comparative vocabulary, vol. 1, pp. 104–107.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Carrier Indians. See **Taculli.**

Catechism:

Beaver	See Bompas (W. C.)
Beaver	Garrioch (A. C.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
Dèné	Clut (J.)
Dèné	Morice (A. G.)
Dèné	Seguin (—).
Montagnais	Legoff (L.)
Montagnais	Perrault (C. O.)
Montagnais	Végréville (V. T.)
Slave	Kirkby (W. W.)
Tukudh	M'Donald (R.)

Catlin (George). North and South American Indians. | Catalogue | descriptive and instructive | of | Catlin's | Indian Cartoons, | Portraits, types, and customs. | 600 paintings in oil, | with | 20,000 full length figures | illustrating their various games, religious ceremonies, and | other customs, | and | 27 canvas paintings | of | Lasalle's discoveries. |

New York: | Baker & Godwin, Printers, | Printing-house square, | 1871.

Abridged title on cover, title as above verso blank 1 l. remarks verso note 1 l. text pp. 5–92, certificates pp. 93–99, 8°.

Proper names with English significations in a number of American languages, among them the Navaho, Copper, Athapasca, Dogrib, and Chippewyan.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Eames, Wellesley, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Chapin (*Col.* G.) Vocabulary of the language of the Sierra Blanco Apaches.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at Camp Goodwin, Arizona, July, 1867.

Recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms (no. 170), containing 211 words, equivalents of about 180 of which are given in the Apache.

There is in the same library a copy (6 ll. folio) of the vocabulary, also made by Dr. Chapin.

Charencey (*Comte* Charles Félix Hyacinthe Gouhier de). Recherches sur les noms des points de l'espace.

In Académie nationale des sciences, arts et belles-lettres de Caen, Mém. pp. 217–303, Caen, 1882, 8°.

Terms for the cardinal points of the compass, with discussion thereon in Peau de Lièvre, pp. 236–238; Chippewyan or Montagnais, p. 239; Dindjie, pp. 239–240.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Recherches | sur les | noms des points de l'espace | par | M. le C^te^ de Charencey | membre [&c. two lines.] | [Design.] | Caen | imprimerie de F. le Blanc-Hardel | rue Froide, 2 et 4 | 1882

Cover title as above, title as above verso note 1 l. text pp. 1–86, 8°.

Famille Athabaskane: Peau de Lièvre, Chippewyan or Montagnais, and Dindjie, pp. 21–23.

Copies seen: Brinton, Pilling, Wellesley.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Chilig Takudh tshah zit. See **M'Donald** (R.)

Chin Indians. See **Nagailer.**

Chipewyan primer. See **Bompas** (W. C.)

Chippewyan:

Baptismal card	See Church.
Bible, New test.	Kirkby (W. W.)
Bible, four gospels	Kirkby (W. W.)
Bible passages	Church.
Catechism	Kirkby (W. W.)
Catechism	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
General discussion	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
General discussion	Duncan (D.)
General discussion	Taché (A. A.)
Grammatic comments	Gallatin (A.)
Grammatic comments	Grandin (—).
Grammatic treatise	Bancroft (H. H.)
Hymn book	Kirkby (W. W.)
Hymns	Bompas (W. C.)
Hymns	Kirkby (W. W.)
Hymns	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Lord's prayer	Apostolides (S.)
Lord's prayer	Bergholtz (G. F.)
Lord's prayer	Bompas (W. C.)
Lord's prayer	Kirkby (W. W.)
Lord's prayer	Lord's.
Lord's prayer	Rost (R.)
Numerals	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Numerals	Classical.
Numerals	Ellis (R.)
Numerals	Haines (E. J.)
Numerals	James (E.)
Numerals	Kirkby (W. W.)
Numerals	Pott (A. F.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
Prayers	Bompas (W. C.)
Prayers	Tuttle (C. R.)
Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
Proper names	Catlin (G.)
Songs	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Syllabary	Syllabarium.
Syllabary	Tuttle (C. R.)
Ten commandments	Bompas (W. C.)
Ten commandments	Kirkby (W. W.)
Text	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Tribal names	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Balbi (A.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Bompas (W. C.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Howse (J.)
Vocabulary	Jéhan (L. F.)
Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Lefroy (J. H.)
Vocabulary	Mackenzie (A.)

Chippewyan — Continued.

Vocabulary	M'Lean (J.)
Vocabulary	McPherson (H.)
Vocabulary	Reeve (W. D.)
Vocabulary	Richardson (J.)
Vocabulary	Rochrig (F. L. O.)
Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
Vocabulary	Thompson (E.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)
Vocabulary	Wilson (E. F.)
Words	Charencey (H. de).
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Lesley (J. P.)
Words	Schomburgk (R. H.)
Words	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)

See also **Athapascan**; **Montagnais**; **Tinné**.

Chiracahua Apache. See **Apache.**

Church Missionary Gleaner. Languages of N. W. America.

In Church Missionary Gleaner, no. 90, London, 1881, 4°. (Wellesley.)

Contains St. John, iii, 16, in Chippewyan or Tinné in both roman and syllabic characters, and in Tukudh.

Reprinted from the **British** and Foreign Bible Society's Specimens, etc.

Church Missionary Society: These words following a title or inclosed within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, London, England.

Church Missionary Society. | Diocese of Mackenzie river, | N. W. T. | One lord, one faith, one baptism. | Matt. XXVIII. 19. | Born of Water | and | Of the Spirit. | Luke XVIII. 16. | Name..... | Baptized by the Rev. ..... | at ..... on ..... | Sponsors ..... | ..... | ..... | [Scripture text from Mark XVI. 16. two lines.]

[London: Church missionary society. 187–?]

Card, 6¼ by 5 inches, verso picture of baptism. Prepared for use among the Chippewyan Indians.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— [One line syllabic characters.] | Church Missionary Society. | Diocese of Mackenzie river, | N. W. T. | [One line syllabic characters.] | Indian Name..... | Baptized Name..... | By the Rev. ..... | on..... 18.. | [One line syllabic characters.]

[London: Church missionary society. 187–?]

Card, 4⅞ by 3⅛ inches, verso picture of baptism. Prepared for use among the Chippewyan Indians.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Classical. The | classical journal; | for | September and December | 1811. | Vol. IV. | [Two lines quotation in Greek and a monogrammatic device.] |

London: | printed by A. J. Valpy, | Took's court, Chancery lane; | sold by | Sherwood, Neely, | and Jones, Paternoster row; | and all other booksellers. [1811.]

Title verso blank 1 l. contents (of no. vii) pp. iii–iv, text pp. 1–526, index pp. 527–537, verso p. 537 colophon giving date 1811, 8°.

Numerals 1–10 in Chippewyan (from Mackenzie), p. 116.

Copies seen: Congress.

[Clut (*Archbishop* J.)] Jésus-Christ Nuꝑankaunweri, wé dzé ꝑanyénikᵉetᵉan | lawalessi unzin awoᵉlé yéniwen si tta, dégayé Mokeri | Barè Alaco ꝑanniyatᵉini″on ᵉè ekkwaaddi:

[Dayton, Ohio: Philip A. Kemper. 1888?]

A small card, about 3 by 5 inches in size, headed as above and containing twelve "Promises of Our Lord to Blessed Margaret Mary" in the Dog Rib ("Plats-Côtés") language. On the reverse is a colored picture of the sacred heart, with verse in English. Mr. Kemper has published the same promises on similar cards in many languages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— Dèné Castor catechism by R. P. J. Clut, bishop of Erundel. (*)

Manuscript in possession of Father Émile Petitot, Mareuil-les-Meaux, France, who has kindly furnished me the above title. See **Petitot** (E. F. S. J.)

Coleccion polidiómica Mexicana | que contiene | la oracion dominical | vertida en cincuenta y dos idiomas indígenos | de aquella republica | dedicada | á N. S. P. el señor Pio IX, pont. max. | por la | sociedad Mexicana de geografia y estadistica. | [Vignette.] |

México | librería de Eugenio Maillefert y comp. | esquina del Refugio y Pte. del Espiritu santo | [Imprenta de Andrade y Escalante] 1860

Title verso printers 1 l. text pp. i–vii, 1–52, folio.

Lord's prayer in the Lipan language, p. 12.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Congress: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Cook's Inlet Indians. See **Kenai.**

Copper Indians. See **Ahtinné.**

Coppermine Apache. See **Apache.**

Coquille:

Tribal names	See Dorsey (J. O.)
Vocabulary	Abbott (G. H.)
Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)

Coyotero Apache. See **Apache.**

Crane (Agnes). The Origin of Speech | and | Development of Language. | By | Agnes Crane.

[Brighton: J. G. Bishop, Printer, "Herald" office, 188–?]

Cover title as above verso printer, no inside title, text pp. 1–43, authorities p. [44], 16°.

Comments upon and examples in a number of American languages, among them a few Tinné words, p. 21.

Copies seen: Wellesley.

Cremony (John C.) Life | among the Apaches: | by | John C. Cremony, | interpreter [&c. four lines.] | [Monogram.] |

San Francisco: | A. Roman & company, publishers. | New York: 27 Howard Street. | 1868.

Title verso copyright 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. contents pp. 5–10, preface pp. 11–12, text pp. 13–322, 12°.

Apache numerals 1–1000, pp. 238–239.—A short account of the Apache language, with examples, pp. 239–243.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

—— Vocabulary | of the | Mescalero Apache | language. | By | John C. Cremony, | capt. U. S. A. | 1863

Manuscript, pp. 1–78, 4°, in the Bancroft library, San Francisco, Cal.

Vocabulary of words in common use, 352 words, pp. 1–15.—Present, imperfect, and future tenses, indicative mood, verb *to be*, p. 16. Author unable to continue investigation by reason of the lack of ability on the part of the interpreter.—Personal pronouns, p. 17.—Present, imperfect, and future tenses, indicative mood, and present of subjunctive mood, verb *to do*, pp. 18–19.—All the tenses of indicative mood, part of subjunctive and all of imperative moods, verb *to love*, pp. 20–22.—Indicative and imperative moods, verb *to eat*, pp. 24–26.—Same moods, verb *to sleep*, pp. 26–28.—List of 125 verbs in common use, pp. 28–40.—Vocabulary of fifty-four miscellaneous words, pp. 40–44.—Thirty-eight short phrases in ordinary use, pp. 48–54.—Numerals to 20, irregularly to 100, for 200, 1000, 2000, pp. 56–58.—Apache and Spanish names of thirty-six men and thirteen women of the tribe, with signification in English, pp. 60–64.—Mode of bestowing names on persons, pp. 64–66.—Additional words and phrases, pp. 68–78.

—— Vocabulary of the language of the Mescalero Apaches.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered ll. folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Obtained

Cremony (J. C.)—Continued.

by Capt. Cremony at Fort Sumner, Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos River, N. Mex., in 1863.

Recorded on one of the blank forms of 180 words issued by the Smithsonian Institution. The Apache equivalents of about 160 of the English words are given. This manuscript is a copy, by Dr. Geo. Gibbs; the whereabouts of the original, which was forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution by Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, then commanding the Department of New Mexico, I do not know.

Crook (*Gen.* George). Vocabulary of the Hoopah or Indians of the lower Trinity river.

Manuscript, 2 leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

Consists of about 150 words selected from those used by the Smithsonian on its blank form of 180 words.

—— Vocabulary of the Taluwa language.

Manuscript, 3 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

Recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms issued for the collection of American linguistics. The English words given number 180, and the corresponding blanks in this vocabulary are all filled.

In the same library is a copy of this vocabulary, made by Dr. Geo. Gibbs.

George Crook, soldier, was born, near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1852, and was on duty with the Fourth Infantry in California in 1852–1861. He participated in the Rogue river expedition in 1856, and commanded the Pitt river expedition in 1857, where he was engaged in several actions, in one of which he was wounded by an arrow. He had risen to a captaincy, when, at the beginning of the civil war, he returned to the east and became colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He afterward served in the West Virginia campaigns, in command of the Third provisional brigade, from May 1 to Aug. 15, 1862, and was wounded in the action at Lewisburg. He engaged in the northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns in August and September, 1862, and for his services at Antietam was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army. He served in Tennessee in 1863, and on July 1 he was transferred to the command of the Second cavalry division. After various actions, ending in the battle of Chickamauga, he pursued Wheeler's Confederate cavalry from the 1st to the 10th of October, defeated it, and drove it across the Tennessee with great loss. He entered upon the command of the Kanawha district in western Virginia in February, 1864, made constant raids, and was in numerous actions. He took part in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign in the autumn of that year and received the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general in the U. S. Army, March 13, 1865. Gen. Crook had command of

Crook (G.) — Continued.

the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from March 26 till April 9, during which time he was engaged at Dinwiddie Court-House, Jettersville, Sailor's Creek, and Farmville, till the surrender at Appomattox. He was afterward transferred to the command of Wilmington, N. C., where he remained from Sept. 1, 1865, till Jan. 15, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. After a six weeks' leave of absence he was assigned to duty on the board appointed to examine rifle tactics, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, U. S. Army, on July 28, 1866, and assigned to the district of Boisé, Idaho, where he remained until 1872, actively engaged against the Indians. In 1872 Gen. Crook was assigned to the Arizona district to quell the Indian disturbances. He sent an ultimatum to the chiefs to return to their reservations or "be wiped from the face of the earth." No attention was paid to his demand, and he attacked them in the Tonto basin, a stronghold deemed impregnable, and enforced submission. In 1875 he was ordered to quell the disturbances in the Sioux and Cheyenne nations in the northwest, and defeated those Indians in the battle of Powder River, Wyoming. In March another battle resulted in the destruction of 125 lodges, and in June the battle of Tongue River was a victory for Crook. A few days later the battle of the Rosebud gave him another, when the maddened savages massed their forces and succeeded in crushing Custer. Crook, on receiving reënforcements, struck a severe blow at Slim Buttes, Dakota, and followed it up with such relentless vigor that by May, 1877, all the hostile tribes in the northwest had yielded. In 1882 he returned to Arizona, forced the Mormons, squatters, miners, and stock-raisers to vacate the Indian lands which they had seized. In the spring of 1883 the Chiricahuas began a series of raids. General Crook struck the trail, and, instead of following, took it backward, penetrated into and took possession of their strongholds, and, as fast as the warriors returned from their plundering excursions, made them prisoners. He marched over 200 miles, made 400 prisoners, and captured all the horses and plunder. During the two years following he had sole charge of the Indians, and no depredation occurred. [He died in Chicago March 21, 1890.]—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Curtin (Jeremiah). [Words, phrases, and sentences in the language of the Hoopa Indians, Hoopa Valley, Oregon.]

Manuscript, 101 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in the Hoopa Valley, December, 1888–January, 1889. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–102, 105, 109–111, 113–125, 127–130, 132–136, 184–187, 189–228, and 5 unnumbered pages at the end. Of the schedules given in the work nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 are

Curtin (J.) — Continued.

completely filled, nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 23 are partly filled, and nos. 9, 11, and 15 are blank.

The alphabet adopted by the Bureau of Ethnology is used.

Jeremiah Curtin was born in Milwaukee, Wis., about 1835. He had little education in childhood, but at the age of twenty or twenty-one prepared himself to enter Phillips Exeter Academy, made extraordinary progress, and soon entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1863. By this time he had become noted among his classmates and acquaintances for his wonderful facility as a linguist. On leaving college he had acquired a good knowledge of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Rumanian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Gothic, German, and Finnish, besides Greek and Latin. He had also made considerable progress in Hebrew, Persian, and Sanskrit, and was beginning to speak Russian. When Admiral Lissofsky's fleet visited this country, in 1864, Curtin became acquainted with the officers and accompanied the expedition on its return to Russia. In St. Petersburg he obtained employment as a translator of polyglot telegraphic dispatches, but he was presently appointed by Mr. Seward to the office of secretary of the United States legation, and he held this place till 1868. During this period he became familiar with the Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Lettish, and Hungarian languages, and made a beginning in Turkish. From 1868 till 1877 he traveled in eastern Europe and in Asia, apparently in the service of the Russian government. In 1873, at the celebration at Prague of the 500th anniversary of the birth of John Huss, he delivered the oration, speaking with great eloquence in the Bohemian language. During his travels in the Danube country he learned to speak Slovenian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian. He lived for some time in the Caucasus, where he learned Mingrelian, Abkasian, and Armenian. At the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, he left the Russian dominions, and, after a year in London, returned to his native country. Since then he has been studying the languages of the American Indians and has made valuable researches under the auspices of Maj. John W. Powell and the Bureau of Ethnology. He is said to be acquainted with more than fifty languages.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Cushing (Frank Hamilton). Vocabulary of the Navajo language.

Manuscript in possession of Mr. A. S. Gatschet, Washington, D. C.

Recorded in a folio blank book, on p. 46 of which are twenty-foursentences, and, on p. 73, twenty-five words and phrases. This is a copy, made by Mr. Gatschet from the original, which is in the possession of its compiler.

Cushing (F. H.) — Continued.

—— See **Gatschet** (A. S.)

Frank Hamilton Cushing was born in Northeast, Erie County, Pa., July 22, 1857. He manifested in early childhood a love for archeological pursuits, and at the age of eight years began to collect fossils and minerals, made a complete Indian costume, and lived in a bark hut in the woods. He learned that wherever Indian encampments had been long established the soil and vegetation had undergone a change, which assisted him in his search for relics. At the age of fifteen he had discovered the process of making arrow-heads from flint by pressure with bone. In 1870 his father moved to Medina, N. Y., where the son's researches found new ground. In the town of Shelby were ancient remains of fortifications, rich in relics, and they, with ancient burial grounds and camp sites in Madison and Onondaga counties, were carefully searched. In the spring of 1875 he became a student in Cornell University, but later spent most of his time as assistant to Dr. Charles Rau in the preparation of the Indian collections of the National Museum for the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and was curator of the entire collection until the close of the exhibition, when he was appointed curator of the ethnological department of the National Museum. During the summer of 1876 he gained his first knowledge of the Pueblo Indians, and in 1879 he joined Maj. J. W. Powell in his expedition to New Mexico. The expedition spent two months among the Zuñi Indians, and Mr. Cushing, at his own request, was left there. During the second year of his sojourn he had so far made himself one of the tribe and gained the esteem of the chiefs that he was formally adopted and initiated into the sacred esoteric society, the "Priesthood of the Bow." In 1882 he visited the east with a party of six Zuñis, who came for the purpose of taking water from the "Ocean of Sunrise," as a religious ceremony, and carrying it to their temple in the Pueblos. Four of the Zuñis returned, while Mr. Cushing remained with the other two during the summer in Washington, for the purpose of writing, with their aid, a paper on Zuñi fetiches. In September of the same year he returned to Zuñi; but in the spring of 1884 failing health obliged his return for two years to the east. Again he had with him for some time three of the Zuñis, to aid him in the preparation of a dictionary and grammar of their language and in translations of myth and beast stories, songs, and rituals. In 1886 Mr. Cushing organized the Hemenway Archæological Expedition, and as its director discovered and excavated extensive buried cities in Arizona and New Mexico; but in 1888 he was again prostrated by illness. He is now writing contributions for the Bureau of Ethnology on the relation of primitive drama to creation lore and other Zuñi works.

D.

Daa (Ludwig Kristensen). On the affinities between the languages of the northern tribes of the old and new continents. By Lewis Kr. Daa, Esq., of Christiania, Norway. (Read December the 20th.)

In Philological Soc. [of London] Trans. 1856, pp. 251–294, London [1857], 8°. (Congress.)

Comparative tables showing affinities between Asiatic and American languages, pp. 264–285, contain words from many North American languages, the Athapascan being as follows: Athabasca, Beaver, Kutchin, Sikanni, Tahkali, Navajo, Jecorilla, Tlatskanai, Kinai, Loucheux, Atnah, Ugalenz, Umkwa, Dogrib, Navajo, and Apache.

Dall (William Healey). Alaska | and | its resources. | By | William H. Dall, | director of the scientific corps of the late Western union | telegraph expedition. | [Design.] |

Boston: | Lee and Shepard. | 1870.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright and printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. v–viii, contents pp. ix–xii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–526, appendix pp. 527–609, index pp. 610–627, notes etc. p. [628], maps and plates, 8°.

Comparative vocabulary of 26 words and the numerals 1–10 of the Ūgaléntsi, Ahtená, Kenáitená, Tenán-Kutch'in, Kutchá-Kutch'in, Káiyuhkhatána (Ulukuk), Káiyukhatána (northeastern) and Unakhatána, pp. 550–551.—"Words towards vocabularies of the Tinneh tribes," constituting a comparative vocabulary of the Núláto In'galik, Ulū'kuk In'galik, Tananá In'galik, Unakhatána, and Tenán Kutchin, pp. 566–575.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Powell, Trumbull, Watkinson.

A copy at the Field sale, catalogue no. 480, brought $1.50.

Some copies have the imprint, London: | Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, | Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet Street. | 1870. (British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology.)

—— On the Distribution of the Native Tribes of Alaska and the adjacent territory. By W. H. Dall.

In American Ass. Adv. Sci. Proc. vol. 18, pp. 263–273, and 2 folding sheets, Cambridge, 1870, 8°.

Contains, on a folding sheet between pp. 272–273, a vocabulary of 26 words and the numerals 1–10 of the Ugalentsi, Ahtena, Tenan-kutchin, Kutcha-kutchin, Unakhatana, Kaiyuhkhotana of Ululuk River and Kaiyuh River.

Dall (W. H.) — Continued.

—— Address by William H. Dall. Vice-president, section H, anthropology, The native tribes of Alaska.

In American Ass. Adv. Sci. Proc. vol. 34, pp. 363–379, Salem, 1886, 8°. (Pilling.)

General discussion of the habitat and affinities of the Tinneh or Athabaskans, p. 376.—Tribal divisions of the Tinneh, pp. 378–379.

Issued separately as follows:

—— The native tribes of Alaska. | An | address | before the | section of anthropology | of the | American association for the advancement of science, | at | Ann Arbor, August, 1885. | By | William H. Dall. | Vice president. | (From the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement | of Science, Vol. XXXIV, Ann Arbor Meeting, August, 1885.) |

Printed at the Salem press. | Salem, Mass. | 1885.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–19, 8°.

General remarks upon the habitat and affinities of the Tinneh or Athabaskans, p. 16.—Tribal divisions of the Tinneh, pp. 18–19.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

William Healey Dall, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1845. He was educated at the Boston public schools, and then became a special pupil in natural sciences under Louis Agassiz and in anatomy and medicine under Jeffries Wyman and Daniel Brainard. In 1865 he was appointed lieutenant in the International telegraph expedition, and in this capacity visited Alaska in 1865–1868. From 1871 till 1880 he was assistant to the U. S. Coast Survey and underits direction spent the years 1871 to 1874 and 1884 in that district. His work, besides the exploration and description of the geography, included the anthropology, natural history, and geology of the Alaskan and adjacent regions. From the field work and collections have resulted maps, memoirs, coast pilot, and papers on these subjects or branches of them. [Since 1884 he has been] paleontologist to the U. S. Geological Survey, and since 1869 he has been honorary curator of the department of mollusks in the U. S. National Museum. In this office he has made studies of recent and fossil mollusks of the world, and especially of North America, from which new information has been derived concerning the brachiopoda, patellidæ, chitonidæ, and the mollusk fauna of the deep sea. These studies have grown out of those devoted to the fauna of northwestern America and eastern Siberia. Mr. Dall has been honored

Dall (W. H.) — Continued.

with elections to nearly all the scientific societies in this country, and to many abroad. In 1882 and in 1885 he was vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and presided over the sections of biology and anthropology. His scientific papers include about two hundred titles. Among the separate books are "Alaska and its Resources" (Boston, 1870); "Tribes of the Extreme Northwest" (Washington, 1877); "Coast Pilot of Alaska, Appendix I, Meteorology and Bibliography" (1879); "The Currents and Temperatures of Bering Sea and the Adjacent Waters" (1882); "Pacific Coast Pilot and Islands of Alaska, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay, with the Inland Passage" (1883); "Prehistoric America," by the Marquis de Nadaillac, edited (New York, 1885); and "Report on the Mollusca, Brachiopoda, and Pelecypoda" of the Blake dredging expedition in the West Indies (Cambridge, 1886).—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

David vi psalmut Tukudh. See **M'Donald** (R.)

Davidoff (Gavrila Ivanovich). Двукратное путешествіе | въ Америку | морскихъ офицеровъ | Хвостова и Давыдова, | описанное симъ послѣднимъ. | Часть первая [-вторая]. |

Въ С. Петербургѣ | Печатано въ Морской Типографіи 1810 [-1812] года.

Translation.—Two voyages | to America | by the naval officers'| Khwostoff and Davidoff, | written by the latter. | Part first[-second]. |

At St. Petersburg | printed in the Naval Printing Office in the year 1810[-1812].

2 vols. 8°. Vocabulary of the Kenai (of tribes living on Kenai Gulf, Cook's Inlet), vol. 2, pp. xiii–xxviii.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress.

The German edition, Berlin, 1816, 8°, contains no linguistics.

Davidson (George). Report of Assistant George Davidson relative to the resources and the coast features of Alaska Territory.

In Coast Survey Ann. Rept. 1867, pp. 187–329, Washington, 1869, 4°. (Geological Survey.)

Vocabulary of the language of the natives of Kenai (about 300 words), alphabetically arranged by English entries (from Lisiansky), pp. 293–298.

Reprinted as follows:

—— Report of Assistant George Davidson relative to the coast features and resources of Alaska territory.

In 40th Congress, 2d session, House of Representatives, Ex. Doc. No. 177, Russian America, Message from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the House

Davidson (G.) — Continued.

of 19th of December last, transmitting correspondence in relation to Russian America. [Washington, 1868.] Pp. 1–361, pt. 2, pp. 1–19, 8°. (Geological Survey.)

Mr. Davidson's report occupies pp. 219–361, and contains, pp. 328–333, a vocabulary of the Kenay (from Lisiansky) of 300 words, alphabetically arranged by English entries.

Reprinted as follows:

—— United States coast survey. | Benjamin Peirce, superintendent. | Pacific coast. | Coast pilot of Alaska, | (first part,) | from southern boundary to Cook's inlet. | By | George Davidson, | assistant coast survey. | 1869. |

Washington: | Government printing office | 1869.

Title verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–192, appendices pp. 193–246, index pp. 247–251, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 215–221.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Davis (William Watts Hart). El Gringo; | or, | New Mexico and her people. | By | W. W. H. Davis, | late United States attorney. |

New York: | Harper & brothers, publishers, | Franklin square. | 1857.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface verso blank 1 l. contents pp. vii–xii, text pp. 13–432, 12°.

"Vocabulary of upward of sixty words in Navajo and English," pp. 419–420, furnished by Captain H. L. Dodge and a young Indian.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, Pilling.

Dawson (George Mercer). Geological and natural history survey of Canada. | Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C. M. G., LL. D., F. R. S., Director. | Report | on an exploration in the | Yukon district, N. W. T., | and | adjacent northern portion of | British Columbia. | 1887. | By | George M. Dawson, D. S., F. G. S. | [Coat of arms.] | Published by authority of parliament. |

Montreal: | Dawson brothers. | 1888.

In Geological and Nat. Hist. Survey of Canada, Ann. Rept. (new series), vol. 3, part 1, report B, Montreal, 1889. Title as above verso blank 1 l. letter of transmittal verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5B–277B, 8°.

Appendix II. Notes on the Indian tribes of the Yukon district and adjacent northern portion of British Columbia (pp. 191B–213B), contains a general account of the languages of the region and "Short vocabularies [about 100

Dawson (G. M.) — Continued.

words each] of the Tahl-tan, Ti-tsho-ti-na, and Ta-gish, obtained in 1887," pp. 208B–213B.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

The appendix was issued separately as follows:

—— Notes on the Indian tribes of the Yukon district and adjacent northern portion of British Columbia. By George M. Dawson, D. S., F. G. S., Assistant Director, Geological Survey of Canada. (Reprinted from the Annual Report of Geological Survey of Canada, 1887.)

No title-page, heading as above; text pp. 1–23, 8°.

Linguistics as under title next above, pp. 18–23.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— See **Tolmie** (W. F.) and **Dawson** (G. M.)

George Mercer Dawson was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, August 1, 1849, and is the eldest son of Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill University, Montreal. He was educated at McGill College and the Royal School of Mines; held the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship, given by the Prince of Wales; and took the Edward Forbes medal in palæontology and the Murchison medal in geology. He was appointed geologist and naturalist to Her Majesty's North American Boundary Commission in 1873, and at the close of the commission's work, in 1875, he published a report under the title of "Geology and Resources of the Forty-ninth Parallel." In July, 1875, he received an appointment on the geological survey of Canada. From 1875 to 1879 he was occupied in the geological survey and exploration of British Columbia, and subsequently engaged in similar work both in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. Dr. Dawson is the author of numerous papers on geology, natural history, and ethnology, published in the Canadian Naturalist, Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, etc. He was in 1887 selected to take charge of the Yukon expedition.

De Meulen (*Lieut.* E.) Vocabulary of the Kenay (Kai-tā-nā) language of Cook's Inlet.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Obtained in 1870.

Recorded on one of the blank forms (no. 170) issued by the Smithsonian Institution, containing the standard vocabulary of 211 words, equivalents of all of which are given in the Kenay.

Dèné:

Bible lessons	See Faraud (H. J.)
Bible passages	Grouard (E.)
Catechism	Clut (J.)
Catechism	Morice (A. G.)

Dèné — Continued.

Catechism	Seguin (—).
Dictionary	Morice (A. G.)
Dictionary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Grammar	Morice (A. G.)
Grammatic comments	Morice (A. G.)
Grammatic treatise	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Hymns	Morice (A. G.)
Prayer book	Morice (A. G.)
Prayers	Morice (A. G.)
Primer	Morice (A. G.)
Sermons	Morice (A. G.)
Songs	Morice (A. G.)
Text	Morice (A. G.)
Tribal names	Morice (A. G.)
Vocabulary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Words	Charencey (H. de).

See also Tinné.

Dènè Dindjie. See **Dènè.**

Dictionary:

Dènè´	See Morice (A. G.)
Dènè	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Kenai	Radloff (L.)
Loucheux	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Montagnais	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Montagnais	Végréville (V. T.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)
Peau de Lièvre	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

Dobbs (Arthur). An | account | Of the Countries adjoining to | Hudson's bay, | in the | North-west Part of America: | containing | A Description of their Lakes and Rivers, the Nature of the | Soil and Climates, and their Methods of Commerce, &c. | Shewing the Benefit to be made by settling Colonies, and | opening a Trade in these Parts; whereby the French will be | deprived in a great Measure of their Traffick in Furs, and | the Communication between Canada and Mississippi be cut off. | With | An Abstract of Captain Middleton's Journal, and Observations upon | his Behaviour during his Voyage, and since his Return. | To which are added, | I. A Letter from Bartholomew de Fonte, | Vice-Admiral of Peru and Mexico; | giving an Account of his Voyage from | Lima in Peru, to prevent, or seize upon | any Ships that should attempt to find | a North-west Passage to the South Sea. | II. An Abstract of all the Discoveries | which have been publish'd of the Islands | and Countries in and adjoining to the | Great Western Ocean, between Ame- | rica, India, and China, &c. pointing | out the Advantages that may be made, | if a short Passage should be found thro' | Hudson's Streight to that

Dobbs (A.) — Continued.

Ocean. | III. The Hudson's Bay Company's Charter. | IV. The Standard of Trade in those | Parts of America; with an Account | of the Exports and Profits made an- | nually by the Hudson's Bay Company. | V. Vocabularies of the Languages of se- | veral Indian Nations adjoining to Hud- | son's Bay. | The whole intended to shew the great Probability of a North-west | Passage, so long desired; and which (if discovered) would be of the | highest Advantage to these Kingdoms. | By Arthur Dobbs, Esq; |

London: | Printed for J. Robinson, at the Golden Lion in Ludgate-Street. | M DCC XLIV [1744].

Title verso blank 1 l. "To the king" pp. i–ii, folded map, text pp. 1–211, 4°.

Thompson (E.), A short vocabulary of the language spoken among the Northern Indians, pp. 206–211.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Geological Survey, Lenox, Trumbull.

Stevens' Nuggets, no. 906, prices a copy 10*s.* 6*d.* A copy at the Field sale, no. 538, brought $2.50. Priced by Quaritch, no. 11650, 1*l.* 5*s.*, large paper. At the Murphy sale, no. 804, a copy brought $3.25. Priced by Quaritch, no. 28278, 1*l.* 4*s.*

Dodge (*Capt.* H. L.) See **Davis** (W. W. H.)

Dog Rib:

Hymns	See Bompas (W. C.)
Lord's prayer	Bompas (W. C.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Prayers	Bompas (W. C.)
Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
Proper names	Catlin (G.)
Ten commandments	Bompas (W. C.)
Text	Clut (J.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Lefroy (J. H.)
Vocabulary	Morgan (L. H.)
Vocabulary	Murray (—).
Vocabulary	O'Brien (—).
Vocabulary	Richardson (J.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)

Dog Rib primer. See **Bompas** (W. C.)

Domenech (*Abbé* Emanuel Henri Dieudonné). Seven years' residence | in the great | deserts of North America | by the | abbé Em. Domenech | Apostolical Missionary: Canon of Montpellier: Member of the Pontifical Academy Tiberina, | and of the Geographical and Ethnographical Societies of France, &c. | Illustrated with fifty-eight woodcuts by A. Joliet, three | plates of ancient Indian music, and a map showing the actual situation of | the Indian tribes and the country described by the author | In Two Volumes | Vol. I[–II]. |

London | Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts | 1860. | The right of translation is reserved.

Half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. v–vi, preface pp. vii–xiii, contents pp. xv–xxi, list of illustrations pp. xxiii–xxiv, text pp. 1–445; half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 1–465, colophon p. [466], map, plates, 8°.

List of Indian tribes of North America, vol. 1, pp. 440–445.—Vocabularies, etc. vol. 2, pp. 164–189, contain 84 words of the Navajo.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Watkinson.

At the Field sale a copy, no. 550, brought $2.37, and at the Pinart sale, no. 328, 6 fr. Clarke & co. 1886, no. 5415, price a copy $5.

Emanuel Henri Dieudonné Domenech, French author, was born in Lyons, France, November 4, 1825; died in France in June, 1886. He became a priest in the Roman Catholic church, and was sent as a missionary to Texas and Mexico. During Maximilian's residence in America, Domenech acted as private chaplain to the emperor, and he was also almoner to the French army during its occupation of Mexico. On his return to France he was made honorary canon of Montpellier. His "Manuscrit pictographique Américain, précédé d'une notice sur l'idéographie des Peaux Rouges" (1860) was published by the French government, with a facsimile of a manuscript in the library of the Paris arsenal, relating, as he claimed, to the American Indians; but the German orientalist, Julius Petzholdt, declared that it consisted only of scribbling and incoherent illustrations of a local German dialect. Domenech maintained the authenticity of the manuscript in a pamphlet entitled "La vérité sur le livre des sauvages" (1861), which drew forth a reply from Petzholdt, translated into French under the title of "Le livre des sauvages au point de vue de la civilisation française" (Brussels, 1861). During the latter part of his life he produced several works pertaining to religion and ancient history.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Dorsey (*Rev.* James Owen). Indians of Siletz reservation, Oregon. By J. Owen Dorsey.

In American Anthropologist, vol. 2, pp. 55–61, Washington, 1889, 8°. (Pilling.)

Grammatic notes and examples of the Athapascan, p. 56.—Kinship terms, p. 58.

Dorsey (J. O.) — Continued.

—— The gentile system of the Siletz tribes.

In Journal of American Folk-Lore, vol. 3, pp. 227–237, Boston and New York, 1890, 8°. (Pilling.)

List of Upper Coquille villages (32), with English definitions, p. 232.—Athapascans north of Rogue River (22 names of villages with meanings), pp. 232–233.—Chasta Costa villages (33), with meanings, p. 234.—Athapascan villages (21) south of Rogue River, pp. 235–236.—Athapascan villages in northwest California, pp. 236–237.

—— [Vocabulary of words and phrases in the dialect of the Chasta Costa or Ci′-stă kqwŭ′-stă Indians who lived on the Rogue River or on one of its branches, Oregon.]

Manuscript, 13 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, September and October, 1884, with the assistance of Government George or Tût-qé-ĕ-să and two other Indians of the tribe. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–79, 97, 122, 131, 182–184, 192–193, 196, 228.

Of the schedules given in the work no. 1 is filled and nos. 2, 8, 12, 14, 18, 24, 25, and 30 are partly filled.

—— [Words, phrases, and sentences in the language of the Chetco (Tcĕ′-ti-qŭn-nĕ′) formerly of Chetco River, Oregon.]

Manuscript, 32 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, September, 1884, with the assistance of Baldwin Fairchild, a Chetco. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–228 and 7 extra leaves at the end, many of the pages being left blank.

Of the schedules given in the work nos. 1, 2, and 30 are filled; nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 18, 24, 25, and 27 are partly filled; and the remaining numbers are blank. The unnumbered leaves at the end contain a list of the parts of the body in great detail, dress and ornaments, the conjugation of a number of verbs, a table of classifiers, and pronouns. The total number of entries is 480.

—— [Vocabulary of words and phrases in the language of the Dá-ku-bĕ tĕ′-dĕ, formerly living on Applegate Creek, Oregon.]

Manuscript, 9 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, October, 1884, with the assistance of Rogue River John, a Ta-kĕl-ma, whose mother was a Dá-ku-bĕ tĕ′-dĕ. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–79, 184, 196, 228, and 3 unnumbered pages at the end.

Dorsey (J. O.) — Continued.

Of the schedules given in the work no. 30 is filled and nos. 1, 2, 18, and 25 are partly filled: The final unnumbered pages at the end give the parts of the body in detail.

—— [Vocabulary of words and phrases in the Kwa-ta′-mi or Sixes dialect of the Tû′qwe-t'a′qûn-nĕ′, formerly living on Sixes Creek, Oregon.]

Manuscript, 23 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, August–October, 1884, with the assistance of Jake Rooney and Jake Stuart. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–78, 82, 97–102, 109–112, 115–116, 196, 206–207, 210, 220, 228, and three unnumbered pages at the end.

Of the schedules given in the work nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 25, 27, 28, and 30 are partly filled, the remainder being blank. The entries sum up a total of 356. The three pages at the end contain a number of partial verbal conjugations.

—— [Vocabulary of words and phrases of the Mi′-kwŭ-nu′ qûn-nĕ′ tribe or gens, formerly living on the Lower Rogue River, Oregon.]

Manuscript, 10 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, October, 1884, with the assistance of William Simpson, a native. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 76–81, 97, 196, 220, 228, and 8 unnumbered pages at the end.

Of the schedules nos. 1, 2, 8, and 30 are partly filled; the unnumbered pages at the end contain an extended list of the parts of the body, pronouns, nouns used as classifiers, partial conjugation of a number of verbs, etc.

——[Words, phrases, and sentences in the language of the Nal′-tûn-ne′-qûn-nĕ′ gens.]

Manuscript, 75 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, October, 1884, with the assistance of Alex Ross, chief of the gens, and a full-blood. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–228, and 5 unnumbered leaves at the end, a number of the pages being left blank.

Of the lists of words given in this work schedules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15. 18, and 30 are completely filled and schedules 6, 7, 9, 14, 17, 22, and 24 partly filled. The extra leaves at the end contain the parts of the body in great detail, a list of pronouns, verbal classifiers, correlatives, and the conjugation of a number of verbs. There are 1,345 entries in all.

—— [Vocabulary of the Qa′-am-o′te-ne′, formerly living at the mouth of Smith River, California.]

Dorsey (J. O.) — Continued.

Manuscript, 7 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Reservation, Oregon, Sept., 1884, with the assistance of Smith River John. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–78, 82, 122–123, 182, 184, the remaining pages of the work being left blank.

Of the schedules given in the work nos. 1, 2, and 18 are partly filled. The total entries amount to 57.

—— [A vocabulary of words and phrases in the dialect of the Tal'-t'ûc-t'ûn tû'-de, or Galice Creek Indians who formerly lived in Josephine County, Oregon, 30 miles north of Kerby.]

Manuscript, 10 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, October, 1884, with the assistance of Yacl'-tûn or Galice Creek Jim and Peter Muggins. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77–228 and 2 extra leaves at the end, many of the pages being left blank.

Of the schedules given in the work none is completely filled, and nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 18, 24, and 30 are but partly filled. The 2 leaves at the end contain the parts of the body in great detail, a few possessive pronouns, and the conjugations in brief of the verbs *to desire* and *to know*. The entries as a whole number 254.

—— [Words, sentences, and grammatical material in the Tu-tu'tûn-nĕ', or Tu'-tu language (dialect of several villages.)]

Manuscript, 155 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Reservation, Oregon, August–October, 1884, with the assistance of twelve members of the Tu'-tu tribe. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 76–86, 88–89, 95–103, 106, 108–129, 131–147, 149–155, 162–173, 180–185, 188–199, 206–213, 220, 228, and 46 unnumbered pages at the end, with many intercalated pages passim.

Of the schedules given in the work nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, and 30 are filled; nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, and 28 are partly filled, and nos. 11, 20, and 29 are blank. The total entries number 3,962, besides a text with interlinear and free translation.

—— Vocabulary of the Upper Coquille or Mi-ci-qwût-me tûn-nĕ.

Manuscript, 38 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, August–October, 1884, with the assistance of Coquille Thompson and Coquille Solomon. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, pp. 77, 81, 84, 88–89, 96–98, 100–103, 109–111, 128–129, 132–136, 183–184, 192–198, 228, and 4 unnumbered leaves at the end.

Dorsey (J. O.) — Continued.

Of the schedules given in the work nos. 1, 2, 18, 24, and 30 are filled, and nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, and 25 are partly filled; the remaining numbers are blank. There is a total of 745 entries.

—— A vocabulary of the Yu'-ki-tcĕ or Yu'-ki-tce' tûn-nĕ dialect spoken by the Indians formerly living on Euchre Creek, Oregon.

Manuscript, 6 ll. 4°, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, September, 1884, with the assistance of James Warner, sr., who could speak a little English.

The entries number 236, and are arranged in the order of the schedules given in Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition.

James Owen Dorsey was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1848. He attended the Central High School (now the City College) in 1862 and 1863, taking the classical course. Illness caused him to abandon his studies when a member of the second year class. In a counting room from 1864 to 1866. Taught from September, 1866, to June, 1867. Entered the preparatory department of the Theological Seminary of Virginia in September, 1867, and the junior class of the seminary in September, 1869. Was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States by the bishop of Virginia, Easter day, 1871. Entered upon his work among the Ponca Indians, in Dakota Territory, in May of that year. Had an attack of scarlet fever in April, 1872, and one of typho-malarial fever in July, 1873. Owing to this illness he was obliged to give up the mission work in August, 1873, soon after he had learned to talk to the Indians without an interpreter. He returned to Maryland and engaged in parish work till July, 1878, when, under the direction of Maj. J. W. Powell, he went to the Omaha reservation in Nebraska in order to increase his stock of linguistic material. On the organization of the Bureau of Ethnology, in 1879, he was transferred thereto, and from that time he has been engaged continuously in linguistic and sociologic work for the Bureau. He remained among the Omaha till April, 1880, when he returned to Washington. Since then he has made several trips to Indian reservations for scientific purposes, not only to those occupied by tribes of the Siouan family, but also to the Siletz reservation, in Oregon. At the last place, which he visited in 1884, he obtained vocabularies, grammatic notes, etc., of languages spoken by Indians of the Athapascan, Kusan, Takilman, and Yakonan stocks. The reports of his office and field work will be found in the annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Drake (Samuel Gardiner). The | Aboriginal races | of | North America; | comprising | biographical sketches of

Drake (S. G.) — Continued.

eminent individuals, | and | an historical account of the different tribes, | from | the first discovery of the continent | to | the present period | with a dissertation on their | Origin, Antiquities, Manners and Customs, | illustrative narratives and anecdotes, | and a | copious analytical index | by Samuel G. Drake. | Fifteenth edition, | revised, with valuable additions, | by Prof. H. L. Williams. | [Quotation, six lines.] |

New York. | Hurst & company, publishers. | 122 Nassau Street. [1882.]

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp.3–4, contents pp. 5–8, Indian tribes and nations pp. 9–16, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 19–767, index pp. 768–787, 8°.

Gatschet (A. S.), Indian languages of the Pacific states and territories, pp. 748–763.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Clarke & co. 1886, no. 6377, price a copy $3.

Duflot de Mofras (Eugène). Exploration | du territoire | de l'Orégon, | des Californies | et de la mer Vermeille, | exécutée pendant les années 1840, 1841 et 1842, | par M. Duflot de Mofras, | Attaché à la Légation de France à Mexico; | ouvrage publié par ordre du roi, | sous les auspices de M. le maréchal Soult, duc de Dalmatie, | Président du Conseil, | et de M. le ministre des affaires étrangères. | Tome premier [–second]. |

Paris, | Arthus Bertrand, éditeur, | libraire de la Société de géographie, | Rue Hautefeuille, n° 23. | 1844.

2 vols.: half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. avant-propos pp. vii–xii, avertissement verso note 1 l. nota verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–518, table des chapitres pp. 519–521, table des cartes pp. 523–524; half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–500, table des chapitres pp. 501–504, table des cartes pp. 505–506, table analytique etc. pp. 507–514, 8°.

Numerals 1–10 of a number of American languages, among them the Umpqua, vol. 2, p. 401.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Geological Survey.

Dufossé (E.) Americana | Catalogue de livres | relatifs à l'Amérique | Europe, Asie, Afrique | et Océanie | [&c. thirty-four lines] |

Librairie ancienne et moderne de E. Dufossé | 27, rue Guénégaud, 27 | près le Pont-neuf | Paris [1887]

Printed cover as above, no inside title, table des divisions 1 l. text pp. 175–422, 8°.

Contains, passim, titles of works in various Athapascan languages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

This series of catalogues was begun in 1876.

Dugan (*Lieut.* T. B.) Numerals [1–10] of the White Mountain Apache.

In Allen (H. T.), Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tananá and Kóyukuk rivers, p. 135, Washington, 1887, 8°.

Reprinted in other articles by Allen (H. T.), q. v.

Dunbar: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. John B. Dunbar, Bloomfield, N. J.

Duncan (David). American races. Compiled and abstracted by Professor Duncan, M. A.

Forms Part 6 of Spencer (H.), Descriptive sociology, London, 1878, folio. (Congress.)

Under the heading "Language," pp. 40–42, there are given comments and extracts from various authors upon native tribes, including examples of the Chippewyan.

Some copies have the imprint New York, D. Appleton & co. [n. d.] (Powell.)

E.

Eames: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eaton (*Capt.* J. H.) Vocabulary of the language of the Navajo of New Mexico. By Capt. J. H. Eaton, U. S. A.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 4, pp. 416–431, Philadelphia, 1854, 4°.

A vocabulary of 300 words and the numerals 1–100,000.

Elliot (*Lieut.* William G.) See **Bourke** (J. G.)

Ellis (Robert). On | numerals | as signs of primeval unity | among mankind. | By | Robert Ellis, B. D., | late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. |

London: | Trübner & co., 57 & 59 Ludgate hill. | 1873. | All rights reserved.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso printer 1 l. contents pp. i–iii, text pp. 1–94, 8°.

Ellis (R.) — Continued.

Numerals and other words in Atnah, p. 52; Chepewyan, pp. 42, 45, 54; Kenay (Athabaskan), p. 88; Slave (Great Slave Lake), pp. 5, 10, 11; Tahlewah (California), pp. 5, 10, 24; Takulli, pp. 8, 11, 54; Tlatskanai, p. 88.

Copies seen: Eames.

—— Peruvia Scythica. | The | Quichua language of Peru: | its | derivation from central Asia with the American | languages in general, and with the Turanian | and Iberian languages of the old world, | including | the Basque, the Lycian, and the Pre-Aryan | language of Etruria. | By | Robert Ellis, B.D., | author of "The Asiatic affinities of the old Italians", and late fellow | of St. John's college, Cambridge. | [Quotation, three lines.] |

London: | Trübner & co., 57 & 59, Ludgate hill. | 1875. | All rights reserved.

Title verso printer 1 l. preface pp. iii–vii, contents pp. ix–xi, errata p. [xii], text pp. 1–219, 8°.

Words in Atna, pp. 78, 81, 85, 105, 117, 131; Athabaskan, p. 120; Apatsh, pp. 105, 123; Chepewyan, pp. 62, 81, 96, 99; Dog-Rib, p. 127; Hoopah, p. 78; Kenay, pp. 56, 78, 91, 104, 106, 117; Kutshin, pp. 104, 106; Navaho, pp. 63, 68, 83, 104, 105, 106, 107, 120, 122, 130, 134; Pinalero, p. 85; Slave, p. 105; Takulli, pp. 51, 54, 61, 78, 91, 105, 127; Tlatskanai, pp. 83, 85; Umkwa, pp. 81, 83, 89, 104, 120.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames, Watkinson.

—— Etruscan numerals. | By | Robert Ellis, B. D., | late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. |

London: | Trübner & co., 57 & 59, Ludgate hill. | 1876. | (All Rights Reserved.) | Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Cover title as above, inside title (as above, omitting the last two lines) verso printer 1 l. remarks on pronunciation verso erratum and addendum 1 l. text pp. 1–52, 8°.

A few numerals and words in Atnah, pp. 9, 13; Hoopah, p. 9. Remarks and criticisms on Dr. J. H. Trumbull's essay on numerals in Indian languages, pp. 12–13, note.

Copies seen: Eames.

Ellis (R.) — Continued.

—— Sources | of the | Etruscan and Basque | languages. | By | Robert Ellis, B. D., | late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge. |

London: | Trübner & co., Ludgate hill. | 1886. | (All rights reserved.)

Title verso printers 1 l. prefatory notice verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–vii, remarks on pronunciation p. [viii], text pp. 1–166, 8°.

A few numerals and words in Atnah, pp. 13, 17; Hoopah, p. 9.

Copies seen: Eames.

Erman (Georg Adolph). Ethnographische Wahrnehmungen und Erfahrungen an den Küsten des Berings-Meeres von A. Erman.

In Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, vol. 2 (1870), pp. 295–307, 309–393; vol. 3 (1871), pp. 149–175, 205–219, Berlin [n. d.], 8°.

Numerals 1–200 and a few words of the Ttynai oder Kenaizi, vol. 3, p. 216.

Ettunetle choh . . . Takudh. See **M'Donald** (R.)

Ettunetle tutthug . . . Takudh. See **M'Donald** (R.)

Everette (Will E.) [Words, phrases, and sentences in the language of the Tu-tu-tĕ-ne and nine confederated tribes of Siletz River, Oregon.]

Manuscript, 158 pp. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected December, 1882. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition. "Transliterated at the request of the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology from vol. 22 of [Everette's] Indian Languages of North America, into the 'Bureau alphabet' at Washington, July 1, 1883, and at Fort Simcoe, Washington Ty., July 23, 1883. Completed August 20, 1883."

Almost every word, phrase, and sentence given in the 30 schedules of the "Introduction" has its equivalent given in Tu-tu-tĕ-ne, and nearly every schedule has explanatory notes. On the blank pages following the schedules Mr. Everette has given the phonetic alphabet with notes and explanations.

Ewbank (Thomas). See **Whipple** (A. W.), **Ewbank** (T.), and **Turner** (W. W.)

F.

Fairchild (Baldwin). See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Faraone. See **Apache.**

Faraud (*Mgr.* Henry J.) Dix-huit ans | chez les Sauvages | Voyages et missions | de Mgr Henry Faraud | evêque d'Anemour, vicaire apostolique de Mac-

Faraud (H. J.) — Continued.

kensie, | dans l'extrême nord de l'Amérique Britannique | d'après les documents de Mgr l'Evêque d'Anemour | par | Fernand-Michel | membre de la Société Éduenne | Avec la biographie et le portrait de Mgr Faraud |

Faraud (H. J.) — Continued.

Librairie catholique de Perisse frères | (nouvelle maison) | Regis Ruffet et C^ie^, successeurs | Paris | 38, rue Saint-Sulpice. | Bruxelles | place Sainte-Gudule, 4. | 1866 | Droits de traduction et de reproduction réservés.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. portrait 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xvi, text pp. 1–447, table pp. 449–456, 8°.

Tribus sauvages, pp. 333–383, contains names of tribes, with meanings, scattered through.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Shea.

—— Dix-huit ans | chez | les Sauvages | Voyages et missions | dans l'extrême nord de l'Amérique Britannique | d'apres les documents de Mgr Henry Faraud | Evêque [&c. one line] | par Fernand-Michel | [Design] |

Nouvelle Maison Perisse Frères de Paris | Librairie Catholique et Classique | [&c. five lines] | 1870 | Droits de traduction et de reproduction réservés.

Printed cover, title 1 l. pp. i–xix, 1–364, 12°.

Linguistics, as in earlier edition titled next above, pp. 260–312.

Copies seen: British Museum.

—— Abridgment of the bible in Dèné Tchippewayan, by Mgr. Faraud, Vicar Apostolique of Mackenzie. (*)

In a letter from Father Émile Petitot, dated from Mareuil, France, April 24, 1889, he tells me that among the manuscripts left by him at his last residence, St. Raphael des Tchippewayans, Saskatchewan, was a copy, written by himself, of the above-named work. See Grouard (E.)

Farrar (*Rev.* Frederic William). Families of speech: | four lectures | delivered before | the Royal institution of Great Britain | In March 1869 | by the | rev. Frederic W. Farrar, M. A., F. R. S. | late fellow of Trinity college [&c. four lines.] | Published by request. |

London: | Longmans, Green, and co. | 1870.

List of works verso blank 1 l. half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. ix–x, contents pp. xi–xiii, list of illustrations p. xiv, text pp. 1–187, table of the chief allophylian languages p. [188], index pp. 189–192, two tables and two maps, 12°.

A few words in Tlatskanai, p. 178.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Congress, Eames.

—— Families of Speech: | Four Lectures | delivered before | the Royal Institution of Great Britain | In March 1869. | By the | Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D.

Farrar (F. W.) — Continued.

D., F. R. S. | Late Fellow [&c. three lines.] | New edition. |

London: | Longmans, Green, & Co. | 1873. | All rights reserved.

p. i–xi, 1 l. 1–142, 16°.

Copies seen: British Museum.

—— Language and languages. | Being | "Chapters on language" | and | "Families of speech." | By the | rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D. D. F. R. S. | late fellow [&c. three lines.] | New edition. |

London: | Longmans, Green, and co. | 1878. | (All rights reserved.)

Half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface (November 15, 1877) verso quotations 1 l. half-title (Chapters on language) verso dedication 1 l. preface to the first edition (August, 1865) pp. ix–xii, list of illustrations verso blank 1 l. synopsis pp. xiii–xx, text pp. 1–256, books consulted pp. 257–260, half-title (Families of speech, etc.) verso dedication 1 l. preface to the second edition (August, 1873) verso blank 1 l. contents pp. 265–267, text pp. 269–403, table of languages p. [404], index pp. 405–411, verso printers, two maps and two tables, 12°.

A few Tlatskanai words, pp. 396–397.

Copies seen: Astor.

—— Language and languages. | Being | "Chapters on language" | and | "Families of speech." | By the | rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D. D. F. R. S. | late fellow [&c. three lines.] | New edition. |

London: | Longmans, Green, and co. | 1887. | (All rights reserved.)

Half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface (November 15, 1877) verso quotations 1 l. half-title (Chapters on language) verso dedication 1 l. preface to the first edition (August, 1865) pp. ix–xii, synopsis pp. xiii–xx, text pp. 1–256, books consulted pp. 257–260, half-title (Families of speech, etc.) verso dedication 1 l. preface to the second edition (August, 1873) verso list of illustrations 1 l. contents pp. 265–267, text pp. 269–403, table of languages p. [404], index pp. 405–411, verso printers, two maps, and two tables, 12°.

Linguistics as under the next preceding title, pp. 396, 397.

Copies seen: Eames.

Faulmann (Karl). Illustrirte | Geschichte der Schrift | Populär-Wissenschaftliche Darstellung | der | Entstehung der Schrift | der | Sprache und der Zahlen | sowie der | Schriftsysteme aller Völker der Erde | von | Karl Faulmann | Professor der Stenographie [&c. two lines.] | Mit 15 Tafeln in Farben- und Tondruck | und vielen in den Text gedruckten

Faulmann (K.) — Continued.

Schriftzeichen und Schriftproben. | [Printer's ornament.] |

Wien. Pest. Leipzig. | A. Hartleben's Verlag. | 1880. | Alle Rechte vorbehalten.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. preface pp. v–x, contents pp. xi–xvi, text pp. 1–632, 8°.

Schrift der Tinne-Indianer, p. 231.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Watkinson.

Featherman (A.) Social history | of the | races of mankind. | First division: | Nigritians[–Third division: | Aonco-Maranonians]. | By | A. Featherman. | [Two lines quotation.] |

London: | Trübner & co., Ludgate Hill. | 1885[–89]. | (All rights reserved.)

3 vols. 8°.

A general discussion of a number of North American families occurs in vol. 3, among them: the Apaches (pp. 184–192), including, on p. 188, a brief sketch of their grammar, with a few examples, among them the verb *to drink;* Navajos, pp. 193–200; and Taculles, pp. 378–384.

Copies seen: Congress.

Field (Thomas Warren). An essay | towards an | Indian bibliography. | Being a | catalogue of books, | relating to the | history, antiquities, languages, customs, religion, | wars, literature, and origin of the | American Indians, | in the library of | Thomas W. Field. | With bibliographical and historical notes, and | synopses of the contents of some of | the works least known. |

New York: | Scribner, Armstrong, and co. | 1873.

Title verso printers 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, text pp. 1–430, 8°.

Titles and descriptions of works in or relating to Athapascan languages passim.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

Field (T. W.) — Continued.

At the Field sale, no. 688, a copy brought $4.25; at the Menzies sale, no. 718, a "half-crushed, red levant morocco, gilt top, uncut copy," brought $5.50. Priced by Leclerc, 1878, 18 fr.; by Quaritch, no. 11996, 15*s.*; at the Pinart sale, no. 368, it brought 17 fr.; at the Murphy sale, no. 949, $4.50. Priced by Quaritch, no. 30224, 1*l.*

—— Catalogue | of the | library | belonging to | Mr. Thomas W. Field. | To be sold at auction, | by | Bangs, Merwin & co., | May 24th, 1875. and following days. |

New York. | 1875.

Cover title 22 lines, title as above verso blank 1 l. notice etc. pp. iii–viii, text pp. 1–376, list of prices pp. 377–393, supplement pp. 1–59, 8°. Compiled by Joseph Sabin, mainly from Mr. Field's Essay, title of which is given above.

Contains titles of a number of works in various Athapascan languages.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

At the Squier sale, no. 1178, an uncut copy brought $1.25.

Four gospels . . . Slave language. See **Bompas** (W. C.)

Friese (*Prof.* Valentine). See **Arny** (W. F. M.)

Froebel (Julius). Aus Amerika. | Erfahrungen Reisen und Studien | von | Julius Froebel. | Erster [–Zweiter] Band. | Zweite wohlfeile Ausgabe. |

Leipzig | Dut'sche Buchhandlung. [1858.]

2 vols. 12°.

A short Mescalero-Apache vocabulary, vol. 2, p. 163.

Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum.

First edition, Leipzig, 1857–1858, 2 vols. 8°. (*)

There is an English edition of this work, London, Bentley, 1859, 8°, which does not contain the vocabulary. (Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress.)

Sabin's Dictionary, no. 25993, titles an edition Bruxelles, 1861, 3 vols. 12°.

G.

Gabelentz (Hans Georg Conor von der). Die Sprachwissenschaft, | ihre Aufgaben, Methoden | und | bisherigen Ergebnisse. | Von | Georg von der Gabelentz. | [Vignette.] |

Leipzig, | T. O. Weigel nachfolger | (Chr. Herm. Tauchnitz). | 1891.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. Vorwort pp. iii–vii, Inhalts-Verzeichniss pp. viii–xx, text pp. 1–466, Register pp. 467–502, Berichtigungen p. 502, 8°.

Gabelentz (H. G. C.) — Continued.

Brief discussion and a few examples of Athapascan, p. 402.

Copies seen: Gatschet.

Galice Creek Jim. See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Gallatin (Albert). A synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian possessions in North America. By the Hon. Albert Gallatin.

Gallatin (A.) — Continued.

In American Antiquarian Soc. Trans. (Archæologia Americana), vol. 2, pp. 1–422, Cambridge, 1836, 8°.

Subdivisions by geographic limits of the Kinai, pp. 14–16; of the Athapascas, pp. 16–20.—Indian languages, with grammatical examples of the Cheppeyan, p. 170. — Grammatical notices, Athapascas, pp. 215–216.—Cheppeyan conjugations, p. 269.—Comparative vocabulary of 180 words of the Kinai (from Resanoff in Krusenstern), Tacullie (from Harmon), Cheppeyan (from M'Kenzie), pp. 307–367.—Vocabulary of 44 words of the Sussee (from Umfreville), p. 374.—Vocabulary of 13 words of the Atnah or Chin, p. 378.

—— Hale's Indians of north-west America, and vocabularies of North America; with an introduction. By Albert Gallatin.

In American Eth. Soc. Trans. vol. 2, pp. xxiii–clxxxviii, 1–130, New York, 1848, 8°.

Brief reference to the Athapascas, their habitat, etc., p. ci.—The Tahkali-Umkwa family (general discussion), pp. 9–10.—Vocabulary of 180 words of the Tahculi (from Anderson), pp. 78–82.—Vocabulary of 60 words of the Kenai (from Resanoff), pp. 99–101.—Vocabulary of the Cheppeyan, Tlatskani, and Umkwa (50 words and numerals 1–10 each), p. 105.

—— Table of generic Indian families of languages.

In **Schoolcraft** (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 3, pp. 397–402, Philadelphia, 1853, 4°.

Includes the Athapascans, p. 401.

Albert Gallatin was born in Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761, and died in Astoria, L. I., August 12, 1849. He was descended from an ancient patrician family of Geneva, whose name had long been honorably connected with the history of Switzerland. Young Albert had been baptized by the name of Abraham Alfonse Albert. In 1773 he was sent to a boarding school, and a year later entered the University of Geneva, where he was graduated in 1779. He sailed from L'Orient late in May, 1780, and reached Boston on July 14. He entered Congress on December 7, 1795, and continued a member of that body until his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, which office he held continuously until 1813. His services were rewarded with the appointment of minister to France in February, 1815; he entered on the duties of this office in January, 1816. In 1826, at the solicitation of President Adams, he accepted the appointment of envoy extraordinary to Great Britain. On his return to the United States he settled in New York City, where, from 1831 till 1839, he was president of the National Bank of New York. In 1842 he was associated in the establishment of the American Ethnological Society, becoming its first president, and in 1843 he was elected to hold a similar office in the New York Historical Society, an honor which was annually conferred on him until his death.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Garrioch (*Rev.* Alfred Campbell). The gospel according to | St. Mark, | translated into the | Beaver Indian language | by | the rev. A. C. Garrioch, | missionary of the Church missionary society. |

London: | British and Foreign Bible Society. | 1886

Title verso blank 1 l. text entirely in the Beaver language (roman characters) pp. 3–79, colophon p. [80], 16°.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Issued also in syllabic characters as follows:

—— [One line syllabic characters.] | The gospel | according to | St. Mark. | Translated by the | Rev. Alfred C. Garrioch, | missionary of the Church missionary society, | into the | language of the Beaver Indians, | of the diocese of Athabasca. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1886.]

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. syllabarium verso blank 1 l. supplementary syllabarium verso blank 1 l. text (entirely in syllabic characters) pp. 1–47, sq. 16°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

—— Manual of devotion | in the | Beaver Indian language. | By the | Rev. Alfred C. Garrioch, | missionary of the Church missionary society. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. | 1886.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. syllabarium verso blank 1 l. supplementary syllabarium verso blank 1 l. text (in syllabic characters, with some headings in English and Latin) pp. 1–87, 16°.

Order for morning prayer, pp. 1–23.—Order for evening prayer, pp. 24–39.—Prayers, etc., pp. 40–52.—Watts's first catechism, pp. 53–57.—Grace, ten commandments, prayers, etc., pp. 57–62.—Hymns, pp. 63–74.—Selections from scripture, pp. 75–87.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

See **Bompas** (W. C.) for other editions of this work.

—— A | Vocabulary | of the | -Beaver Indian Language- | consisting of | Part I Beaver-English | Part II English-

Garrioch (A. C.) — Continued.

Beaver-Cree- | By the Rev. A. C. Garrioch | Missionary of the | Church Missionary Society- |

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. | London. Northumberland Avenue. | Cyclostyled by | E. S. Brewer. | Printed by M^rs^ Garrioch [1885]

Title verso blank 1 l. text (on one side of the leaf only) ll. 1–138, 4°.

Part I Beaver-English (alphabetically arranged by Beaver words in double columns), ll. 1–64.—Part II English and Beavor [*sic*] [and Cree] (alphabetically arranged by English words, in triple columns), ll. 65–138.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The original manuscript of this work is in the possession of its author. Fifty copies of the work were printed from the copy made with the cyclostyle by Mr. Brewer, an employé of the society.

Mr. Garrioch, of St. Xavier's Mission, Fort Dunvegan, Peace River, was born in St. Paul's Parish, Red River Settlement, or Manitoba, Feb. 10, 1848, and is of Scotch and English parentage. He was for three years a student at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and in 1874 was engaged as schoolmaster by Bishop Bompas for the Church Missionary Society. The winter of 1875–'76 he spent in study with the bishop at Fort Simpson, McKenzie River, and was admitted to deacon's orders, and in the autumn of 1876 he established a Church Missionary Society station at Fort Vermilion under the name of Unjaga Mission. Mr. Garrioch subsequently visited Canada and England, where he saw his translations printed; but in the spring of 1886 he returned to mission work among the Beavers of Peace River, but at Dunvegan instead of Vermilion.

Gatschet: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Albert S. Gatschet, Washington, D. C.

Gatschet (Albert Samuel). Zwölf Sprachen | aus dem | Südwesten Nordamerikas | (Pueblos- und Apache-Mundarten; Tonto, Tonkawa, | Digger, Utah.) | Wortverzeichnisse | herausgegeben, erläutert und mit einer Einleitung über Bau, | Begriffsbildung und locale Gruppirung der amerikanischen | Sprachen versehen | von | Albert S. Gatschet. | [Vignette.] |

Weimar | Hermann Böhlau | 1876.

Cover title as above, title as above verso note 1 l. Vorwort pp. iii–iv, Inhalt p. v, Einleitung pp. 1–3, Lautbezeichnung p. 4, Literatur pp. 5–6, text pp. 7–148, illustrations pp. 149–150, large 8°.

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

Die Sprachen des Südwestens (pp. 37–86) contains Apache and Návajo examples on pp. 39, 40, 52, 55, 59, 62; general discussion of the Apache, linguistic divisions, etc., with comparison of Apache and Návajo words with those of the Zuñi, Kiowa, Comanche, and Shoshone, pp. 62–69; Tinné (Apache, Návajo, Hoopa, and Taculli) words, p. 79.—Sammlung von Wörtern und Sätzen (pp. 87–91) contains a short Apache vocabulary and one of the Návajo, p. 88; an Apache vocabulary (from White and Henry), p. 88–89.—Auswahl von Sätzen aus den Sprachen der Tehuas, Apaches, Tonkawas und Acomas (pp. 91–95) contains 20 phrases in Apache (from Loew).—Worttabellen der zwölf Sprachen und Dialecte (pp. 97–115) contains a vocabulary of 200 words of the Apache (from Loew), Návajo (from Loew), and Apache (from White).—Anmerkungen zu den Worttabellen (pp. 117–138) contains comments upon the various vocabularies.—Zahlwörter (pp. 139–143) contains the numerals 1–10 of the Návajo (from Eaton) and Hoopa (from Schoolcraft).

Copies seen: Astor, Brinton, British Museum, Eames, Gatschet, Pilling, Trumbull, Wellesley.

—— Indian languages of the Pacific states and territories.

In Magazine of American History, vol. 1, pp. 145–171, New York, 1877, 4°. (Congress.)

A general discussion, with examples passim. The Tinné family, with its linguistic divisions, the Hoopa, Rogue River, and Umpqua, is treated on pp. 165–166.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Indian languages | of the | Pacific states and territories | by | Albert S. Gatschet | Reprinted from March Number of The Magazine of American History.

[New York, 1877.]

Half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 145–171, 4°.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Reprinted in the following:

Beach (W. W.), Indian Miscellany, pp. 416–447, Albany, 1877, 8°.

Drake (S. G.), Aboriginal Races of North America, pp. 748–763, New York [1880], 8°.

A later article, with the same title, appeared in the April, 1882, number of the same periodical, and was also issued separately. It contains no Athapascan linguistics.

—— U. S. geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Charge. Appendix. Linguistics. Prefaced by a classification of western Indian languages. By Albert S. Gatschet.

In Wheeler (G. M.), Report upon U. S. Geographical Surveys, vol. 7, pp. 399–485, Washington, 1879, 4°.

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

Areas and dialects of the seven linguistic stocks (pp. 406–421), embraces the Tinné, pp. 406–408.—General remarks, pp. 467–485.

Gilbert (G. K.), Vocabulary of the Arivaipa, pp. 424–465.

Loew (O.), Vocabulary of the Arivai'pa, pp. 468–469.

—— Vocabulary of the Návajo, pp. 424–465, 469.

Yarrow (H. C.), Vocabulary of the Jicarilla, pp. 424–465, 469–470.

—— Apache-Tinné language. | Dialect of the Na-isha band. | Collected at Kiowa, Apache and Comanche Agency, | Anadarko, Ind. Territory, | in Nov. and Dec. 1884 | by | Albert S. Gatschet.

Manuscript, pp. 1–74, sm. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Consists of words, phrases, and short texts with interlinear translation into English.

—— Lipan, | a dialect of the Apache-Tinné family | collected at | Fort Griffin, Texas, (Shackleford county), from Apache John, a Mexican | and Louis, a scout. | By Albert S. Gatschet | September, 1884.

Manuscript, pp. 1–69, sm. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Consists of words, phrases, and sentences, tribal and clan names, and short stories, all accompanied by an English translation.

This manuscript has been partially copied by Mr. Gatschet into a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition.

—— Terms, phrases and sentences | from Apache dialects | gathered from various informants | by | Albert S. Gatschet.

Manuscript, pp. 3–19, sm. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Tribal names and other terms of the Chiricahua Apaches, obtained from delegates visiting Washington, Feb. 12, 1881, pp. 5–6.— Short vocabulary of the Tsigakinä dialect, pp. 7–8.— Sentences and words in the Návajo dialect, obtained from F. H. Cushing, 1882, pp. 9–12.— Návajo terms obtained from the interpreter of a Návajo delegation present in Washington in March, 1885, pp. 14–16.—Some words of Jicarilla Apache, from Eskie, an Apache in Washington, Jan. 1884, pp. 18–19.

—— Vocabulary of the Návajo language.

Manuscript, 2 leaves, folio (a blank book), in possession of its compiler. Obtained from Mr. Frank H. Cushing in 1884.

Consists of 10 words and 50 phrases.

—— [Words, phrases, and sentences in the Umpkwa language.]

Manuscript, 22 ll. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in a copy of

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, first edition. Collected at Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon, in 1877.

—— [Words, phrases, and sentences in the language of the Pinal Apache.]

Manuscript, pp. 3–108, sm. 4°, in possession of its compiler. Collected from Na-ki, an Apache whose English name is Robt. McIntosh, a student at Hampton, Va., in August, 1883.

Contains also a number of texts with interlinear English translation.

Albert Samuel Gatschet was born in St. Beatenberg, in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, October 3, 1832. His propædeutic education was acquired in the lyceums of Neuchatel (1843–1845) and of Berne (1846–1852), after which he followed courses in the universities of Berne and Berlin (1852–1858). His studies had for their object the ancient world in all its phases of religion, history, language, and art, and thereby his attention was at an early day directed to philologic researches. In 1865 he began the publication of a series of brief monographs on the local etymology of his country, entitled "Ortsetymologische Forschungen aus der Schweiz" (1865–1867). In 1867 he spent several months in London pursuing antiquarian studies in the British Museum. In 1868 he settled in New York and became a contributor to various domestic and foreign periodicals, mainly on scientific subjects. Drifting into a more attentive study of the American Indians, he published several compositions upon their languages, the most important of which is "Zwölf Sprachen aus dem Südwesten Nordamerikas," Weimar, 1876. This led to his appointment to the position of ethnologist in the United States Geological Survey, under Maj. John W. Powell, in March, 1877, when he removed to Washington, and first employed himself in arranging the linguistic manuscripts of the Smithsonian Institution, now the property of the Bureau of Ethnology, which forms a part of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Gatschet has ever since been actively connected with that bureau. To increase its linguistic collections and to extend his own studies of the Indian languages, he has made extensive trips of linguistic and ethnologic exploration among the Indians of North America. After returning from a six months' sojourn among the Klamaths and Kalapuyas of Oregon, settled on both sides of the Cascade Range, he visited the Kataba in South Carolina and the Cha'hta and Shetimasha of Louisiana in 1881–'82, the Kayowe, Comanche, Apache, Yattassee, Caddo, Naktche, Modoc, and other tribes in the Indian Territory, the Tonkawe and Lipans, in Texas, and the Atakapa Indians of Louisiana in 1884–'85. In 1886 he saw the Tlaskaltees at Saltillo, Mexico, a remnant of the Nahua race, brought there about 1575 from Anahuac, and was the first to discover the affinity of the Biloxi language with the Siouan family. He also committed to writing the Tuniχka or Tonica language of Louisiana, never

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

before investigated, and forming a linguistic family of itself. Excursions to other parts of the country brought to his knowledge other Indian languages, the Tuskarora, Caughnawaga, Penobscot, and Karankawa.

Mr. Gatschet has written an extensive report embodying his researches among the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians of Oregon, which forms Vol. II of "Contributions to North American Ethnology." It is in two parts, which aggregate 1,528 pages. Among the tribes and languages discussed by him in separate publications are the Timucua (Florida), Toñkawē (Texas), Yuma (California, Arizona, Mexico), Chúmĕto (California), Beothuk (Newfoundland), Creek and Hitchiti (Alabama). His numerous publications are scattered through magazines and government reports, some being contained in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

General discussion:

Ahtinné	See Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Apache	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Apache	Bancroft (H. H.)
Apache	Berghaus (H.)
Apache	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Apache	Cremony (J. C.)
Apache	Jŏhan (L. F.)
Apache	Orozco y Berra (M.)
Apache	Pimentel (F.)
Apache	Smart (C.)
Apache	White (J. B.)
Athapascan	Bastian (P. W. A.)
Athapascan	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Athapascan	Campbell (J.)
Athapascan	Gabelentz (H. G. C.)
Athapascan	Keane (A. H.)
Athapascan	Scouler (J.)
Athapascan	Trumbull (J. H.)
Chippewyan	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Chippewyan	Duncan (D.)
Chippewyan	Taché (A. A.)
Hupa	Gatschet (A. S.)
Hupa	Gibbs (G.)
Hupa	Powers (S.)
Inkalik	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kenai	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Kenai	Balbi (A.)
Kenai	Bancroft (H. H.)
Kenai	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kutchin	Bancroft (H. H.)
Nabiltse	Gibbs (G.)
Navajo	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Navajo	Bancroft (H. H.)
Navajo	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Sursee	Balbi (A.)
Taculli	Balbi (A.)
Taculli	Bancroft (H. H.)
Tahlewah	Gibbs (G.)
Tinné	Bancroft (H. H.)
Tinné	Bompas (W. C.)

General discussion — Continued.

Tinné	See Brinton (D. G.)
Tinné	Faulmann (K.)
Tukudh	Bompas (W. C.)
Umpkwa	Gallatin (A.)
Umpkwa	Gatschet (A. S.)

Gentes:

Apache	See Bourke (J. G.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)
Taculli	Hale (H.)
Upmkwa	Hale (H.)

Geographic names:

Athapascan	See Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

Geological Survey: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Gibbs (George). Observations on some of the Indian Dialects of Northern California. By G. Gibbs.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 3, pp. 420–423, Philadelphia, 1853, 4°.

Includes brief remarks on the Hoopah, Tahlewah, and Nabiltse.

—— Vocabularies of Indian Languages in northwest California. By George Gibbs, esq.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 3, pp. 428–445, Philadelphia, 1853, 4°.

Among these vocabularies are one of the Hoopah and one of the Tahlewah, pp. 440–445.

—— Notes on the Tinneh or Chepewyan Indians of British and Russian America. Communicated by George Gibbs.

In the Smithsonian Inst. Annual Report for 1866, pp. 303–327, Washington, 1867, 8°. (Pilling.)

The Loucheux Indians (pp. 311–320), based upon communications from W. L. Hardesty, of the Hudson's Bay Co., contains a number of Loucheux words on p. 315.

Issued separately also, without change. (Eames, Pilling.)

—— Vocabularies of the | Alekwa | Arra Arra & | Ho-pa | of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers | Northern California | Collected in 1852 | by | George Gibbs.

Manuscript, 26 unnumbered leaves, written on one side only, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Arranged alphabetically by English words in four columns, the English column containing about 700 words, the other languages from 300 to 500 words each, the Ho-pa (which is the only one belonging to the Athapascan family) being the most incomplete.

There are in the same library two partial copies (180 words each) of the Hopa, made by Dr. Gibbs, including only the words given in the early issues of the Smithsonian Institution "standard vocabulary."

Gibbs (G.) — Continued.

—— Vocabulary of the Nabiltse language.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Contains about 100 words.

—— Vocabulary of the Willopah (dialect of the Tahcully Athabasca).

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected "from an Indian at S. S. Ford's, Feb. 1856."

Includes the 180 words given in the standard schedule issued by the Smithsonian Institution and about 20 words in addition.

George Gibbs, the son of Col. George Gibbs, was born on the 17th of July, 1815, at Sunswick, Long Island, near the village of Halletts Cove, now known as Astoria. At seventeen he was taken to Europe, where he remained two years. On his return from Europe he commenced the reading of law, and in 1838 took his degree of bachelor of law at Harvard University. In 1848 Mr. Gibbs went overland from St. Louis to Oregon and established himself at Columbia. In 1854 he received the appointment of collector of the port of Astoria, which he held during Mr. Fillmore's administration. Later he removed from Oregon to Washington Territory, and settled upon a ranch a few miles from Fort Steilacoom. Here he had his headquarters for several years, devoting himself to the study of the Indian languages and to the collection of vocabularies and traditions of the northwestern tribes. During a great part of the time he was attached to the United States Government Commission in laying the boundary, as the geologist and botanist of the expedition. He was also attached as geologist to the survey of a railroad route to the Pacific, under Major Stevens. In 1857 he was appointed to the northwest boundary survey under Mr. Archibald Campbell, as commissioner. In 1860 Mr. Gibbs returned to New York, and in 1861 was on duty in Washington in guarding the Capitol. Later he resided in Washington, being mainly employed in the Hudson Bay Claims Commission, to which he was secretary. He was also engaged in the arrangement of a large mass of manuscript bearing upon the ethnology and philology of the American Indians. His services were availed of by the Smithsonian Institution to superintend its labors in this field, and to his energy and complete knowledge of the subject it greatly owes its success in this branch of the service. The valuable and laborious service which he rendered to the Institution was entirely gratuitous, and in his death that establishment as well as the cause of science lost an ardent friend and important contributor to its advancement. In 1871 Mr. Gibbs married his cousin, Miss Mary K. Gibbs, of Newport, R. I., and removed to New Haven, where he died on the 9th of April, 1873.

Gilbert (Grove Karl). Vocabulary of the Arivaípa language.

Gilbert (G. K.) — Continued.

In Wheeler (G. M.), Report upon U. S. Geog. Surveys, vol. 7, pp. 424–465, Washington, 1879, 4°.

Collected at Camp Grant, Arizona, December, 1871. It contains 211 words.

Gilbert (—) and **Rivington** (—). Specimens | of the | Languages of all Nations, | and the | oriental and foreign types | now in use in | the printing offices | of | Gilbert & Rivington, | limited. | [Eleven lines quotations.] | London: | 52, St. John's square, Clerkenwell, E. C. | 1886.

Printed cover as above, no inside title, contents pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–66, 16°.

St. John iii, 16, in Slavé of Mackenzie River (syllabic and roman), p. 58; Tinné or Chepewyan of Hudson Bay (syllabic), p. 62; Tukudh of Yonkon River, p. 64.

The so-called Tinné specimen in roman characters on p. 63 is really Chippewa.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Gospel according to Saint John . . . Tinné language. See **Kirkby** (W. W.)

Gospel of St. Mark translated into the Slavé language. See **Reeve** (W. D.)

Gospel of St. Matthew translated into the Slave language. See **Reeve** (W. D.)

Gospels of the four evangelists . . . in the language of the Chipewyan Indians. See **Kirkby** (W. W.)

Government George. See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Grammar:

Dèné	See Morice (A. G.)
Montagnais	Legoff (L.)
Montagnais	Végréville (V. T.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)

Grammatic comments:

Apache	See Featherman (A.)
Apache	Müller (F.)
Apache	White (J. B.)
Athapascan	Dorsey (J. O.)
Athapascan	Gallatin (A.)
Athapascan	Grasserie (R. de la).
Chippewyan	Gallatin (A.)
Chippewyan	Grandin (—).
Dèné	Morice (A. G.)
Kenai	Müller (F.)
Kenai	Radloff (L.)
Loucheux	Müller (F.)
Navajo	Featherman (A.)
Navajo	Müller (F.)
Navajo	Wilson (E. F.)
Peau de Lièvre	Müller (F.)
Sursee	Wilson (E. F.)
Taculli	Müller (F.)
Tlatskenai	Müller (F.)
Umpkwa	Müller (F.)

Grammatic treatise:

Apache	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Apache	Cremony (J. C.)

Grammatic treatise — Continued.

Chippewyan	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Dèné	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Loucheux	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Montagnais	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Peau de Lièvre	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

Grandin (*Bishop* —). Some forms of the Chipewyan verb.

Manuscript, 4 unnumbered leaves, written on one side only, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Contains the indicative present, future, and past of the verbs *to eat, to walk*, and *to look*.

This manuscript is a copy made by Dr. Geo. Gibbs.

Grasserie (Raoul de la). Études de grammaire comparée. | De la conjugaison objective | par | Raoul de la Grasserie, | docteur en droit, juge au tribunal de Rennes, | membre de la société de linguistique de Paris. | (Extrait des Mémoires de la Société de linguistique, t. VI, 4e fascicule.) | [Design.] |

Paris. | Imprimerie nationale. | M DCCC LXXXVIII [1888].

Printed cover as above, half-title reverse blank 1 l. title as above reverse blank 1 l. text pp. 5–39, 8°.

In chapter 3 the conjugation "objective polysynthétique" is illustrated by examples from a number of American languages, among them the Athapascan.

Copies seen: Gatschet, Powell.

—— Études | de | grammaire comparée | Des relations grammaticales | considérées dans leur concept et dans leur expression | ou de la | catégorie des cas | par | Raoul de la Grasserie | docteur en droit | Juge au Tribunal de Rennes | Membre de la Société de Linguistique de Paris. |

Paris | Jean Maisonneuve, éditeur | 25, quai Voltaire, | 25 | 1890

Printed cover as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–344, contents pp. 345–351, 8°.

Examples from several North American languages are made use of by the author: Nahuatl, Dakota, Othomi, Maya, Quiché, Totonaque, Tcherokess, Algonquin, Tarasque, Esquimau, Iroquois, Athapaske, Chiapanèque, Sahaptin, Tchinuk, Choctaw, pp. 17, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 84, 129–132, 133, 177, 325–326, 394, 395.

Copies seen: Gatschet.

Grouard (*Père* Émile). Abridgment of the bible in the Dèné Tchippewyan language, syllabic characters. (*)

In a letter from the Rev. Émile Petitot, dated from Mareuil, France, Apr. 24, 1889, he tells me that among the manuscripts left by him at his last residence, St. Raphael des Tcheppewayans, Saskatechewan, was a copy of the above work. Whether the original was in manuscript or in printed form he failed to inform me. In answer to further inquiries on the subject, Father Petitot wrote me under date of June 1, 1891: "Referring to your questions, I reiterate that the abridgment of the bible, a copy of which was left by me at St. Raphael Mission, is the work of Mgr. Faraud [q. v.], made while he was a simple missionary at Athabasca, before my arrival in the missions of the far north in 1862. The same work was *printed in Indian characters* by Père Grouard at Lac la Biche in 1878–'79, as well as a new and more complete edition of the Dèné-Tchippewyan prayer book, another intended for the Dendjie, a third intended for the Cree."

H.

Haines (Elijah Middlebrook). The | American Indian | (Uh-nish-in-na-ba). | The Whole Subject Complete in One Volume | Illustrated with Numerous Appropriate Engravings. | By Elijah M. Haines. | [Design.] |

Chicago: | the Mas-sin-ná-gan company, | 1888.

Title verso copyright notice etc. 1 l. preface pp. vii–viii, contents and list of illustrations pp. 9–22, text pp. 23–821, large 8°.

Chapter vi, Indian tribes, pp. 121–171, gives special lists and a general alphabetic list of the tribes of North America, derivations of tribal names being sometimes given.—Numerals 1–102 of the Navajo (from Catlin), p. 443; of the Apache, pp. 444–445.—Numerals 1–10 of the

Haines (E. M.) — Continued.

Chippewyan (four sets, one "from a German interpreter," one "from McKenzie," one "from a woman, a native of Churchill," and one "from a Chippewyan"), p. 450.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

Haldeman (Samuel Stehman). Analytic orthography: | an | investigation of the sounds of the voice, | and their | alphabetic notation; | including | the mechanism of speech, | and its bearing upon | etymology. | By | S. S. Haldeman, A. M., | professor in Delaware college; | member [&c. six lines.] |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | London: Trübner & co. Paris: Ben-

Haldeman (S. S.) — Continued.

jamin Duprat. | Berlin: Ferd. Dümmler. | 1860.

Half-title "Trevelyan prize essay" verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–viii, slip of additional corrections, text pp. 5–147, corrections and additions p. 148, 4°.

Numerals 1–10 of the Apache, p. 146.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Trumbull.

First printed in American Philosoph. Soc. Trans. new series, vol. 11. (*)

Samuel Stehman Haldeman, naturalist, was born in Locust Grove, Lancaster County, Pa., August 12, 1812; died in Chickies, Pa., September 10, 1880. He was educated at a classical school in Harrisburg, and then spent two years in Dickinson College. In 1836 Henry D. Rogers, having been appointed state geologist of New Jersey, sent for Mr. Haldeman, who had been his pupil at Dickinson, to assist him. A year later, on the reorganization of the Pennsylvania geological survey, Haldeman was transferred to his own state, and was actively engaged on the survey until 1842. He made extensive researches among Indian dialects, and also in Pennsylvania Dutch, besides investigations in the English, Chinese, and other languages.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Hale (Horatio). United States | exploring expedition. | During the years | 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. | Under the command of | Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. | Vol. VI. | Ethnography and philology. | By | Horatio Hale, | philologist of the expedition. |

Philadelphia: | printed by C. Sherman. | 1846.

Half-title "United States exploring expedition, by authority of Congress" verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–vii, alphabet pp. ix–xii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–666, map, 4°.

General remarks on the Tahkali-Umkwa family, including a list of clans, pp. 201–204.— Vocabularies of the Tlatskanai (Tlatskanai and Kwalhioqua) and Umkwa (Umpqua), lines B, C, pp. 570–629.

Anderson (A. C.), Vocabulary of the Tahkali (Carriers), line A, pp. 570–629.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Lenox, Trumbull.

At the Squier sale, no. 446, a copy brought $13; at the Murphy sale, no. 1123, half maroon morocco, top edge gilt, $13.

Issued also with the following title:

—— United States | exploring expedition. | During the years | 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. | Under the command of | Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. | Ethnography and philology. | By | Horatio Hale, | philologist of the expedition. |

Philadelphia: | Lea and Blanchard. | 1846.

Half-title "United States exploring expedition" verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–vii, alphabet pp. ix–xii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–666, map, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Eames, Lenox.

—— Was America peopled from Polynesia?

In Congrès Int. des Américanistes, Compte-rendu, 7th session, pp. 375–387, Berlin, 1890, 8°.

Table of the pronouns *I*, *thou*, *we* (inc.), *we* (exc.), *ye*, and *they* in the languages of Polynesia and of western America, pp. 386–387, includes the Tinné.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Was America peopled from Polynesia? | A study in comparative Philology. | By | Horatio Hale. | From the Proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists | at Berlin, in October 1888. |

Berlin 1890. | Printed by H. S. Hermann.

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–15, 8°.

Pronouns in the languages of Polynesia and of western America, including the Tinné, p. 14.

Copies seen: Pilling, Wellesley.

Horatio Hale, ethnologist, born in Newport, N. H., May 3, 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1837, and was appointed in the same year philologist to the United States exploring expedition under Capt. Charles Wilkes. In this capacity he studied a large number of the languages of the Pacific islands, as well as of North and South America, Australia, and Africa, and also investigated the history, traditions, and customs of the tribes speaking those languages. The results of his inquiries are given in his "Ethnography and Philology" (Philadelphia, 1846), which forms the seventh volume of the expedition reports. He has published numerous memoirs on anthropology and ethnology, is a member of many learned societies both in Europe and in America, and in 1886 was vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presiding over the section of anthropology.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Hamilton (Alexander S.) Vocabulary of the Haynarger.

Manuscript, 5 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on both sides the sheets, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Sent to the Smithsonian Institution by its compiler from Crescent City, Cal., Nov., 1856. Recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms of 180 words, with an added leaf, the whole comprising about 220 words and phrases.

Hamilton (A. S.) — Continued.

The same library has two copies of the original manuscript, made by Dr. Geo. Gibbs.

Hare Indians. See **Peau de Lièvre.**

Harmon (Daniel Williams). A | journal | of | voyages and travels | in the | interiour of North America, | between the 47th and 58th degrees of north latitude, extend- ing from Montreal nearly to the Pacific ocean, a distance | of about 5,000 miles, including an account of the prin- | cipal occurrences, during a residence of nineteen | years, in different parts of the country. | To which are added, | a concise description of the face of the country, its inhabitants, | their manners, customs, laws, religion, etc. and considera- | ble specimens of the two languages, most extensively | spoken; together with an account of the princi- | pal animals, to be found in the forests and | prairies of this extensive region. | Illustrated by a map of the country. | By Daniel Williams Harmon, | a partner in the north west company. |

Andover: | printed by Flagg and Gould. | 1820.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. portrait 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. v–xxiii, text pp. 25–432, map, 8°.

A specimen of the Tacully or Carrier tongue (a vocabulary of 280 words), pp. 403–412.—The numerical terms of the Tacullies (1–1000), p. 413.

Extracts from the linguistic portion of this volume are given by many authors.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Dunbar, Eames, Geological Survey.

At the Field sale, no. 908, a half-morocco copy brought $3.50; at the Brinley sale, no. 4685, $5.25; at the Murphy sale, no. 1146, $2.25.

Harvard: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Haynarger. See **Henagi.**

Hazen (*Gen.* William Babcock). Vocabulary of the Indians of Applegate creek (Na-bilt-se).

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Forwarded by its compiler to Dr. Geo. Gibbs, from Ft. Yamhill, Oregon, Jan. 10, 1857.

Recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms of 180 words, all the blank spaces being filled.

William Babcock Hazen, soldier, born in West Hartford, Vt., September 27, 1830, died

Hazen (W. B.) — Continued.

in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1887. He was a descendant of Moses Hazen. His parents removed to Ohio in 1833. William was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1855, and after serving against the Indians in California and Oregon joined the 8th Infantry in Texas in 1857. He commanded successfully in five engagements, until, in December, 1859, he was severely wounded in a personal encounter with the Comanches. He was appointed assistant professor of infantry tactics at the U. S. Military Academy in February, 1861, 1st lieutenant, April 6, and promoted captain on May 14. In the autumn of 1861 he raised the 41st Ohio volunteers, of which he became colonel on Oct. 29, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. He assaulted and captured Fort McAllister, Dec. 13, 1864, for which service he was promoted a major-general of volunteers the same day. He was in command of the 15th army corps from May 19 till Aug. 1, 1865. At the end of the war he had received all the brevets in the regular army up to major-general. He was made colonel of the 38th infantry in 1866; was in France during the Franco-Prussian war, and was U. S. military attaché at Vienna during the Russo-Turkish war. In the interval between those two visits, while stationed at Fort Buford, Dak., he made charges of fraud against post-traders, which resulted in revelations that were damaging to Secretary Belknap. On Dec. 8, 1880, he succeeded Gen. Albert J. Meyer as chief signal-officer, with the rank of brigadier-general.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Hearne (Samuel). A | journey | from | Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay, | to | the northern ocean. | Undertaken | by order of the Hudson's Bay company, | for the discovery | of copper mines, a northwest passage, &c. | In the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, & 1772. | By Samuel Hearne. |

London: | Printed for A. Strahan and T. Cadell: | And Sold by T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, (Successors to | Mr. Cadell,) in the Strand. | 1795.

Folded map, title verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. iii–iv, preface pp. v–x, contents pp. xi–xix, errata p. [xx], introduction pp. xxi–xliv, folded plate, text pp. 1–458, list of books verso directions to the binder 1 l. seven other maps and plates, 4°.

A number of Athapascan terms and proper names passim.

"To conclude, I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of a considerable Vocabulary of the Northern Indian Language, containing sixteen folio pages, which was lent to the late Mr. Hutchins, then Corresponding Secretary to the Company, to copy for Captain Duncan, when he went on discoveries to Hudson's Bay in the

Hearne (S.) — Continued.

year one thousand seven hundred and ninety. But, Mr. Hutchins dying soon after, the Vocabulary was taken away with the rest of his effects, and can not now be recovered; and memory, at this time, will by no means serve to replace it."—*Preface.*

Copies seen: Lenox.

—— A | journey | from | Prince of Wales's fort, | in Hudson's bay, | to | the Northern Ocean. | Undertaken | by order of the Hudson's bay company. | For the discovery of | copper mines, a north west passage, &c. | In the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, & 1772. | By Samuel Hearne. |

Dublin: | printed for P. Byrne, No. 108, and J. Rice, No. 111, | Grafton-street. | 1796.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. iii–iv, preface pp. v–x, contents xi–xxv, introduction pp. xxvii–l, text pp. 1–459, directions to the binder p. [460], maps, plates, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Henagi:

Vocabulary	See Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Hamilton (A. S.)

Henry (*Dr.* Charles C.) Vocabulary of the Apachee language.

In **Schoolcraft** (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 5, pp. 578–589, Philadelphia, 1855, 4°.

The vocabulary, consisting of about 400 words, pp. 578–587.— Numerals 1–10000000, pp. 587–589.

Collected in New Mexico in 1853.

Herdesty (W. L.) [Terms of relationship of the Kutchin or Louchieux, collected by W. L. Herdesty, Fort Liard, Hudson's Bay Ty.]

In **Morgan** (L. H.), Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family, pp. 293–382, lines 67, Washington, 1871, 4°.

—— See **Ross** (R. B.)

Higgins (N. S.) Notes on the Apache tribes inhabiting the territory of Arizona.

Manuscript, pp. 1–30, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Transmitted by its author to the Smithsonian Institution, April 21, 1866.

On pp. 1–2 is given a list of the names of the Apache tribes with comments thereon. Pp. 3–22 contain a general discussion of these Indians, their number, physical constitution, picture writing, dress, etc. Pp. 23–29 contain a vocabulary of about 100 words and phrases arranged by classes.

Hoffman (*Dr.* Walter James). Vocabulary of the Jicarilla Apache language.

Manuscript, 2 ll. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at Washington, D. C., in 1880

Consists of 50 words and several songs set to music.

Hoopa. See **Hupa**

Howse (Joseph). Vocabularies of certain North American languages. By T [J?] Howse, Esq.

In Philological Soc. [of London], Proc. vol. 4, pp. 191–206, London, 1850, 8°. (Congress.)

Vocabulary (words, phrases, and sentences) of the Chipewyan (1), Chipewyan (2), Beaver (1), Beaver.(2), and Sikanni of New Caledonia, pp. 191–193.

Hubbard (*Dr.* —). Vocabulary of the Lototen or Tutatamys (from Dr. Hubbard's Notes, 1856.)

In Taylor (A. S.). Indianology of California, in California Farmer, vol. 13, no. 16, June 8, 1860. (Powell.)

List of rancherias and clans (13) of the Lototen, and vocabulary of 61 words.

Hudson Bay:

Bible passages	See British.
Vocabulary	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)

Hupa:

General discussion	See Gatschet (A. S.)
General discussion	Gibbs (G.)
General discussion	Powers (S.)
Numerals	Bancroft (H. H.)
Numerals	Gatschet (A. S.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Azpell (T. F.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Crook (G.)
Vocabulary	Curtin (J.)
Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Powers (S.)
Vocabulary	Turner (W. W.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Gatschet (A. S.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)

Hymn book:

Chippewyan	See Kirkby (W. W.)
Slave	Hymns.
Slave	Kirkby (W. W.)
Tukudh	M'Donald (R.)

Hymns:

Beaver	See Bompas (W. C.)
Beaver	Garrioch (A. C.)
Chippewyan	Bompas (W. C.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
Dènè	Morice (A. G.)

Hymns — Continued.

Dog Rib	See Bompas (W. C.)
Montagnais	Legoff (L.)
Montagnais	Perrault (C. O.)
Slave	Reeve (W. D.)
Tukuth	M'Donald (R.)

Hymns | in the | Tenni or Slavi language | of the | Indians of Mackenzie river, | in the | north-west territory of Canada. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

Hymns — Continued.

[London:] Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1890.]

Title verso blank 1 l. text in the Tenni language (154 hymns with English headings) pp. 1–118, 1 l. recto blank verso printers, 16°. Possibly by Rev. W. D. Reeve or Bishop Bompas.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

I–J.

Inkalik:

General discussion	See Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Dall (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Schott (W.)
Vocabulary	Zagoskin (L. A.)
Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)

Inkalit-Kenai. See Kenai.

Isbester (J. A.) On a short vocabulary of the Loucheux language. By J. A. Isbester.

In Philological Soc. [of London] Proc. vol. 4, pp. 184–185, London, 1850, 8°.

Vocabulary (35 words) of the Loucheux, to which are added for comparison a few words (14) of the Kenay, p. 185.

James (*Dr.* Edwin). A | narrative | of | the captivity and adventures | of | John Tanner, | (U. S. interpreter at the Saut de Ste. Marie,) | during | thirty years residence among the Indians | in the | interior of North America. | Prepared for the press | by Edwin James, M. D. | Editor of an Account of Major Long's Expedition from Pittsburgh | to the Rocky Mountains. |

New-York: | G. & C. & H. Carvill, 108 Broadway. | 1830.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. introductory chapter pp. 3–21, text pp. 23–426, 8°.

Numerals 1–10 of the Chippewyan (from a German interpreter), a second set (from McKenzie), and a third (from a woman, a native of Churchill), pp. 324–333.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Brinton, Congress, Dunbar, Eames, Lenox, Trumbull.

At the Field sale, no. 1113, a half-morocco copy brought $3.63; at the Squier sale, no. 552, a similar copy, $3.38. Priced by Leclerc, 1878, no. 1020, 35 frs. The Murphy copy, no. 2449, half green calf, brought $3.50.

Reissued as follows:

—— A | narrative | of | the captivity and adventures | of | John Tanner, | (U. S. interpreter at the Saut de Ste. Marie,) | during | thirty years residence among the Indians | in the | interior of North America. | Prepared for the press | by Edwin James, M. D. | Editor of an Account of Major Long's Expedition from Pittsburgh | to the Rocky Mountains. |

London: | Baldwin & Cradock, Paternoster Row. | Thomas Ward, 84 High Holborn. | 1830.

Pp. 1–426, portrait, 8°. The American edition with a new title-page only.

Copies seen: Astor, Trumbull.

Clarke, 1886, no. 6652, prices a copy in boards $5.

Sabin's Dictionary, no. 35685, titles an edition in German, Leipzig, 1840, 8°, and one in French, Paris, 1855, 2 vols. 8°.

Edwin James, geologist, born in Weybridge, Vt., August 27, 1797, died in Burlington, Iowa, October 28, 1861. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1816, and then spent three years in Albany, where he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Daniel James, botany with Dr. John Torry, and geology under Prof. Amos Eaton. In 1820 he was appointed botanist and geologist to the exploring expedition of Maj. Samuel H. Long, and was actively engaged in field work during that year. For two years following he was occupied in compiling and preparing for the press the report of the "Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, 1818–'19" (2 vols. with atlas, Philadelphia and London, 1823). He then received the appointment of surgeon in the U. S. Army, and for six years was stationed at frontier outposts. In 1830 he resigned his commission and returned to Albany. In 1834 he again went west, and in 1836 settled in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Jéhan (Louis-François). Troisième et dernière | Encyclopédie théologique, | [&c. twenty-four lines] | publiée | par M. l'abbé Migne | [&c. six lines.] | Tome trente-quatrième. | Dictionnaire de linguistique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 7 francs. |

Jéhan (L. F.) — Continued.

S'Imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, éditeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, Rue d'Amboise, au Petit-Montrouge, | Barrière d'enfer de Paris. | 1858.

Second title: Dictionnaire | de | linguistique | et | de philologie comparée. | Histoire de toutes les langues mortes et vivantes, | ou | traité complet d'idiomographie, | embrassant | l'examen critique des systèmes et de toutes les questions qui se rattachent | à l'origine et à la filiation des langues, à leur essence organique | et à leurs rapports avec l'histoire des races humaines, de leurs migrations, etc. | Précédé d'un | Essai sur le rôle du langage dans l'évolution de l'intelligence humaine. | Par L.-F. Jéhan (de Saint-Clavien), | Membre de la Société géologique de France, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Turin, etc. | [Quotation, three lines.] | Publié | par M. l'Abbé Migne, | éditeur de la Bibliothèque universelle du clergé, | ou | des cours complets sur chaque branche de la science ecclésiastique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 7 francs. |

S'Imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, éditeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, Rue d'Amboise, au Petit-Montrouge, | Barrière d'enfer de Paris. | 1858.

Outside title 1 l. titles as above 2 ll. columns (two to a page) 9–1448, large 8°.

Copies seen: British Museum, Shea.

A later edition as follows:

——Troisième et derniere | Encyclopédie | théologique, | ou troisième et dernière | serie de dictionnaires sur toutes les parties de la science religieuse, | offrant en français, et par ordre alphabétique, | la plus claire, la plus facile, la plus commode, la plus variée | et la plus complète des théologies: | [&c. seventeen lines] | publiee | par M. l'abbé Migne. | [&c. six lines.] | Tome trente-quatrième. | Dictionnaire de linguistique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 8 francs. |

S'imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, éditeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, rue d'Amboise, 20, au Petit-Montrouge, | autrefois Barrière d'enfer de Paris, maintenant dans Paris. | 1864

Jéhan (L. F.) — Continued.

Second title: Dictionnaire | de | linguistique | et | de philologie comparée. | Histoire de toutes les langues mortes et vivantes, | ou | traité complet d'idiomographie, | embrassant | l'examen critique des systèmes et de toutes les questions qui se rattachent | a l'origine et a la filiation des langues, a leur essence organique | et a leurs rapports avec l'histoire des races humaines, de leurs migrations, etc. | Précédé d'un | Essai sur le rôle du langage dans l'évolution de l'intelligence humaine. | Par L.-F. Jéhan (de Saint-Clavien), | Membre de la Société géologique de France, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Turin, etc. | [Quotation, three lines.] | Publié | par M. l'abbé Migne, | éditeur de la Bibliothèque universelle du clergé, | ou | des cours complets sur chaque branche de la science ecclésiastique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 7 francs. |

S'imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, editeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, rue d'Amboise, 20, au Petit-Montrouge, | autrefois Barrière d'enfer de Paris, maintenant dans Paris. | 1864

First title verso "avis important" 1 l. second title verso printer 1 l. introduction numbered by columns 9–208, text in double columns 209–1250, notes additionnelles columns 1249–1434, table des matières columns 1433–1448, large 8°.

Tableau polyglotte des langues de la région alleghanique (Amérique du Nord), columns 243–248, comprises a comparative vocabulary of twenty-six words in thirty-five languages, of which lines 34 and 35 are Cheppewyan (Cheppewyan propre) and Tacouillie or Carrier.—Tableau de l'enchainement geographique des langues américaines et asiatiques, columns 290–299, contains a few words in Kinai.—The article Apaches, column 308, contains general remarks on the tribal divisions.—Tableau polyglotte des langues de la côte occidentale de l'Amérique du Nord, columns 445–448, comprises a comparative vocabulary of twenty-six words in twelve languages, of which line 12 is Kinaï or Kinaïtze. — Lennappe, ou Chippaways-Delaware ou Algonquino-Mohegane, columns 796–824, contains in columns 804 and 805 remarks on the languages of the Cheppewyan propre and Tacoullies.—Tableau polyglotte de la region Missouri-Colombienne, columns 899–900, comprises a comparative vocabulary of twenty-six words in ten languages, of which lines 1 and 3 are Sussee and Atnah.

Copies seen: Eames.

Jicarilla Apache. See Apache.

K.

Kaiyuhkhotana:

Numerals	See Dall (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Dall (W. H.)

Katolik Deneya 'tiye dittlisse. See **Legoff** (L.)

Kautz (*Gen.* August Valentine). Vocabulary of the Indian language of the Toutouten tribe.

Kautz (A. V.) — Continued.

Manuscript, 2 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on both sides, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Transmitted to Dr. Geo. Gibbs by its compiler, from Fort Oxford, Oregon Territory, June 19, 1855.

The vocabulary is in double columns, English and Toutouten, and contains about 200 words.

In the same library is a short vocabulary (about 70 words) of the same language by the

Kautz (A. V.) — Continued.

then Lieut. Kautz, which contains a few words not in the longer vocabulary. There are also in the same library two copies, by Dr. Geo. Gibbs, of the longer vocabulary.

August Valentine Kautz, soldier, born in Ispringen, Baden, Germany, Jan. 5, 1828. His parents emigrated to this country in 1828, and settled in Brown County, Ohio, in 1832. The son served as a private in the 1st regiment of Ohio volunteers in the Mexican war, and on his discharge was appointed to the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1852 and assigned to the 4th infantry. He served in Oregon and Washington Territory till the civil war, and in the Rogue River wars of 1853–'55, and was wounded in the latter, and in the Indian war on Puget Sound in 1856, in which he was also wounded. In 1855 he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and in 1857 commended for gallantry by Gen. Scott. In 1859–'60 he traveled in Europe. He was appointed captain in the 6th U. S. cavalry in 1861, and served with the regiment from its organization through the peninsular campaign of 1862, commanding it during the seven days until just before South Mountain, when he was appointed colonel of the 2d Ohio cavalry. He took part in the capture of Monticello, Ky., May 1, 1863, and on June 9 was brevetted major for commanding in an action near there. He was engaged in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan, in July, 1863, preventing him from crossing the Ohio, and afterward served as chief of cavalry of the 23d corps. On May 7, 1864, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the cavalry division of the army of the James. He entered Petersburg with his small cavalry command on June 9, 1864, for which attack he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and he led the advance of the Wilson raid, which cut the roads leading into Richmond from the south, for more than forty days. On Oct. 28, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and in March, 1865, was assigned to the command of a division of colored troops, which he marched into Richmond on April 3. He was brevetted colonel in the regular service for gallant and meritorious service in action on the Darbytown road, Virginia, October 7, 1864. Also brigadier and major general for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, Mar. 13, 1865. Gen. Kautz was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 34th infantry in 1866, transferred to the 15th in 1869, and commanded the regiment on the New Mexican frontier till 1874. He organized several successful expeditions against the Mescalero Apaches, who had fled from their reservation in 1864, and in 1870–'71 succeeded in establishing the tribe on their reservation, where they have since remained. In June, 1874, he was promoted colonel of the 8th infantry, and in 1875 was placed in command of the department of Arizona. He served in California from 1878 till 1886, and is now (1887) in Nebraska.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Keane (Augustus H.) Ethnography and philology of America. By A. H. Keane.

In Bates (H. W.), Central America, the West Indies, etc. pp. 443–561, London, 1878, 8°.

General scheme of American races and languages (pp. 460–497) includes a list of the branches of the Athabascan or Tinney family divided into languages and dialects, pp. 463–465.—Alphabetical list of all known American tribes and languages, pp. 498–561.

Reprinted in the 1882 and 1885 editions of the same work and on the same pages.

Kenai:

Dictionary	See Radloff (L.)
General discussion	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
General discussion	Balbi (A.)
General discussion	Bancroft (H. H.)
General discussion	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Grammatic comments	Radloff (L.)
Grammatic comments	Müller (F.)
Numerals	Ellis (R.)
Numerals	Erman (G. A.)
Tribal names	Gallatin (A.)
Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Vocabulary	Baer (K. E. von).
Vocabulary	Balbi (A.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Dall (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Davidoff (G. I.)
Vocabulary	Davidson (G.)
Vocabulary	De Meulen (E.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Jéhan (L. F.)
Vocabulary	Krusenstern (A. J. von).
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Lisiansky (U.)
Vocabulary	Prichard (J. C.)
Vocabulary	Rochrig (F. L. O.)
Vocabulary	Staffeief (V.) and Petroff (I.)
Vocabulary	Wowodsky (—).
Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Jéhan (L. F.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Pott (A. F.)
Words	Schomburgk (R. H.)
Words	Wilson (D.)

Kennicott (Robert). Kotch-á-Kutchin vocabulary. Words from the language of the Kotch-á-Kutchin—the Indians of Yukon River, at the mouth of Porcupine River, in northern Alaska.

In Whymper (F.), Travel and adventure in Alaska, pp. 322–328, London, 1868, 8°.

Consists of 175 words and phrases and the numerals 1–30.

This vocabulary also appears in the reprint of Whymper, N. Y., 1869, 8°, pp. 345–350, and in

Kennicott (R.) — Continued.

the same, N. Y., 1871, 8°, same pages. It is also printed in Whymper's article on Russian America, in Eth. Soc. of London, Trans., vol. 7, pp. 183–185, London, 1869, 8°. Issued also by the Smithsonian Institution, as follows:

—— Kutch-a'-kutchin. | Words from the language of the Kutch-a'-Kutchín'—the Indians of Youkon river, at the mouth of the | Porcupine river, in Russian America.—Kennicott.

[Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution. 1869?]

No title-page, heading only, text ll. 1–5 printed on one side only, folio.

Contains about 200 words.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

The original manuscript of this vocabulary is in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C., 5 ll. folio; also a copy by Dr. Geo. Gibbs, 5 ll. folio, from which the printed copy was set up.

—— [Vocabulary of the] Slave Indians, Tenne.

[Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution. 1869?]

No title-page, heading only, text ll. 6–12 printed on one side only; contains about 200 words.

"Slave Indians of Liard River, near Fort Liard. They call themselves A-che-tó-e-tin'-ne, as distinguished from the other Tenne. 'A-che-tó-e-tin'-ni' is 'People of the low lands,' or 'People living out of the wind.'"

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

The original manuscript of this vocabulary is in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

—— [Biography of Robert Kennicott and extracts from his journal.]

In Chicago Academy of Sciences, Trans. vol. 1, part 2, pp. 133–224, Chicago, 1869, 8°. (Geological Survey.)

Numerous Athapascan terms, proper names, etc. passim.

—— [Terms of relationships of the Slave Lake Indians (Achâotinne), Fort Liard, Mackenzie river district, Hudson's bay ty.]

In **Morgan** (L. H.), Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family, pp. 293–382 lines 64, Washington, 1871, 4°.

The schedules were filled in March, 1860.

—— Vocabulary of the Chipewyan of Slave Lake.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1862. Contains about 160 words.

There is in the same library a copy of this vocabulary, 6 ll. folio, with corrected spelling, made by Dr. Geo. Gibbs.

Kennicott (R.) — Continued.

—— Vocabulary of the Hare Indians, of Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie River.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1862.

Contains about 175 words.

There is in the same library a copy of this vocabulary, made by the compiler (6 ll. folio), and another with corrected spelling by Dr. Geo. Gibbs, also 6 ll. folio.

—— Vocabulary of the Nahawny Indians of the mountains west of Fort Liard.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1862.

Contains about 150 words.

There is in the same library a copy of this vocabulary, 6 ll. folio, made by its compiler.

—— Vocabulary of the Tsuhtyuh (Beaver People) — Beaver Indians of Peace River west of Lake Athabasca; and of the Thekenneh (People of the Rocks) Siccanies of the Mountains, south of Fort Liard.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1862.

Contains about 175 words each

In the same library is a copy of this manuscript, made by Mr. Kennicott, 6 ll. folio.

Kirkby (*Rev.* William West) Hymns and prayers: | for the | Private Devotions | of the | Slave Indians of M'Kenzie's river. | By rev. W. W. Kirkby. | New York: | Rennie, Shea & Lindsay. | 1862.

Title verso blank 1 l. alphabet [syllabary] p. 1, text (in syllabic characters with headings in English) pp. 2–16, 12°. ["A small tract, the beginning of our work. —*Kirkby.*

Easy words, pp. 2–3.—Morning service, pp. 3–5.—Evening service, pp. 5–7.—Sunday service, pp. 8–10.—Watts's catechism, pp. 10–13.—Ten commandments, pp. 14–16.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Trumbull.

—— A manual | of | devotion and instruction | for the | Slave Indians of M'Kenzie river, | by | the rev. W. W. Kirkby. | [Seal of the "C. M. S." for "the diocese of Rupert's land."] | [London:] Printed by W. M. Watts, | 80, Gray's inn road. [186–?]

Title as above p. 1, text in roman characters with headings in English pp. 2–65, 16°.

Hymns, pp. 2–22 (page 23 blank). — The apostles' creed, p. 24.—The general confession, p. 25.—Prayer of St. Chrysostom, prayer for a child, p. 26.—The Lord's prayer, the benedic-

Kirkby (W. W.) — Continued.

tion, p. 27.—Sunday morning prayer, p. 28.—Sunday evening, p. 29.—Morning prayer, p. 30.—Evening prayer, p. 31.—Morning collect, p. 32.—Evening collect, p. 33.—The decalogue, pp. 34-36.—Catechism, pp. 37-43.—Of God, p. 44.—Of sin, p. 45.—Of providence, p. 46.—Of redemption, p. 47.—The Lord's day, p. 48.—The Lord's book, p. 49.—Of heaven, p. 50.—Of hell, p. 51.—The Saviour, p. 52.—The Christian, p. 53.—The way to heaven, p. 54.—The judgment, p. 55.—The creation, p. 56.—The fall, p. 57.—The recovery, p. 58.—The deluge, p. 59.—Birth of Christ, p. 60.—Baptism of Christ, p. 61.—Life of Christ, p. 62.—Death of Christ, p. 63.—Resurrection of Christ, p. 64.—Ascension of Christ, p. 65; ending with colophon, "W. M. Watts, 80, Gray's-Inn Road."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— A manual | of | devotion and instruction | for the | Slave Indians of McKenzie River. | By | Rev. W. W. Kirkby. |

London: | printed by W. M. Watts | 28, Whitefriars street, city. [1870?]

Title verso blank 1 l. the alphabet [syllabary] p. 3, text (in syllabic characters with headings in English) pp. 4-76. 18°.

Easy words, p. 4.—Difficult words, p. 5.—Hymns, pp. 6-27.—Apostles' creed and other prayers, pp. 28-37.—Decalogue, pp. 38-40.—Catechism, pp. 41-49.—Scripture lessons, pp. 50-76.

Copies seen: Church Missionary Society, Eames, Pilling.

—— A manual | of | devotion and instruction | for the | Slave Indians of McKenzie River, | by rev. W. W. Kirkby. | [Seal of the "C. M. S." for "the diocese of Rupert's land".] | With the approbation of | the lord bishop of the diocese.

[London: Church missionary society. 1871?]

Title-page verso alphabet [syllabary] 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with headings in English) pp. 3-86, 24°.

Easy words, p. 3.—Difficult words, p. 4.—Sunday morning service, pp. 5-12.—Sunday evening service, pp. 13-20.—Daily morning service, pp. 21-28.—Daily evening service, pp. 29-41.—The alphabet, p. 43.—Prayers, etc., pp. 44-78.—Catechism, pp. 79-86.

Copies seen: American Tract Society, British Museum, Pilling, Trumbull.

—— Manual | of | devotion and instruction, | in the | Chipewyan language, | for the | Indians of Churchill. | By the rev. W. W. Kirkby. |

London: | Church missionary house, | Salisbury square. [1872?]

Kirkby (W. W.) — Continued.

Title verso blank 1 l. alphabet [syllabary] p. 3, text (in syllabic characters with headings in English) pp. 4-113, picture of "The bible of the world" 1 l. 18°.

"The same as the preceding [London, 1871?] transliterated into the Chipewyan dialect, as spoken at Churchill, 3,000 miles from McKenzie's River."—*Kirkby.*

Difficult words, p. 4.—Numerals 1-20, p. 5.—Address, p. 6.—Hymns, pp. 7-29.—Prayers for children, creed, etc., pp. 30-36.—Private morning devotions, pp. 37-39.—Private evening devotions, pp. 40-42.—Family morning devotions, pp. 43-46.—Family evening devotions, pp. 47-50.—Public morning service, pp. 51-60.—Public evening service, pp. 61-66.—Scripture lessons, pp. 67-96.—Catechism, pp. 97-109.—Burial service, pp. 110-113.

Copies seen: British Museum, Church Missionary Society, Eames, Pilling.

—— Manual | of | devotion and instruction | in the | Chipewyan language, | for the | Indians of Churchill. | By the rev. W. W. Kirkby. |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | 77, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. [187-?]

Title verso syllabarium 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with English headings) pp. 3-148, 18°.

Difficult words, p. 3.—Numerals 1-20, p. 4.—Address, p. 5.—Hymns (1-30), pp. 6-41.—The creed, Lord's prayer, and benediction, pp. 42-43.—Decalogue, pp. 44-46.—Prayers for children, p. 47.—Private morning devotions, pp. 48-50.—Private evening devotions, pp. 51-53.—Family morning devotions, pp. 54-57.—Family evening devotions, pp. 58-61.—Public morning service, pp. 62-73.—Public evening service, pp. 74-80.—Public baptismal service, pp. 81-84.—Service for holy communion, etc., pp. 85-91.—Marriage service, pp. 92-94.—Burial service, pp. 95-97.—Scripture lessons, pp. 98-139.—Catechism, pp. 140-148.

Copies seen: Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

[——] The gospel | according to | Saint John. | Translated into the Tinné language. | [Three lines syllabic characters.] |

London: | British and foreign bible society. | 1870.

Colophon: W. M. Watts, 80, Gray's Inn Road.

The transliteration of the three lines in syllabic characters on the title-page is: News good | saint John by | Big river Indians language in.

Title verso blank 1 l. alphabet [i. e. syllabary] verso blank 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with chapter headings in English) pp. 3-93, 16°.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, National Museum, Wellesley.

Kirkby (W. W.) — Continued.

[——] Natsun kaothet nake kendi | Jesus Christ | be konde nezo | Saint Mark | ekaonte adikles | Tinne yatie kesi. |

London: | 1874.

Translation: Our lord our savior | Jesus Christ | his news good | Saint Mark | by him written | Indian tongue according to.

Title verso printers 1 l. text in the Tinné language (roman characters) pp. 3–64, 18°.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Wellesley.

[——] St. Mark.

Colophon: [London.] W. M. Watts, 80, Gray's Inn Road.

No title-page, heading only; text in the Tinné language (entirely in syllabic characters, with chapter headings in English) pp. 1–66, 18°.

The dialect is that spoken by the Indians of Ft. Simpson.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, British Museum, Wellesley.

[——] The gospels | of | the four evangelists, | St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, | and St. John. | Translated into the language | of | The Chipewyan Indians | of | north-west America. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society. | 1878.

Title verso printers etc. 1 l. syllabarium verso blank 1 l. text (entirely in syllabic characters) pp. 5–344, 16°.

Matthew, pp. 5–100.—Mark, pp. 101–161.—Luke, pp. 162–268.—John, pp. 269–344.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, British Museum, Eames, Pilling.

—— [Three lines syllabic characters.] | The new testament. | Translated into | the Chipewyan language, | by the | ven. archdeacon Kirkby. |

London: | printed for the | British and foreign bible society, | Queen Victoria Street, E. C. | 1881.

Title verso printers 1 l. Chipewyan syllabarium verso blank 1 l. text (entirely in syllabic characters) pp. 7–396, 12°.

Matthew, pp. 7–56.—Mark, pp. 56–87.—Luke, pp. 87–141.—John, pp. 141–179.—Acts–Revelation, pp. 180–396.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— Portions | of the | book of common prayer, | Hymns, &c., | in the | Chipewyan language. | By archdeacon Kirkby. |

Printed at the request of | the bishop of Rupert's land, | by the | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | 77, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London. [1879?]

Title verso alphabet [syllabary] 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with English headings) pp. 3–195, colophon p. [196], 16°.

Morning prayer, pp. 3–18.—Evening prayer, pp. 19–31.—Litany, pp. 32–40.—Prayers, pp. 41–49.—Holy communion, etc. pp. 50–80. Hymns, pp. 81–138.—Scripture lessons, pp. 139–181.—Catechism, pp. 182–192. Music for hymns, pp. 193–195.

Copies seen: British Museum, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

See Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.) below for an edition of this work adapted for the use of the Slavi Indians.

——. [One line syllabic characters.] | Portions | of the | book of common prayer, | and | administration of the sacraments, | and other rites and ceremonies of the church, | According to the use of the Church of England. | Translated into the language | of the | Chipewyan Indians of N. W. America, | by the | ven. archdeacon Kirkby. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, London. | 1881.

Title verso printers 1 l. alphabet [syllabary] verso blank 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with headings partly in syllabic characters and partly in English and Latin) pp. 5–160, 16°.

Prayers, etc., pp. 5–86.—The order of the administration of the Lord's supper, or holy communion, pp. 87–106.—The ministration of public baptism of infants, pp. 106–112.—The ministration of baptism to such as are of riper years, pp. 113–121.—A catechism, pp. 122–131.—The order of confirmation, pp. 131–135.—The form of solemnization of matrimony, pp. 135–142.—The visitation of the sick, pp. 142–147.—The order for the burial of the dead, pp. 148–156.—The churching of women, pp. 157–160.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— Hymns, | prayers and instruction, | in the | Chipewyan language. | By the | ven. archdeacon Kirkby. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, London. | 1881.

Title verso blank 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with English headings) pp. 3–91, colophon p. [92], 16°.

Hymns in double columns, pp. 3–36.—Prayers, pp. 37–62.—Lessons, pp. 63–91.

Copies seen: Eames, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Kirkby (W. W.) — Continued.

—— See **Bompas** (W. C.)

—— and **Bompas** (W. C.) Portions | of the | book of common prayer, | Hymns, &c., | in the | Chipewyan language. | By archdeacon Kirkby. | Adapted for the use of | the Slavi Indians | by the | right reverend W. C. Bompas, D. D., | bishop of Athabasca. |

Printed by the | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | 77, | Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London. [1879?]

Title verso syllabarium 1 l. text (in syllabic characters with headings in English) pp. 3–175, colophon p. [176], 16°.

Morning prayer, pp. 3–15.—Evening prayer, pp. 16–26.—The litany, pp. 27–34.—Prayers, pp. 35–42.—Holy communion, etc., pp. 43–68.—Hymns, pp. 69–123.—Scripture lessons, pp. 124–165.—Catechism, pp. 166–175.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

See **Kirkby** (W. W.) above for title of the original edition of this work.

Issued also in roman characters as follows:

—— —— Portions of the | book of common prayer, | hymns, etc., | in the | Chipewyan language. | By archdeacon Kirkby. | Adapted for the use of | the Slavi Indians | by the | right rev. W. C. Bompas, D.D., | bishop of Athabasca. |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge; | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross. [1882?]

Title verso syllabarium in roman 1 l. text (entirely in roman characters) pp. 3–175, 16°.

Morning prayer, pp. 3–15.—Evening prayer, pp. 16–26.—The litany, pp. 27–34.—Prayers, pp. 35–42.—Service for holy communion, etc., pp. 43–68.—Hymns, pp. 69–123.—Scripture lessons, pp. 124–165.—Catechism, pp. 166–175.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

See title next above for the same work in syllabic characters.

—— —— Part of the | book of common prayer, | and administration of | the sacraments, | and other | rites and ceremonies of the church, | according to the use of | The Church of England; | translated into the language of the | Chipewyan Indians of the queen's dominion | of Canada | by the | ven. archdeacon W. W. Kirkby, D. D. | Adapted to the use of the Tenni Indians of | Mackenzie river | by the | right rev. W. C. Bompas, D. D., | bishop of Mackenzie river. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. | 1891.

Title as above verso blank 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. text (mostly in Chipewyan, roman characters, with headings and instructions in English) pp. 1–276, 16°.

Morning prayer, pp. 1–13.—Evening prayer, pp. 14–23.—The creed of St. Athanasius (in English), pp. 23–26.—The litany, pp. 26–32.—Prayers and thanksgivings upon several occasions, pp. 33–41.—The collects, epistles, and gospels, pp. 42–187.—Holy communion, pp. 188–208.—Baptism of infants, pp. 209–221.—Baptism of such as are of riper years, pp. 222–229.—Catechism, pp. 230–236.—Confirmation, pp. 236–238.—Solemnization of matrimony, pp. 239–247.—Visitation and communion of the sick, pp. 248–258.—Burial of the dead, pp. 259–266.—The churching of women (or the thanksgiving of women after childbirth), pp. 266–269.—A commination, or denouncing of God's anger and judgments against sinners (partly in English and partly in Chipewyan), pp. 269–276.

Copies seen: Pilling.

I have not been very successful in ascertaining the dates of the works by Archdeacon Kirkby, who writes me concerning them as follows: "Being printed, for the most part, in England, with no one to correct the proofs, many errors crept in, and in some cases two or three editions had to be printed before we could get them even approximately correct. In this way the same book was printed two or three times, which would give to it so many dates."

William W. Kirkby was born at Hamford, Lincolnshire, in 1827, and received his earlier education at a grammar school. When about 18 years old he went to the diocesan school at Litchfield to prepare for the duties of a teacher, which he desired to become. His stay at Litchfield was very happy, and after two years his friend, the Rev. C. C. Layard, rector of Mayfield, Staffordshire, offered him the mastership of the village national school, which Mr. Kirkby accepted. Whilst there a strong desire to enter the mission field came into his mind, and he offered his services to the secretary of the church missionary society. The offer was accepted, and in the spring of 1851 Mr. Kirkby entered St. John's College, London, to prepare for his new duties. In May, 1852, a sudden call came for a teacher to go at once to Red River, and the committee selected Mr. Kirkby for the post. He had not yet completed his studies, but on the 6th of June of that year embarked on the Hudson Bay Company's ship, taking his bride of a few days with him, for Red River. The voyage was made in safety, and the young couple reached their destination the 12th of October, and in a few days after-

Kirkby (W. W.)—Continued.

wards he entered upon his duties. On the 24th of December, 1854, Mr. Kirkby was ordained to the ministry by the Right Reverend David Anderson, D. D., the first bishop of Rupert's Land, and at once took temporary charge of St. Andrew's church and parish.

In 1852 Mr. Kirkby was appointed to the mission of Red River, arriving there in the autumn of that year. His duties were to take charge of a model training school and to superintend the work of education in the colony, in those parishes belonging to the church missionary society. Shortly afterwards Mr. Kirkby, in addition to his other duties, was appointed assistant minister of St. Andrews, then the largest parish in the settlement, and continued there four years. In the meanwhile the church had spread northwards and westwards to Fairford, Cumberland, Lac la Rouge, and the English River, 700 miles from Red River, and then at a single bound it went into the great McKenzie Valley. Archdeacon Hunter went thither on an exploratory tour in 1858, and the next year the bishop appointed Mr. Kirkby to take charge of the work. He at once proceeded there, and made Fort Simpson his headquarters. This fort stands in latitude 62° N., longitude 121° W., at the confluence of the Liard and Slave rivers. He began his work with much encouragement and hope. The first care was the language, and then the erection of suitable buildings for church and school purposes. These latter were soon supplied by the kindness and liberality of the Hudson Bay Company's officers, who took an interest in the work. In the summer of 1862 Mr. Kirkby resolved to carry the gospel within the Arctic Circle, and if possible into Alaska. Securing a good canoe and two reliable Indians he set off, following the ice down the McKenzie to Peel River Fort, the last trading post of the company and a great rendezvous of the Indians. After a short stay here he left his canoe and, accompanied by two guides, set out to walk over the mountains. Up and down they went, over several ridges rising from 700 to 2,800 feet, and at last, by a sudden descent of 1,000 feet into the valley, he reached La Pierre's house and another of the Fur Company's forts. Here Mr. Kirkby remained until the 30th of June, instructing the Indians and learning the Tukudh language, a kindred one to the Tinné. He then embarked in the company's boat on the Rat River, and then down the Porcupine River, a tributary of the Yukon. Two miles above the confluence of these Fort Yukon stands. This journey occupied three months, and at the close of it Mr. Kirkby writes: "I have traveled over at least 3,000 miles; have been honored of God to carry the gospel far within the Arctic Circle and to a people who had never heard it before." The work at the Yukon was then given to the Rev. R. McDonald and Mr. Kirkby devoted his time at Fort Simpson to the language. He translated two of the gospels and completed a little

Kirkby (W. W.)—Continued.

manual containing prayers, hymns, catechism, and short bible lessons, such as the Indians could readily understand. He also collected materials for a grammar and vocabulary for the use of others. The acquisition of the language was thus rendered easier for future missionaries who might enter the field. In 1869 Mr. Kirkby, having been seventeen years in the field, went to England to place his children at school. Upon his return to the country, in 1870, he was appointed to York Factory, Hudson Bay, that he might meet the Chipewyans of Churchill. Here he labored for nine years, and then retired from the mission to make a home for his children in the civilized world; and this he has done, being now stationed at the village of Rye, near New York.

Klatskenai. See Tlatskenai.

Koltschane:

Tribal names	See Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Baer (K. E. von).
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)

Kovár (*Dr.* Emil). Ueber die Bedeutung des possessivischen Pronomen für die Ausdrucksweise des substantivischen Attributes.

In Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft, vol. 16, pp. 386–394, Berlin, 1886. (*)

Examples in a number of American languages, among them the Athapascan, p. 390.

Title from Prof. A. F. Chamberlain, from copy in the library of Toronto University.

Krusenstern (Adam Johann von). Wörter-Sammlungen | aus den Sprachen | einiger Völker | des | östlichen Asiens | und | der Nordwest-Küste von Amerika. | Bekannt gemacht | von | A. J. v. Krusenstern | Capitain der Russisch kaiserlichen Marine. |

St Petersburg. | Gedruckt in der Druckerey der Admiralität | 1813.

Title verso note 1 l. Vorbericht pp. i–xi, half title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–68, Druckfehler verso blank 1 l. 4°.

Wörtersammlung aus der Sprache der Kinai (from Dawidoff, Resanoff, and Lisiansky), pp. 57–68.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Brinton, British Museum, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull, Watkinson, Wellesley.

Kutchin. Vocabulary of the Hong Kutchin language.

Manuscript, 4 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Contains about 130 words, entered on one of the Smithsonian forms of the standard vocabulary.

Kutchin:

General discussion	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Numerals	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Numerals	Dall (W. H.)
Relationships	Herdesty (W. L.)
Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Dall (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
Vocabulary	Kutchin.
Vocabulary	Morgan (L. H.)
Vocabulary	Murray (A. H.)

Kutchin — Continued.

Vocabulary	See Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Vocabulary	Rochrig (F. L. O.)
Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
Vocabulary	Whymper (F.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)

Kwalhiokwa:

Vocabulary	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)

L.

L. J. C. et M. I. Titles of anonymous works beginning with these letters are entered in this bibliography under the next following word of title.

Latham (Robert Gordon). Miscellaneous contributions to the ethnography of North America. By R. G. Latham, M.D.

In Philological Soc. [of London], Proc. vol. 2, pp. 31–50 [London], 1846, 8°. (Congress.)

Table of words showing affinities between the Ahnenium and a number of other American languages, among them the Kenay, pp. 32–34.

—— On the languages of the Oregon territory. By R. G. Latham, M. D. Read before the Society on the 11th December, 1844.

In Ethnological Soc. of London, Jour. vol. 1, pp. 154–166, Edinburgh, [1848], 8°. (Congress.)

A table of 10 Sussee words showing miscellaneous affinities with a number of other American languages, among them the Kenay, Taculli, and Chipewyan, pp. 160–161.

—— On the ethnography of Russian America. By R. G. Latham, M.D. Read before the Society 19th February, 1845.

In Ethnological Soc. of London, Jour. vol. 1, pp. 182–191, Edinburgh [1848], 8°. (Congress.)

General discussion upon the classification of the languages of the above-named region, and a list of the vocabularies which have been printed. Reference is made to the Kenay, Atnah, and Inkalite.

—— The | natural history | of | the varieties of man. | By | Robert Gordon Latham, M. D., F. R. S., | late fellow of King's college, Cambridge; | one of the vice-presidents of the Ethnological society, London; | corresponding member to the Ethnological society, | New York, etc. | [Monogram in shield.] |

London: | John Van Voorst, Paternoster row. | M.D.CCC.L [1850].

Latham (R. G.) — Continued.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xi, bibliography pp. xiii–xv, explanation of plates verso blank 1 l. contents pp. xix–xxviii, text pp. 1–566, index pp. 567–574, list of works by Dr. Latham verso blank 1 l. 8°.

Division F, American Mongolidæ (pp. 287–460), includes: Comparative vocabulary (38 words) of the Louchcux and Kenay, pp. 297–298; comments on the northern Athabaskans, pp. 302–308; comparative vocabulary of the Chippewyan, Tlatskanai, and Umkwa (60 words), pp. 308–310; of the Beaver and Chippewyan (50 words and phrases), pp. 370, 371.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

—— The | ethnology | of | the British colonies | and | dependencies. | By | R. G. Latham, M. D., F. R. S., | corresponding member to the Ethnological society, New York, | etc. etc [Monogram in shield.] |

London: | John Van Voorst, Paternoster row. | M. DCCC. LI [1851].

Title verso printers 1 l. contents pp. v–vi, preface verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–264, list of works by Dr. Latham etc. 1 l. 16°.

Chapter vi, Dependencies in America (pp. 224–264), contains a list of the divisions and subdivisions of the Athabaskans, pp. 224–227.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

—— The | native races | of | the Russian empire. | By | R. G. Latham, M. D., F. R. S., &c., | author of [&c. two lines.] | With a large coloured map, | Taken from that of the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, | and other illustrations. |

London: | Hippolyte Bailliere, 219, Regent street; | and 290, Broadway, New York, U. S. | Paris: J. B. Bailliere, rue Hautefeuille. Madrid: Bailly Bailliere, calle del Principe. | 1854.

Latham (R. G.)—Continued.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. notice verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–viii, large map, text pp. 1–340, 12°.

The tribes of Russian America (pp. 289–297) contains a brief account of the linguistic affinities of the various divisions, including the Athabaskans, pp. 291–294.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

—— On the Languages of New California. By R. G. Latham, M. D.

In Philological Soc. [of London], Proc. vol. 6, pp. 72–86, London, 1851, 8°. (Congress.)

Comments upon the Athabascans, pp. 74–75.

A few words of Hoopah, Navajo, and Jicorilla, p. 85.

—— On the languages of Northern, Western, and Central America. By R. G. Latham, M. D. (Read May the 9th.)

In Philological Soc. [of London], Trans. 1856, pp. 57–115, London [1857], 8°. (Congress.)

The Athabascan Group (pp. 65–70) contains lists of tribal divisions of the Takulli, p. 66; Kutshin, p. 67; Kenai, p. 67; Atna, pp. 67–68; Koltshani, Ugalents, Atna, p. 68.—General discussion of the Athabaskan, pp. 68–70.—Comparative vocabulary of the Navaho and Apatch (27 words), pp. 96–97.—Table of words showing affinities between the several Pueblo languages and the Navaho and Jicorilla, pp. 99, 100.

—— Opuscula. | Essays | chiefly | philological and ethnographical | by | Robert Gordon Latham, | M. A., M. D., F. R. S., etc. | late fellow of Kings college, Cambridge, late professor of English | in University college, London, late assistant physician | at the Middlesex hospital. |

Williams & Norgate, | 14 Henrietta street, Covent garden, London | and | 20 South Frederick street, Edinburgh. | Leipzig, R. Hartmann. | 1860.

Title verso printer 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–vi, text pp. 1–377, addenda and corrigenda pp. 378–418, 8°.

A reprint of a number of papers read before the ethnological and philological societies of London.

Addenda and corrigenda (1859) (pp. 378–418) contains: Comparative vocabulary of the Navaho and Pinaleno, p. 385; of the Beaver Indians and Chippewyan, p. 413.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Public, Brinton, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Watkinson.

At the Squier sale a presentation copy, no. 639, brought $2.37. The Murphy copy, no. 1438, sold for $1.

—— Elements | of | comparative philology. | By | R. G. Latham, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., &c., | late fellow of King's college, Cambridge; and late professor of English | in University college, London. |

London: | Walton and Maberly, | Upper Gower street, and Ivy lane, Paternoster row; | Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, | Paternoster row. | 1862. | The Right of Translation is Reserved.

Half-title verso printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xi, contents pp. xiii–xx, tabular view of languages and dialects pp. xxi–xxviii, chief authorities pp. xxix–xxxii, errata verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–752, addenda and corrigenda pp. 753–757, index pp. 758–771, list of works by Dr. Latham verso blank 1 l. 8°.

Chapter Iv, Languages of America, The Eskimo, The Athabaskan dialects [etc.] (pp. 384–103), contains: Divisions of the Takulli, p. 388; of the Kutshin with English definitions, p. 389.—Athabaskan tribal names with meanings, p. 390. — Comparative vocabulary (35 words) of the Kenay, Kutshin, Slave, and Dog-rib, pp. 390–391; of the Chepewyan and Takulli (47 words), pp. 391–392; of the Ugalents, Atna, and Kolstshani, pp. 392–393; of the Tlatskanai, Kwaliokwa, and Umkwa (30 words), p. 394; of the Navaho, Apatsh, and Pinaleno (27 words), pp. 394–395; of the Hoopah and Jecorilla (12 words), p. 395.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Watkinson.

Robert Gordon Latham, the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Latham, was born in the vicarage of Billingsborough, Lincolnshire, March 24, 1812. In 1819 he was entered at Eton. Two years afterwards he was admitted on the foundation, and in 1829 went to Kings, where he took his fellowship and degrees. Ethnology was his first passion and his last, though for botany he had a very strong taste. He died March 9, 1888.—*Theodore Watts in The Athenæum, March 17, 1888.*

Leclerc (Charles). Bibliotheca | americana | Catalogue raisonné | d'une très-précieuse | collection de livres anciens | et modernes | sur l'Amérique et les Philippines | Classés par ordre alphabétique de noms d'Auteurs. | Rédigé par Ch. Leclerc. | [Design.] |

Paris | Maisonneuve & C^ie^ | 15, quai Voltaire | M. D. CCC. LXVII [1867]

Cover title as above, half-title verso details of sale 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vii, catalogue pp. 1–407, 8°.

Includes titles of a number of works containing material relating to the Athapascan languages.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

At the Fischer sale, a copy, no. 919, brought

Leclerc (C.) — Continued.

10*s.*; at the Squier sale, no. 651, $1.50. Leclerc, 1878, no. 345, prices it 4 fr. and Maisonneuve, in 1889, 4 fr. The Murphy copy, no. 1452, brought $2.75.

—— Bibliotheca | americana | Histoire, géographie, | voyages, archéologie et linguistique | des | deux Amériques | et | des iles Philippines | rédigée | Par Ch. Leclerc | [Design] |

Paris | Maisonneuve et C^ie^, libraires-éditeurs | 25, quai Voltaire, 25. | 1878

Cover title as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. avant-propos pp. i–xvii, table des divisions pp. xviii–xx, catalogue pp. 1–643, supplément pp. 645–694, index pp. 695–737, colophon verso blank 1 l. 8°.

The linguistic part of this volume occupies pp. 537–643; it is arranged under names of languages and contains titles of books relating to the following: Langues américaines en général, pp. 537–550; Apache, p. 553; Athapasca, p. 554; Dèné, pp. 578–579.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Congress, Eames, Harvard, Pilling.

Priced by Quaritch, no. 12172, 12*s.*; another copy, no. 12173, large paper, 1*l.* 1*s.* Leclerc's Supplement, 1881, no. 2831, prices it 15 fr., and no. 2832, a copy on Holland paper, 30 fr. A large-paper copy is priced by Quaritch, no. 30230, 12*s.* Maisonneuve in 1889 prices it 15 fr.

[——]Bibliotheca | americana | Histoire, géographie, | voyages, archéologie et linguistique | des | deux Amériques | Supplément | N° I[–2]. Novembre 1881 | [Design.] |

Paris | Maisonneuve & C^ie^, libraires-éditeurs | 25, quai Voltaire, 25 | 1881 [–1887]

2 parts: cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. advertisement 1 l. text pp. 1–102, colophon verso blank 1 l.; printed cover, title differing somewhat from the above (verso blank) 1 l. text pp. 3–127, 8°.

These supplements have no separate section devoted to works relating to American languages, but titles of works containing material relating to Athapascan languages appear *passim*.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

Maisonneuve, in 1889, prices each of the two supplements 3 fr.

[——] Catalogue | des | livres de fonds | et en nombre | Histoire, Archéologie, | Ethnographie et Linguistique de l'Europe, | de l'Asie, de l'Afrique, | de l'Amérique et de l'Océanie. | [Design.] |

Paris | Maisonneuve frères et Ch. Leclerc, éditeurs | 25, quai Voltaire—quai Malaquais, 5 | (Ancienne maison Th. Barrois) | 1885[–1888–1889]

Leclerc (C.) — Continued.

3 parts: printed cover as above verso contents, title as above verso note 1 l. advertisement verso blank 1 l. table verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–153; printed cover differing slightly from above, verso contents, title like printed cover verso note 1 l. text pp. 3–161, contents p. [162]; printed cover, title verso notice 1 l. text pp. 3–170, table 1 l., 8°.

Contain titles of a number of American linguistic works, among them a few Athapascan.

Copies seen: Pilling.

There were issues for 1878 and 1887 also. (Eames.)

Lefroy (*Sir* John Henry). A Vocabulary of Chepewyan and Dog-Rib Words.

In Richardson (J.), Arctic searching expedition, vol. 2, pp. 400–492, London, 1851, 8°.

A vocabulary of 45 words in each of the above-named languages. The first was collected at Great Slave Lake from an interpreter, the second from Nanette, an interpreter at Fort Simpson, both in 1844.

Reprinted in the later editions of the same work, for titles of which see **Richardson** (J.)

Legends:

Chippewyan	See Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Loucheux	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Peau de Lièvre	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Slave	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

[**Legoff** (*Rev.* Laurent).] Promissiones Domini Nostri Jesu Christi factae B. Marg. M. Alacoque. | Dégayé Margrit Mari bé*p*adè ekkoredyain, Jesus | ttahoneltte dene^ca^ hourzhzi, tta yedziyé | *p*adasanoudelni waléssi, Don aneltte sin: Addi:

[Dayton, Ohio: Philip A. Kemper. 1888.]

A small card, 3 by 5 inches in size, headed as above and containing twelve "Promises of Our Lord to Blessed Margaret Mary," in the Montagnais language, on the verso of which is a colored picture of the sacred heart with inscription, in English, below. Mr. Kemper has published the same Promises on similar cards in many languages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Cours | d'instructions | en | langue montagnaise | par | le rev. pere Legoff, Ptre | oblat de Marie immaculée |

Montreal | imprimerie J. Fournier, 162, rue Montcalm | 1889

Cover title as above, letter to père Legoff from † Vital J. Ev. de St-Albert O. M. I. (dated from Ile à la Crosse, le 26 septembre 1887, approving the work) recto blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. text (in roman characters with some special characters, headings in French) pp. 3–444, table des matières pp. i–v, errata p. [vi], 8°.

Symbole des apotres, Mystère de la ste-tri-

Legoff (L.) — Continued.

nité, création, etc. (instructions 1–47), pp. 3–229.—Décalogue (48–56), pp. 229–263.—Vertus théologales (57–59), pp. 263–274.—Sur la prière (60–67), pp. 274–307.—Grandes vérités (68–81), pp. 307–370.—Sermons détachés ou de circonstance (82–100), pp. 371–444.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Gatschet, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Grammaire | de la | langue montagnaise | par | le rev. pere Laurent Legoff, ptre | oblat de Marie immaculée |

Montreal | 50, rue Cotte, 50 | 1889

Cover title as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. bishop's approval verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. 9–24, text pp. 25–342, table of contents pp. 343–351, errata verso blank 1 l. folding table of verbs between pp. 110–111, 8°.

General remarks concerning the Montagnais and their language, pp. 9–13.—Montagnais alphabet and words, pp. 13–24.—Of the article and other determinatives, pp. 25–28.—Noun or substantive, pp. 29–44.—Pronouns, pp. 45–63.—Adverbs, pp. 64–86.—Prepositions and postpositions, pp. 87–95.—Conjunctions, pp. 96–98.—Interjections, pp. 99–101.—Adjectives, pp. 103–117.—Verbs, pp. 118–326.—Terms of relationship, pp. 327–331.—Names of parts of the body, pp. 331–336.—Names of parts of the bodies of fishes and birds, pp. 336–337.—Sentences, the most commonly employed in conversation, pp. 338–342.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Reviewed by Gatschet (A. S.), in the American Antiquarian, vol. 11, p. 389, Nov., 1889. (Pilling.)

—— Histoire | de | l'ancien testament | racontée aux Montagnais | par | le rev. pere Laurent Legoff, ptre | oblat de Marie immaculée |

Montreal | 50, rue Cotte, 50 | 1889

Cover title as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. bishop's approval verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. text in roman characters pp. 7–200, table of contents pp. 201–214, errata 1 p. 8°.

The text consists of thirty-three chapters, carrying the bible narrative from the creation of the world to the time of Jesus Christ.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Katolik | Deneya 'tiye dittlisse | Livre de prières | en langue montagnaise | Par le Rév. Père Legoff, O. M. I. [Two lines Latin; two lines Montagnais] | [Oblate seal] |

Montreal | C. O. Beauchemin & fils, Libraires-Imprimeurs, | 256 et 258 rue Saint-Paul. | 1890 | [Two lines Montagnais]

Legoff (L.) — Continued.

Cover title as above, title as above verso approbation of † Vital J. Grandin O. M. I. Evêque de St-Albert 1 l. alphabet (in roman characters) p. 3, système alphabétique montagnais [syllabary], pp. 4–5, text (roman characters, with a few special ones; headings in French) pp. 7–398, table pp. 399–404, 16°.

Anciennes prières du matin et du soir, pp. 7–16.—Prières corrigées, pp. 17–36.—Manière d'administrer le baptême, pp. 37–46. La sainte messe, pp. 47–78.—Chemin de la croix, pp. 79–108.—Devotions, etc. pp. 109–126.—Catéchisme, pp. 127–189.—Appendice au catéchisme, pp. 190–222.—Cantiques, pp. 223–394.—Hymn set to music, pp. 395–398.

Copies seen: Eames, Gatschet, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Livre | de prières | en langue montagnaise | [One line syllabic characters] | Par le Rév. Père Legoff, O. M. I. | [Two lines French; two lines syllabic characters] |

Montréal. | C. O. Beauchemin & fils, Libraires-Imprimeurs, | 256 et 258 rue Saint-Paul. | 1890 | [Two lines syllabic characters]

Cover title as above, title verso approbation of † Vital J. Grandin O. M. I. Evêque de St-Albert 1 l. roman alphabet p. 3, système alphabétique montagnais [syllabary] pp. 4–5, text (in syllabic characters, with French headings) pp. 7–433, table pp. 435–440, 16°.

Contents as under the next previous title except that there is no "appendice" to the catechism, and the four pages of music are omitted.

Copies seen: Eames, Gatschet, Pilling, Wellesley.

Père Legoff was born at Landéda, diocese of Quimper, Finistère. He pursued his classical studies at the college of Lesneven, and his theological studies partly at the Seminary of Quimper, partly at Autun, at the scholasticate of the congregation of the Virgin Mary, to which he belongs. Ordained a priest on the 26th of May, 1866, he immediately received instructions and left France for America the 5th of the following July. He arrived at St. Boniface on the 14th of October, and was sent from there to St. Joseph, near Pembina, where he remained until the 21st of May, 1867. On his return to St. Boniface he received orders to go to the mission of St. Peter, on Lake Caribou, where he arrived the 4th of October, remaining until the 15th of June, 1870, when he left for the Ile à la Crosse, where he arrived at the end of July. There he remained until July, 1881, during which time he composed the books titled above. His health failing, he proceeded to St. Boniface, where he received medical treatment for nine months. In May, 1882, he started for his mission, reaching there July 15, where he has since remained, except during the time spent in Montreal while his books were going through the press.

Lenox: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Lenox Library, New York City.

Lesley (Joseph Peter). On the insensible gradation of words, by J. P. Lesley.

In American Philosoph. Soc. Proc. vol. 7, pp. 129–155, Philadelphia, 1861, 8°. (Congress.)

Contains a few words in Chippewyan.

Lessons and prayers | in the | Tenni or Slavi language | of the | Indians of Mackenzie river, | in the | north-west territory of Canada. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

[London:] Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1890.]

Title verso blank 1 l. text in the Tenni language with English headings pp. 3–81, 16°. Possibly by Rev. W. D. Reeve, or Bishop Bompas.

Lessons (1–66), pp. 3–66.—Family prayers, pp. 67–76.—Private prayers, pp. 76–81.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Lipan:

Lord's prayer	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Lord's prayer	Coleccion.
Lord's prayer	Pimentel (F.)
Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
Words	Bollaert (W.)

ЛИСЯНСКІЙ (ЮРІЙ). [**Lisiansky** (*Capt.* Urey).] Путешествіе | вокругъ свѣта въ | 1803, 4, 5, и 1806 годахъ, | по повелѣнію | его императорскаго величества | Александра Перваго, | на кораблѣ | Невѣ, | подъ начальствомъ | флота капитанъ-лейтенанта, ныне капитана | 1-го ра нга и кавалера | Юрія Лисянскаго. | Часть первая[–вторая]. |

Санктпетербургъ, въ типографіи Ѳ. Дрехслера, | 1812.

Translation.—Voyage | around the world | in the years 1803, 4, 5 and 1806, | by order of | his imperial majesty | Alexander I, | on the ship | Neva, | under command | of captain-lieutenant of the navy, now captain | of the 1st rank and knight | Urey Lisiansky. | Vol. I[–II]. |

St. Petersburg, in the printing-office of Th. Drechsler, | 1812.

2 vols. 8°.

Vocabulary (about 500 words) of the languages of the northwestern parts of America, Russian-Kadiak-Kenaï, vol. 2, pp. 151–181.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress.

—— A | voyage round the world, | in | the years 1803, 4, 5, & 6; | performed | by order of his imperial majesty | Alexander the First, emperor of Russia, | in | the ship Neva, | by | Urey Lisiansky, | captain in the Russian navy, and | knight of the orders of St. George and St. Vladimer. |

London: | Printed for John Booth, Duke street, Portland place; and | Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown, Paternoster row; | by S. Hamilton, Weybridge, Surrey. | 1814.

Pp. i–xxi, 1 l. pp. 1–388, maps, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under next previous title, pp. 329–337.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress.

A copy at the Pinart sale, no. 1372, brought 5 fr.

These vocabularies reprinted in Davidson (G.), Report relative to * * * Alaska, in Coast Survey, Ann. Rept. 1867, pp. 293–298, Washington, 1869, 4°; again in Davidson (G.), Report relative to * * * Alaska, in Ex. Doc. 77, 40th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 328–333; and again in Davidson (G.), in Coast Survey, Coast Pilot of Alaska, pp. 215–221, Washington, 1869, 8°. For extracts see Schott (W.); Zagoskin (L. A.); Zelenoi (S. J.)

Loew (*Dr.* Oscar). Vocabulary of the Apache and of the Návajo.

In Gatschet (A. S.), Zwölf Sprachen aus dem Südwesten Nordamerikas, pp. 98–115, Weimar, 1876, 8°.

Contains about 400 words each. Scattered throughout the same work are many phrases, remarks on grammatic construction, etc., all from Dr. Loew's manuscripts.

—— Vocabulary of the Arivaípa language.

In Wheeler (G. M.), Report upon U. S. Geog. Survey, vol. 7, pp. 424–465, 469, Washington, 1879, 4°.

Contains 211 words in the first division and 80 words and sentences in the second. Collected in Arizona, September, 1879.

—— Vocabulary of the Návajo language.

In Wheeler (G. M.), Reports upon U. S. Geog. Survey, vol. 7, pp. 424–465, 469, Washington, 1879, 4°.

Contains 217 words in the first division and 26 additional words and sentences in the second. Collected in New Mexico, June, 1873.

Lord's. The Lord's Prayer | In one hundred and thirty-one tongues. | Containing all the principal languages | spoken | in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. |

London: | St. Paul's Publishing Company, | 12, Paternoster Square. [n. d.]

Title verso blank 1 l. preface (signed F. Pincott, fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society) pp. 1–2, contents pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–62, 12°.

Lord's prayer in the Chippewyan or Tinné (roman and syllabic), p. 61.

Copies seen: Church Missionary Society.

Lord's prayer:

Chippewyan	See Apostolides (S.)
Chippewyan	Bergholtz (G. F.)
Chippewyan	Bompas (W. C.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.)
Chippewyan	Lord's.
Chippewyan	Rost (R.)
Dog Rib	Bompas (W. W.)
Lipan	Bancroft (H. H.)
Lipan	Coleccion.
Lipan	Pimentel (F.)
Slave	Bergholtz (G. F.)
Slave	Kirkby (W. W.)
Slave	Reeve (W. D.)
Slave	Rost (R.)
Timné	Bompas (W. C.)
Tukudh	Bompas (W. C.)
Tukudh	Rost (R.)

Lototen. See Tututen.

Loucheux:

Dictionary	See Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Grammatic comments	Müller (F.)
Grammatic treatise	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Relationships	Morgan (L. H.)
Songs	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Text	Promissiones.
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Isbester (J. A.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Gibbs (G.)
Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

Lubbock (*Sir* John). The | origin of civilisation | and the | primitive condition of man. | Mental and social condition of savages. | By | sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S. | author [&c. two lines.] |

London: | Longmans, Green, and co. | 1870.

Half-title verso printers 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–viii, contents p. ix, list of illustrations pp. xi–xii, list of principal works quoted pp. xiii–xvi, text pp. 1–323, appendix pp. 325–362, notes pp. 363–365, index pp. 367–380, four other plates, 8°.

A few words in Tahkali, Tlatskanai, and Athabascan, p. 288.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Eames.

—— The | origin of civilisation | and the | primitive condition of man. | Mental and social condition of savages. | By | sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S. | Author [&c. two lines.] |

New York: | D. Appleton and company, | 90, 92 & 94 Grand street. | 1870.

Lubbock (J.) — Continued.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface to the American edition pp. iii–iv, preface pp. v–viii, contents p. ix, illustrations pp. xi–xii, list of principal works quoted pp. xiii–xvi, text pp. 1–323, appendix pp. 325–262, notes pp. 363–365, index pp. 367–380, four other plates, 12°.

Linguistics as under title next above, p. 288.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— The | origin of civilisation | and the | primitive condition of man. | Mental and social condition of savages. | By | sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S. | Author [&c. two lines.] | Second edition with additions. |

London: | Longmans, Green, and co. | 1870.

Pp. i–xvi, 1–426, 8°.

Linguistics as under titles above, p. 327.

Copies seen: British Museum.

—— The | origin of civilisation | and the | primitive condition of man. | Mental and social condition of savages. | By | sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S. | Vice Chancellor [&c. three lines.] | Third edition, with numerous additions. |

London: | Longmans, Green, and co. | 1875.

Linguistics as under titles above, pp. 416–417.

Copies seen: British Museum.

—— The | origin of civilisation | and the | primitive condition of man. | Mental and social condition of savages. | By | Sir John Lubbock, Bart. M. P. F. R. S. | D. C. L. LL. D. | President [&c. five lines.] | Fourth edition, with numerous additions. |

London: | Longmans, Green, and co. | 1882.

Half-title verso list of works "by the same author" 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. preface pp. v–viii, contents pp. ix–xiii, illustrations pp. xv–xvi, list of the principal works quoted pp. xvii–xx, text pp. 1–480, appendix pp. 481–524, notes pp. 525–533, index pp. 535–548, five other plates, 8°.

Linguistics as under titles above, p. 427.

Copies seen: Eames.

—— The | origin of civilisation | and the | primitive condition of man | Mental and social condition of savages | By | sir John Lubbock, bart. | M. P., F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D. | Author [&c. four lines] | Fifth Edition, with numerous Additions |

Lubbock (J.) — Continued.

London | Longmans, Green, and co | 1889 | All rights reserved

Half-title verso printers 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface (dated February, 1870) pp. vii-x, contents pp. xi-xvi, illustrations pp. xvii-xviii, list of principal works quoted pp. xix-xxiii, text pp. 1-486, appendix pp. 487-529, notes pp. 531-539, index pp. 541-554, list of works by the same author verso blank 1 l. five other plates, 8°.

Linguistics as under titles above, p. 432.

Copies seen: Eames.

Lucy-Fossarieu (M. P. de). Extrait | du compte rendu sténographique | du Congrès international | des sciences ethnographiques, | tenu à Paris du 15 au 17 juillet 1878. | Les langues indiennes | de la Californie. | Étude de philologie ethnographique, | par M. P. de Lucy-Fossarieu, | membre du conseil central de l'Institution ethnographique, | lauréat de la Société américaine de France. | [Design.] |

Paris. | Imprimerie nationale. | M DCCC LXXXI [1881].

Cover title as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5-55, 8°.

Vocabulary of the Loloten or Tutatamys, pp. 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 54.

Copies seen: Brinton, Pilling.

Ludewig (Hermann Ernst). The | literature | of | American aboriginal languages. | By | Hermann E. Ludewig. | With additions and corrections | by professor Wm. W. Turner. | Edited by Nicolas Trübner. |

London: | Trübner and co., 60, Paternoster row. | MDCCCLVIII [1858].

Half-title "Trübner's bibliotheca glottica I" verso blank 1 l. title as above verso printer 1 l. preface pp. v-viii, contents verso blank 1 l. editor's advertisement pp. ix-xii, biographical memoir pp. xiii-xiv, introductory bibliographical notices pp. xv-xxiv, text pp. 1-209, addenda pp. 210-246, index pp. 247-256, errata pp. 257-258, 8°. Arranged alphabetically by languages. Addenda by Wm. W. Turner and Nicolas Trübner, pp. 210-246.

Contains a list of grammars and vocabularies, and among others of the following peoples:

American languages generally, pp. xv-xxiv; Apaches, pp. 8, 211; Athapascan, pp. 14, 211; Atnah, pp. 15, 212; Beaver, p. 18; Chepewyan, pp. 35-36, 215-216; Dogrib, p. 66; Hoo-pah, p. 82; Hudson's Bay, pp. 83-84, 223; Kinai, pp. 92-93, 225; Koltschanes, p. 96; Kutchin, Loucheux, pp. 99, 226; Lipan, p. 226; Navajos, pp. 132-133, 233; Pinaleños, p. 150; Sicannis, p. 175; Sussee, p. 178; Tacullies, pp. 178-179, 240; Tah-lewah, p. 179; Ticorillas (Jicarillas), p. 186, 241; Tlatskanai, p. 189; Umpqua, pp. 195, 244.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Pilling.

At the Fischer sale, no. 990, a copy brought 5*s.* 6*d.*; at the Field sale, no. 1403, $2.63; at the Squier sale, no. 699, $2.62; another copy, no. 1906, $2.38. Priced by Leclerc, 1878, no. 2075, 15 fr. The Pinart copy, no. 565, sold for 25 fr., and the Murphy copy, no. 1540, for $2.50.

Dr. Ludewig has himself so fully detailed the plan and purport of this work that little more remains for me to add beyond the mere statement of the origin of my connection with the publication, and the mention of such additions for which I am alone responsible, and which, during its progress through the press, have gradually accumulated to about one-sixth of the whole. This is but an act of justice to the memory of Dr. Ludewig; because at the time of his death, in December, 1856, no more than 172 pages were printed off, and these constitute the only portion of the work which had the benefit of his valuable personal and final revision.

Similarity of pursuits led, during my stay in New York in 1855, to an intimacy with Dr. Ludewig, during which he mentioned that he, like myself, had been making bibliographical memoranda for years of all books which serve to illustrate the history of spoken language. As a first section of a more extended work on the literary history of language generally, he had prepared a bibliographical memoir of the remains of the aboriginal languages of America. The manuscript had been deposited by him in the library of the Ethnological Society at New York, but at my request he at once most kindly placed it at my disposal, stipulating only that it should be printed in Europe, under my personal superintendence.

Upon my return to England, I lost no time in carrying out the trust thus confided to me, intending then to confine myself simply to producing a correct copy of my friend's manuscript. But it soon became obvious that the transcript had been hastily made, and but for the valuable assistance of literary friends, both in this country and in America, the work would probably have been abandoned. My thanks are more particularly due to Mr. E. G. Squier, and to Prof. William W. Turner, of Washington, by whose considerate and valuable coöperation many difficulties were cleared away and my editorial labors greatly lightened. This encouraged me to spare neither personal labor nor expense in the attempt to render the work as perfect as possible; with what success must be left to the judgment of those who can fairly appreciate the labors of a pioneer in any new field of literary research.—*Editor's advertisement.*

Dr. Ludewig, though but little known in this country [England], was held in considerable esteem as a jurist, both in Germany and the United States of America. Born at Dresden in 1809, with but little exception he continued to

Ludewig (H. E.) — Continued.

reside in his native city until 1844, when he emigrated to America; but, though in both countries he practiced law as a profession, his bent was the study of literary history, which was evidenced by his "Livre des Ana, Essai de Catalogue Manuel," published at his own cost in 1837, and by his "Bibliothekonomie," which appeared a few years later.

But, even whilst thus engaged, he delighted in investigating the rise and progress of the land of his subsequent adoption, and his researches into the vexed question of the origin of the peopling of America gained him the highest consideration, on both sides of the Atlantic, as a man of original and inquiring mind. He was a contributor to Naumann's "Serapæum;" and amongst the chief of his contributions to that journal may be mentioned those on "American Libraries," on the "Aids to American Bibliography," and on the "Book-Trade of the United States of America." In 1846 appeared his "Literature of American Local History," a work of much importance and which required no small amount of labor and perseverance, owing to the necessity of consulting the many and widely scattered materials, which had to be sought out from apparently the most unlikely channels.

These studies formed a natural induction to the present work on "The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages," which occupied his leisure concurrently with the others, and the printing of which was commenced in August, 1856, but which he did not live to see launched upon the world; for at the date of his death, on the 12th of December following, only 172 pages were in type. It had been a labor of love with him for years; and if ever author were mindful

Ludewig (H. E.) — Continued.

of the *nonum prematur in annum*, he was when he deposited his manuscript in the library of the American Ethnological Society, diffident himself as to its merits and value on a subject of such paramount interest. He had satisfied himself that in due time the reward of his patient industry might be the production of some more extended national work on the subject, and with this he was contented; for it was a distinguishing feature in his character, notwithstanding his great and varied knowledge and brilliant acquirements, to disregard his own toil, even amounting to drudgery if needful, if he could in any way assist in the promulgation of literature and science.

Dr. Ludewig was a corresponding member of many of the most distinguished European and American literary societies, and few men were held in greater consideration by scholars both in America and Germany, as will readily be acknowledged should his voluminous correspondence ever see the light. In private life he was distinguished by the best qualities which endear a man's memory to those who survive him: he was a kind and affectionate husband and a sincere friend. Always accessible and ever ready to aid and counsel those who applied to him for advice upon matters appertaining to literature, his loss will long be felt by a most extended circle of friends, and in him Germany mourns one of the best representatives of her learned men in America, a genuine type of a class in which, with singular felicity, to genius of the highest order is combined a painstaking and plodding perseverance but seldom met with beyond the confines of "the Fatherland."—*Biographic memoir.*

M.

McDonald (*Rev.* Robert). [Terms of relationship of the Tukuthe, collected by R. McDonald, esq., a factor of the company, Peel River Fort, Hudson's Bay Territory, June, 1865.]

In Morgan (L. H.), Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family, pp. 293–382, lines 68, Washington, 1871, 4°.

—— A selection | from the | book of common prayer, | according to the use of the | United Church of England and Ireland. | Translated into | Tukudh, | by the rev. R. M'Donald, | missionary of the Church missionary society. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, | 77, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; | 4, Royal exchange; and 48, Piccadilly. | 1873.

Title verso printers 1 l. text with headings in English pp. 1–123, 18°.

Order for morning prayer, pp. 1–9.—Order for

McDonald (R.) — Continued.

evening prayer, pp. 10–18.—Prayers, pp. 19–20.—Order of the administration of the Lord's supper, pp. 20–53.—Baptism of infants, pp. 54–66; of adults, pp. 66–78.—Solemnization of matrimony, pp. 79–93.—Burial of the dead, pp. 94–104.—Chilig [hymns, nos. i–xxx], pp. 105–123.

Copies seen: Church Missionary Society, Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

[——] Nuwheh kukwadhud Jesus Christ | vih kwunduk nirzi | Matthew, Mark, Luke, John | ha rsiotitinyokhai kirre | kwitinyithutluth kwikit. | John rsiotitinyoo vih etunetle | tig ha | Tukudh tsha zit | thleteteitazya. |

London, | 1874.

Colophon: London: printed by Wm. Clowes and sons, Stamford street | and Charing cross.

Literal translation.—Our lord Jesus Christ | the gospel of | Matthew, Mark, Luke, John | by them written | epistle first of | John written by him | into the | Tukudh tongue | translated.

McDonald (R.) — Continued.

Title verso blank 1 l. text (with chapter titles in English) pp. 3–267, 12°.

Matthew, pp. 3–75.—Mark, pp. 76–121.—Luke, pp. 122–199.—John, pp. 199–257.—Epistles of John i–iii, pp. 257–267.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Ettunetle choh | kwunduk | nyukwun treltsei. | Rev. M. Osterwald, | kirkhe. | Ven. archdeacon McDonald, | kirkhe thleteteitazya Takudh tsha zit. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1885.]

Title verso blank 1 l. text (Osterwald's abridgment of the history of the bible; with the exception of chapter titles in English, entirely in the Takudh language) pp. 3–23, 16°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

—— Ettunetle | tutthug enjit gichinchik | akọ | sakrament rsikotitinyoo | akọ chizi | thlelchil nutinde akọ kindi | kwunttlutritili | Ingland thlelchil | tungittiyin kwikit. | Takudh tsha zit thleteteitazya | ven. archdeacon McDonald, D. D., | kirkhe. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1885.]

English title: Book of common prayer | and | administration of the sacraments, | and other | rites and ceremonies of the church | according to the use of the | church of England. | (The Preface and Tables are printed in English, and the Epistles | and Gospels are not inserted, except those taken from the Old | Testament, which are given at the end. The Psalter, the Form | of Prayer to be used at Sea, the Ordination Service, and the | Articles of Religion are omitted from this Edition.) | Translated into the Takudh tongue | by | ven. archdeacon McDonald, D. D. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1885.]

Takudh title verso l. 1 recto blank, English title recto l. 2 verso blank, preface, concerning the service of the church, of ceremonies, etc. 2 ll. proper lessons etc. 4 ll. tables and rules 4 ll. text (with the exception of a few headings in English, entirely in the Takudh language) pp. 1–221, 16°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

Some copies differ in title-page and collation, as follows:

McDonald (R.) — Continued.

—— Ettunetle | tutthug enjit gichinchik | akọ | sakrament rsikotitinyoo | akọ chizi | thlelchil nutinde akọ kindi | kwunttlutritli | Ingland thlelchil | tungittiyin kwikit. | (The Epistles and Gospels are not inserted.) | Takudh tsha zit thleteteitazya | ven. archdeacon McDonald, D. D., | kirkhe. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1885.]

English title: Book of common prayer | and | administration of the sacraments | and other | rites and ceremonies of the church | according to the use of the | Church of England. | (The Preface and Tables are printed in English, and the Epistles and Gospels are not inserted, except those taken from the Old | Testament, which are given at the end.) | Translated into the Takudh tongue | by | ven. archdeacon McDonald, D. D. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1885.]

Takudh title verso l. 1 recto blank, English title recto l. 2 verso blank, text (with the exception of a few headings in English, entirely in the Takudh language) pp. 1–221, 16°.

The preface and tables mentioned on the English title-page are omitted from the only copy I have seen.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— Ochikthud ettunetle trootshid, | akọ | ettunetle choh trorzi ochikthud | ettunetle | ako | thlukwinadhun ketchid trorzi kah | dr. Watts, | kirkhe. | Thleteteitazya | archdeacon McDonald, D. D., | kirkhe. |

London: | printed by the Religious tract society. | 1885.

Title verso blank 1 l. text (entirely in the Takudh language) pp. 3–17, 16°.

Catechism, pp. 3–8.—Old Testament passages, pp. 9–13.—New Testament passages, pp. 14–17.

Copies seen: Pilling.

[——] Tukudh hymns.

[London: Society for promoting christian knowledge. 1885.]

Colophon: Printed by William Clowes and sons, limited, London and Beccles.

No title-page or heading, title above from outside cover, syllabarium pp. i–iv, text (entirely in the Tukudh language) pp. 1–74, 16°.

Chilig [hymns, nos. i–lxxvi], pp. 1–58.—Doxologies, nos. i–iv, p. 59.—Canticles, pp. 60–65.—Catechism, pp. 66–74.

McDonald (R.)—Continued.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

A later edition, with title-page, as follows:

—— Chilig | Takudh tshah zit. | Hymns | in Takudh language. | Composed and translated | by the | ven. archdeacon McDonald, D.D. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. | 1890.

Colophon: Printed by William Clowes and sons, limited, | London and Beccles.

Title on cover "Takudh hymns," inside title as above verso blank 1 l. syllabarium pp. iii–vi, text (entirely in the Takudh language) pp. 1–89, colophon p. [90], 16°. The textual matter of pp. 1–58 of this edition agrees page for page with those pages in the edition titled next above; though the matter has been entirely reset, I think.

Chilig [hymns, nos. 1–94], pp. 1–73.—Doxologies, nos. i–iv, p. 74.—Canticles, pp. 75–80.—Ochikthut etunetle [catechism], pp. 81–89.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— Zzehkkǫ enjit gichinchik | nekwazzi ttrin ihthlog kenjit | akǫ gichinchik | ttrin kittekookwichiltshei kenjit kah. | Bp. Oxenden vut sun kwut sut | thleteteitazya | chizi gichinchik kah | tikyinchiknut akǫ trinyunnut enjit. | Chutrnä kenjit gichinchik tthui, | akǫ | chunkyǫ rsotitinyoo enjit gichinchik, | archdeacon McDonald. | Kirkhe. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

London: | Society for promoting christian knowledge, | Northumberland avenue, Charing cross, W. C. [1885.]

Title verso blank 1 l. text (Oxenden's family prayers, entirely in the Tukudh language, with the exception of a few phrases in English) pp. 3–50, 16°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

—— David vi psalmnut. | Takudh tsha zit thleteteitazya | ven. archdeacon McDonald, D. D. | kirkhe. | [Seal of the S. P. C. K.] |

Winnipeg, Man.: | Printed by Robt. D. Richardson | for the | Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, | London. | 1886.

Title verso blank 1 l. text (with the exception of headings in English and Latin, entirely in the Takudh language) pp. 1–195, 16°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Wellesley.

McDonald (R.)—Continued.

—— The | new testament | of | our lord and saviour | Jesus Christ. | Translated into Takudh by | ven. archdeacon McDonald, D. D. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society. | 1886.

Title verso blank 1 l. text (with chapter designations in English) pp. 5–576, 16°.

Matthew, pp. 5–76.—Mark, pp. 77–122.—Luke, pp. 123–200.—John, pp. 200–257.—Acts, pp. 259–333.—Epistles, pp. 333–537.—Revelation, pp. 538–576.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

On page 251 of his work entitled "The Indians," Toronto, 1889, Rev. John McLean comments on a syllabary by Archdeacon McDonald as follows:

"Several years ago the Venerable Archdeacon McDonald, whose mission is on the Yukon and who for a term of years dwelt one mile within the Arctic Circle, invented a very elaborate syllabary, which he applied to the Tukudh language, one of the family of the Hyperborean languages. The syllabary consisted of 400 syllables, which, when thoroughly memorized, enabled the Tukudh Indians to read their own language with perfect ease. Having translated the New Testament and Prayer Book, he utilized his syllabic system, and so accurate was its construction that in four months the natives could read the Word of God. Great benefits flowed to the people from this invention, as they speedily learned the truths of morality and religion for themselves."

Having never seen any publication in the Tukudh language printed in what is usually termed a syllabary, my interest was aroused, and under date of March 9, 1889, I wrote Mr. McLean for such further particulars as he might be able to furnish. Under date of March 28 he replied as follows:

"My statement is based upon the following: The archdeacon was in Winnipeg three or four years ago and was interviewed by a reporter of the Manitoba Free Press. The report of that interview was a long one, which I have preserved in my scrapbook. In this report is the following: 'A syllabary has been made of the syllables made use of in the language. While the syllables of the Cree language number only about 32, the syllabary required for the Tukudh contains about 500 syllables; and this, notwithstanding the apparent difficulty, some of the Indians have learned in a fortnight. These syllables are written out in Roman letters. Some of the more intelligent have learned to read the gospels fairly within three months.' I have an interview held with the archdeacon's brother, and several references to the archdeacon in letters which he wrote himself and were printed in the newspapers; also letters and notes of travel by Hudson Bay Company's officers. This, however, is the only reference

McDonald (R.) — Continued.

to the syllabary; but, as it was so explicit, I felt that surely there could be no doubt concerning it. Should you find it to be incorrect I would feel obliged if you would kindly let me know, as I am very desirous of being accurate."

Under date of August 6, 1890, Mr. McLean again wrote me, as follows:

"When first I read the account of Archdeacon McDonald's syllabary I was under the impression that it was composed of characters similar to the Evans characters, in the Tukudh language. I am not now of that opinion. I think he must arrange the Roman characters in the form of a syllabary and by this means teach the Indians to read rapidly."

In his letter was inclosed a clipping from the Regina Leader of July 8, 1890, published at Regina, Assiniboia, N. W. T., reading as follows:

"Over one year ago a famous American ethnologist wrote to the Rev. Dr. McLean, Moose Jaw, calling in question some statements made by him in his book on The Indians of Canada, relating to the existence of a syllabary of the Takudh language. Dr. McLean replied that he had excellent authority for his statement, but that he would write at once to Dr. R. McDonald, of Peel River, inventor of the syllabary, and learn particulars. As Dr. McDonald's mission house for a time was one mile within the Arctic Circle it was expected that it would take two years to receive a reply to the letter. An answer has just been received, within thirteen months, and a copy of the syllabary, the contents of the letter corroborating Dr. McLean's statements in his book 'The Indians of Canada,' and in his latest work, just published, 'James Evans, Inventor of the Syllabic System of the Cree Language.' The following is a copy of the letter:

"'ST. MATTHEW'S,
"'PEEL RIVER, *January 22*, '90.

"'*The Rev. John McLean:*

"'DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of the syllabary referred to. You will observe that very few of the rows after the first page are complete, simply through want of space. This will show that there is no exaggeration. As to the time taken in learning to read in the Takudh tongue by means of the syllabary, instead of exaggerating, the fact is it is understated rather than otherwise in some cases; for instance, there is one that learnt the syllabary in three days and to read the gospels in about a month. I may say that I do not claim great credit for the invention of the syllabary. It was suggested by Evans's syllabic characters.

"'With high consideration,
"'Yours respectfully,
"'R. MCDONALD, D. D.,
"'*Archdeacon.*'"

Mr. McLean was correct as to the make-up of the syllabary. In the "Tukudh Hymns," titled above, the "syllabarium" is given in the preliminary pages and consists simply of combinations of two, three, four, and five Roman characters, such as ba, be, bi, zoo, zou, zei, zui, zit, Dhoo, Dhou, Dhei, Kdha, Tdhoo, Kthou, etc.

For a lengthy description and a fac-simile of the Evans syllabary referred to, see the Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages, pp. 186 *et seq.*

McDonald (R.) — Continued.

McElroy (Patrick D.) Comparative vocabulary of the English and Jicarilla Apache languages. Compiled at Cimarron, Colfax County, New Mexico. By Patrick D. McElroy. 1875.

Manuscript, 14 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

The first 5 ll. of this manuscript consist of a letter from the author, in which he includes a "Vocabulary of numerals as far as seven thousand." The succeeding 9 ll. comprise the "Comparative vocabulary" issued by the Smithsonian Institution to collectors, known as "Blank no. 170," containing 211 words (in English, Spanish, French, and Latin), of which equivalents were desired, nearly all of which Mr. McElroy has given.

Under the title on the first page is the following certificate:

"The within was prepared by P. D. McElroy, interpreter at the Cimarron Indian Agency, New Mexico, and has been tested and found to be correct.

"ALEXR. G. IRVINE,
"*U. S. Indian Agent.*
"W. F. M. ARNY,
"*U. S. Indian Agent, New Mexico.*"

McIntosh (Robert). See **Gatschet** (A. S.)

Mackenzie (*Sir* Alexander). Voyages | from | Montreal, | on the river St. Laurence, | through the | continent of North America, | to the | Frozen and Pacific oceans; | In the Years 1789 and 1793. | With a preliminary account | of the rise, progress, and present state of | the fur trade | of that country. | Illustrated with maps. | By Alexander Mackenzie, esq. |

London: | printed for T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies, Strand; Cobbett and Morgan, | Pall-mall; and W. Creech, at Edinburgh. | By R. Noble, Old-Bailey. | M. DCCC. I [1801].

Half-title verso blank 1 l. portrait 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. iii–viii, general history of the fur trade etc. pp. i–cxxxii, text pp. 1–412, errata 1 l. 3 maps, 4°.

Some account of the Chepewyan Indians (pp.

Mackenzie (A.)—Continued.

cxvi–cxxxii) includes "Examples of the Chepewyan tongue," a vocabulary of 140 words and phrases, pp. cxxix–cxxxii.—Vocabulary (24 words) of the Nagailer or Chin Indians, and of the Atnah or Carrier Indians, pp. 257–258. The Atnah given here is Salishan, not Athapascan.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, British Museum, Congress, Dunbar, Eames, Geological Survey, Trumbull, Watkinson.

Stevens's Nuggets, no. 1775, priced a copy 10*s.* 6*d.* At the Fischer sale, no. 1006, it brought 5*s.*; another copy, no. 2532, 2*s.* 6*d.*; at the Field sale, no. 1447, $2.38; at the Squier sale, no. 709, $1.62; at the Murphy sale, no. 1548, $2.25. Priced by Quaritch, no. 12206, 7*s.* 6*d.*; no. 28953, a half-russia copy, 1*l.*; Clarke & co. 1886, no. 4049, $5.50; Stevens, 1887, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

—— Voyages | from | Montreal, | on the river St. Laurence, | through the | continent of North America, | to the | Frozen and Pacific oceans: | in the years 1789 and 1793. | With a preliminary account of | the rise, progress, and present state of | the fur trade | of | that country. | Illustrated with a map. | By Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. | First American edition. |

New-York: | printed and sold by G. F. Hopkins, at Washington's head, No. 118, Pearl-street. | 1802.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface to the London edition pp. v–viii, text pp. 1–296, map, 8°.

Linguistics as in the edition of 1801 titled next above, pp. 91–94, 271.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum.

—— Voyages | from | Montreal, | on the river St. Laurence, | through the | continent of North America, | to the | Frozen and Pacific oceans; | in the years 1789 and 1793. | With a preliminary account | of the rise, progress, and present state | of | the fur trade | of that country. | Illustrated with | a general map of the country. | By sir Alexander Mackenzie. |

Philadelphia: | published by John Morgan. | R. Carr, printer. | 1802.

2 vols. in one: half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. i–viii, text pp. i–cxxvi, 1–113; 115–392, map, 8°.

Linguistics as in the London edition of 1801 titled above, pp. cxiii–cxxvi, 246.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Some copies have on the title-page the words: "Illustrated with a general map of the country and a portrait of the author." (*)

At the Field sale, a copy, no. 1448, brought $2.62.

Mackenzie (A.)—Continued.

—— Voyages | d'Alex.dre Mackenzie; | dans l'intérieur | de | l'Amérique Septentrionale, | Faits en 1789, 1792 et 1793; | Le 1.er, de Montréal au fort Chipiouyan et à la mer Glaciale; | Le 2.me, du fort Chipiouyan jusqu'aux bords de l'Océan | pacifique. | Précédés d'un Tableau historique et politique sur | le commerce des pelleteries, dans le Canada. | Traduits de l'Anglais, | Par J. Castéra, | Avec des Notes et un Itinéraire, tirés en partie des | papiers du vice-amiral Bougainville. | Tome Premier [–III]. |

Paris, | Dentu, Imprimeur-Libraire, Palais du Tribunal, | galeries de bois, n.° 240, | An X.—1802.

3 vols. maps, 8°.

Linguistics as in the first edition titled above, vol. 1, pp. 304–310, vol. 3, p. 20.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress.

At the Fischer sale, no. 2533, a copy brought 1*s.* Priced by Gagnon, Quebec, 1888, $3.

For title of an extract from this edition see under date of 1807 below.

—— Alexander Mackenzie's Esq. | Reisen | von | Montreal durch Nordwestamerika | nach dem | Eismeer und der Süd-See | in den Jahren 1789 und 1793. | Nebst | einer Geschichte des Pelzhandels in Canada. | Aus dem Englischen. | Mit einer allgemeinen Karte und dem Bild- | nisse des Verfassers. |

Berlin und Hamburg. | 1802.

Pp. i–ix, 11–408, map, 8°.

Linguistics as under titles above, pp. 133–135, 365.

Copies seen: British Museum.

—— Voyages | from | Montreal, | on the river St. Laurence, | through the | continent of North America, | to the | Frozen and Pacific oceans; | In the Years 1789 and 1793. | With a preliminary account | of the rise, progress, and present state of | the fur trade | of that country. | With original notes by Bougainville, and Volney, | Members of the French senate. | Illustrated with maps. | By Alexander Mackenzie, esq. | Vol. I[–II]. |

London: | printed for T. Cadell, jun. and W. Davies, Strand; | Cobbett and Morgan, Pall-mall; and W. Creech, | at Edinburgh. | By R. Noble, Old-bailey. M. DCCC. II [1802].

2 vols. in one: half-title verso blank 1 l. title

Mackenzie (A.) — Continued.

verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xiv, text pp. 1–284, contents pp. 285–290; half-title verso blank 1 l. title (varying somewhat in punctuation from that of vol. 1) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5–310 (wrongly numbered 210), notes pp. 311–312, appendix pp. 313–325, contents pp. 326–332, maps, 8°.

Linguistic contents as in the first edition titled above, vol. 1, pp. 158–162, vol. 2, pp. 148–149.

Copies seen: Congress, Geological Survey.

Clarke & co. 1886, priced a copy, no. 4050, $3.50.

—— Voyages | from | Montreal, | on the river St. Laurence, | through the | continent of North-America, | to the | Frozen and Pacific oceans: | in the years 1789 and 1793. | With a Preliminary Account of | the rise, progress, and present state of the | fur trade | of that country. | Illustrated with a map. | By Alexander Mackenzie, esq. | Third American edition. |

New-York: | published by Evert Duyckinck, bookseller. Lewis Nichols, printer. | 1803.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–viii, text pp. 9–437, 16°.

Linguistic contents as in previous editions titled above, pp. 110, 314.

Copies seen: Congress.

—— Tableau | historique et politique | du commerce des pelleteries | dans le Canada, depuis 1608 jusqu'a nos jours. | Contenant beaucoup de détails sur les nations sau- | vages qui l'habitent, et sur les vastes contrées qui y | sont contiguës; | Avec un Vocabulaire de la langue de plusieurs peuples de ces | vastes contrées. | Par Alexandre Mackenzie. | Traduit de l'Anglais, | par J. Castéra. | Orné du portrait de l'auteur. |

Paris, | Dentu, Imprim.-Lib.re, rue du Pont-de-Lody, n.o 3. | M. D. CCC. VII [1807].

Half-title 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–310, table des matières 1 unnumbered page, 8°. An extract from vol. 1 of the Paris edition of 1802, titled above.

Linguistic contents as in previous editions, pp. 304–310.

Copies seen: Congress.

Leclerc, 1867, sold a copy, no. 920, for 4 fr.; priced by him, 1878, no. 756, 20 fr.

—— Voyages | from | Montreal, | on the river St. Laurence, | through the | continent of North America, | to the | Frozen and Pacific oceans; | in the years 1789 and 1793. | With a preliminary account | of the rise, progress, and present state | of | the fur trade | of that country. | Illustrated with maps and a portrait of the author. | By sir Alexander Mackenzie. | Vol. I[–II]. |

New-York: | published by W. B. Gilley. | 1814.

2 vols.: 3 p. ll. pp. i–viii, i–cxxvi, 1–113; 1 l. pp. 115–392, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under previous titles, vol. 1, pp. cxxiii–cxxvi, 247.

Copies seen: Congress.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, explorer, born in Inverness, Scotland, about 1755; died in Dalhousie, Scotland, March 12, 1820. In his youth he emigrated to Canada. In June, 1789, he set out on his expedition. At the western end of Great Slave Lake he entered a river, to which he gave his name, and explored it until July 12, when he reached the Arctic Ocean. He then returned to Fort Chippewyan, where he arrived on September 27. In October, 1792, he undertook a more hazardous expedition to the western coast of North America, and succeeded in reaching Cape Menzies, on the Pacific Ocean. He returned to England in 1801 and was knighted the following year.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

M'Lean (John). Notes | of a | twenty-five years' service | in the | Hudson's bay territory. | By John M'Lean. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. |

London: | Richard Bentley, new Burlington street, | Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty. | 1849.

2 vols.: half-title verso printer 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface (dated 1st March, 1849) pp. v–viii, contents pp. ix–xii, text pp. 13–308; title verso printer 1 l. contents pp. iii–vii, text pp. 9–328, 12°.

Vocabulary of the principal Indian dialects in use among the tribes in the Hudson's Bay Territory, Sauteu, or Ogibois, Cree, Beaver Indian, and Chippewayan, in parallel columns, about 130 words each, vol. 2, pp. 323–328.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames, National Museum.

At the Field sale, no. 1450, a half-morocco copy, uncut, brought $3.75; at the Murphy sale, no. 1558, a defective copy, $1.50.

McLean (*Rev.* John). American Indian literature.

In Canadian Methodist Mag. vol. 21, pp. 456–463, Toronto, 1885, 8°. (Pilling.)

A general account of the subject, including references to a number of writers and works on the Athapascan.

—— Indian languages and literature in Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia.

McLean (J.) — Continued.

In Canadian Institute, Proc. third series, vol. 5, pp. 215–218. Toronto, 1888, 8°.

Contains (1) list of languages in Manitoba, Keewatin, and North-west Territories; (2) languages in British Columbia; and (3) the languages of which vocabularies and grammars have been published, the authors and place of publication, the latter containing a number of references to the Athapascan.

—— The Indians | their manners and customs. | By | John McLean, M. A., Ph. D. | (Robin Rustler.) | With Eighteen full-page Illustrations. | Toronto: | William Briggs, 78 & 80 King street east. | C. W. Coates, Montreal. S. F. Huestis, Halifax. | 1889.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright notice 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–viii, contents pp. ix–x, list of illustrations verso blank 1 l. text pp. 13–351, 12°.

Chapter vii, Indian languages and literature, pp. 235–258. This consists first of a notice of the development of Indian languages from picture-writing through ideographic symbols to phonetic signs classified in alphabets. Then the field of literature in general devoted to the Indians is scanned, enumerating works of special interest to the student of philology, commencing on p. 241. This includes titles of works in a number of American languages, among them the Tukudh. Indian syllabics (Tukudh, Cherokee, Cree), pp. 251–253.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

Rev. John McLean was born in Kilmarnoch, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 30, 1852; came to Canada in 1873, and was graduated B. A. from Victoria University, Cobourg, Ontario. Some years afterward his alma mater conferred on him the degree of M. A. In 1874 he entered the ministry of the Methodist church. In 1880, at Hamilton, Ontario, he was ordained for special work among the Blackfoot Indians, leaving in June of the same year for Fort MacLeod, Northwest Territory, accompanied by his wife. At this point were gathered about 700 Blood Indians, which number was subsequently increased by the arrival of Bloods and Blackfeet from Montana to 3,500. Mr. McLean settled upon the reserve set apart for these Indians and diligently set to work to master their language, history, etc., and on these subjects he has published a number of articles in the magazines and society publications. At the request of the anthropological committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. McLean has for several years prepared notes on the language, customs, and traditions of the Blackfoot Confederacy, and the results of this labor are partly given in one of the reports of the committee. Although burdened with the labors of a missionary, he found time to prepare a post-graduate course in history and took the degree of Ph. D. at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., in 1888. Besides the articles which have appeared under his own name, Dr. McLean has written extensively for the press under the *nom de plume* of Robin Rustler. He is now (February, 1892) stationed at Moose Jaw, Northwest Territory, having left the Indian work in July, 1889. He has for several years been inspector of schools, and is now a member of the board of education and of the board of examiners for the Northwest Territory.

M'Murray (Alexander H.) See **Murray** (A. H.)

M'Pherson (Murdoch). Vocabulary of the Chepewyan language.

In **Richardson** (J.), Arctic searching expedition, vol. 2, pp. 382–385, London, 1851, 8°.

Contains about 100 words and the numerals 1–300.

Reprinted in the later editions of the same work; see **Richardson** (J.)

M'Pherson (*Mrs.* Murdoch). See **Richardson** (J.)

Maisonneuve. This word following a title or included within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the bookstore of Maisonneuve et Cie., Paris, France.

Manual of devotion in the Beaver Indian dialect. See **Bompas** (W. C.)

Massachusetts Historical Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that society, Boston, Mass.

Matthews (*Dr.* Washington). A part of the Navajo's mythology. By W. Matthews.

In American Antiquarian, vol. 5, pp. 207–224, Chicago, 1883, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

Contains many Navajo terms and names of mythic personages *passim*.

Issued separately as follows:

—— A Part of the Navajos' Mythology. | By W. Matthews. | From the American Antiquarian for April, 1883. [Chicago: 1883.]

Half-title on cover as above, no inside title: text pp. 1–18, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Pilling.

[——] A night with the Navajos. By Zay Elini.

In Forest and Stream, vol. 23, pp. 282–283, New York, Nov. 6, 1884, folio. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

Contains a number of Navajo words with meanings *passim*.

Matthews (W.) — Continued.

—— Mythic dry-paintings of the Navajos. By Dr. W. Matthews.

In American Naturalist, vol. 19, pp. 931–939, Philadelphia, 1885, 8°. (Congress.)

Contains a number of Navajo terms and proper names *passim*.

—— The origin of the Utes. A Navajo myth.

In American Antiquarian, vol. 7, pp. 271–274, Chicago, 1885, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

A number of Navajo words and phrases.

—— Navajo names for plants. By Dr. W. Matthews, U. S. A.

In American Naturalist, vol. 20, pp. 767–777, Philadelphia, 1886, 8°. (Pilling.)

Many Navajo words with English meanings and explanations.

—— Some deities and demons of the Navajos. By Dr. W. Matthews, U. S. Army.

In American Naturalist, vol. 20, pp. 841–850, Philadelphia, 1886, 8°.

A number of Navajo words and names of mythic personages, *passim*.

—— The mountain chant: a Navajo ceremony. By Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A.

In Bureau of Ethnology, Fifth Ann. Rept. pp. 379–467, Washington, 1887, royal 8°. (Pilling.)

Original texts and translations of songs, pp. 455–467, contain twenty-two songs and prayers with literal and free translations into English.—Numerous Navajo terms, including local and mythic names, *passim*.

Issued separately, with title-page, as follows:

—— The | mountain chant | a Navajo ceremony | by | Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A. | Extract from the fifth annual report of the Bureau of ethnology | [Vignette] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1888

Cover title as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. no inside title, contents pp. 381–382, illustrations p. 383, text pp. 385–467, royal 8°. One hundred copies issued.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

—— The prayer of a Navajo shaman. By Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A., Army medical museum.

In American Anthropologist, vol. 1, pp. 149–170. Washington, 1888, 8°. (Pilling.)

The prayer in English (in 55 paragraphs), with interlinear translation in Navajo, pp. 151–163.—Glossary (127 words), alphabetic by Navajo words, pp. 165–170.

Issued separately, with title-page, as follows:

Matthews (W.) — Continued.

—— The prayer | of | a Navajo shaman. | By | Dr. Washington Matthews, | U. S. army. | From the American Anthropologist, Vol. I, No. 2, April, 1888.

Washington, D. C.: | Judd & Detweiler, printers. | 1888.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5–26, plate, 8°.

Linguistics as under title next above, pp. 7–19, 21–26.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— Navajo gambling songs. By Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. army.

In American Anthropologist, vol. 2, pp. 1–19, Washington, 1889, 8°. (Pilling.)

Contains twenty-one short songs in Navajo, each followed by translation and notes.

Issued separately, also, without change, (Pilling.)

—— Noqoìlpi, the gambler: a Navajo myth.

In Journal of American Folk-Lore, vol. 2, pp. 89–94, Boston and New York, 1889, 8°. (Pilling.)

A number of Navajo terms, *passim*.

Issued separately, also, without change. (Pilling.)

—— The gentile system of the Navajo Indians.

In Journal of American Folk-Lore, vol. 3, pp. 89–110, Boston and New York, 1890, 8°. (Pilling.)

List of the Navajo gentes (51), with meanings in English, pp. 103–104.—Phratries of the Navajos (from Tall Chanter, and a second list from Capt. Bourke), p. 109.—Many Navajo terms *passim*.

Issued separately, with title-page, as follows:

—— The gentile system | of | the Navajo Indians | by | Washington Matthews, M. D., LL. D. | major and surgeon, United States army | Delivered as a Lecture before the Anthropological | Society, Washington, D. C.

[Boston and New York: 1890.]

Half-title on cover as above, no inside title; text pp. 89–110, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— [Texts, grammar, and dictionary of the Navajo language.] (*)

Manuscript. Dr. Matthews, who is now (1892) stationed at Ft. Wingate, N. M., is collecting material for a monograph on the Navajo Indians. Concerning the linguistic portion he wrote me under date of September 22, 1891, as follows:

"My work on the Navajo language is growing, but it is in such a chaotic state as yet that I can not give you a very satisfactory account of it. I have, I think, grammatic material to

Matthews (W.) — Continued.

fill 200 or 250 printed quarto pages, and I have about 10,000 words in my dictionary. My collection of texts and translations—songs, prayers, myths, rituals, etc.—would form a good-sized volume of themselves. It will take time and leisure to put them in shape, however."

Dr. Washington Matthews was born in Killiney, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, July 17, 1843. His mother dying, his father emigrated to America while he was yet in his infancy, and, after extensive travel in America, settled first in Wisconsin, then a territory, and later in Iowa. He was graduated in medicine at the medical department of the State University of Iowa in the spring of 1864, and in 1888 received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the same university in recognition of his philologic studies. In 1864 he entered the United States service as an acting assistant surgeon, and served as such until the close of the war. In the summer of 1865 he again entered the military service and has continued therein until the present time, having been commissioned major and surgeon July 10, 1889. His service has carried him over all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and brought him into contact with a majority of the tribes of that extensive region. His first serious study of the Indians began when he ascended the Upper Missouri in 1865. In the autumn of that year he went to Fort Berthold, Dakota, where he came in contact with Arickarees, Hidatsas, and Mandans. He resided, with some interruptions, in the neighborhood of these three tribes for about six years, and gave special attention to their languages and ethnography. In the winter of 1870–'71 his manuscripts and notes on these tribes had assumed extensive proportions; but on the 28th of January, 1871, his quarters at Fort Buford were destroyed by fire, and all his notes and manuscripts, with a valuable collection of books of early travel and exploration on the upper Missouri, were consumed. In 1872 he went east, and in 1873 published the Grammar and Dictionary of the Language of the Hidatsa. From New York he went to California, prepared a second edition of his work, under the title of Ethnography and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians, which was issued from the Government Printing Office in 1877, and spent some five years in the more remote parts of California and on campaigns against hostile Indians, in the course of which he traveled extensively through Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, and met many wild tribes whose languages and customs he noted. In 1880 he went to New Mexico, where he began to study the Navajo Indians. In 1884 he went to Washington, D. C., and remained there on duty in the Army Medical Museum until May, 1890. From Washington he made two excursions into the Southwest in the pursuit of archæologic and ethnographic investigations—one in the interest of the Bureau of Ethnology, the other in the interest of the Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition. While in the Army Medical Museum his time was largely devoted to somatological studies, particular attention being given to the large collection of crania and other human bones in the museum, and he has written an extensive illustrated monograph on "The Human Bones of the Hemenway Collection," which is yet unpublished. In 1890 he returned to New Mexico, where he still remains.

Mescalero Apache. See Apache.

Midnooski. See Ahtinné.

Milhau (*Dr.* John J.) Vocabulary of the Umpqua Valley people, Oregon.

Manuscript, 3 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on both sides; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected during November, 1856. Recorded on one of the Smithsonian blanks of 170 words, equivalents of the whole number being given.

In the same library are two copies of this vocabulary, both by Dr. Geo. Gibbs, in one of which (where he designates the language as Hewut) he follows Dr. Milhau's spelling, in the other he uses an alphabetic notation of his own.

A third copy is in the same library, made by Dr. Rochrig for comparison with the Willopah vocabulary of Dr. Gibbs.

Mimbreno Apache. See Apache.

Montagnais:

Bible history	See Legoff (L.)
Catechism	Legoff (L.)
Catechism	Perrault (C. O.)
Catechism	Végréville (V. T.)
Dictionary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Dictionary	Végréville (V. T.)
Grammar	Legoff (L.)
Grammar	Végréville (V. T.)
Grammatic treatise	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Hymns	Legoff (L.)
Hymns	Perrault (C. O.)
Prayer book	Legoff (L.)
Prayer book	Perrault (C. O.)
Sermons	Legoff (L.)
Songs	Végréville (V. T.)
Syllabary	Perrault (C. O.)
Ten commandments	Legoff (L.)
Text	Legoff (L.)
Tribal names	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Vocabulary	Adam (L.)
Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

See also Athapascan; Chippewyan; Tinné.

Morgan (Lewis Henry). Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. | 218 | Systems | of | consanguinity and affinity | of the | human family. | By | Lewis H. Morgan. |

Washington city: | published by the Smithsonian institution. | 1871.

Colophon: Published by the Smithsonian institution, | Washington city, | June, 1870.

Morgan (L. H.) — Continued.

Title on cover as above, inside title differing from above in imprint verso blank 1 l. advertisement p. iii verso blank, preface pp. v–ix verso blank, contents pp. xi–xii, text pp. 1–583, index pp. 585–590, 14 plates, 4°.

Also forms vol. 17 of Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Such issues have no cover title, but the general title of the series and 6 other prel. ll. preceding the inside title.

Chapter v, System of relationship of the Ganowanian family continued. Athapasco-Apache and other nations (pp. 230–253) includes the following: A short comparative vocabulary (23 words) of the Slave Lake Indians (from Kennicott), Beaver Indians (from Kennicott), Chepewyan, Dog Rib, and Kŭtchin (the three latter from Richardson), p. 232.

System of consanguinity and affinity of the Ganowanian family (pp. 291–382) includes the following, collected by Mr. Morgan: Hare Indians (Tä-nä'-tin-ne), lines 65; Red Knives (Täl-sote'-e-nä), lines 66.

Also the following:

Herdesty (W. L.), Relationships of the Kutchin or Loucheux, lines 67.

Kennicott (R.), Relationships of the Slave Lake Indians, lines 64.

McDonald (R.), Relationships of the Tu-kŭthe, lines 68.

Copies seen: Astor, British Musum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull.

At the Squier sale, no. 889, a copy sold for $5.50. Quaritch, no. 12425,* priced a copy *4l.*

Lewis H. Morgan was born in Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 21, 1818. He was graduated by Union College, Schenectady, in the class of 1840. Returning from college to Aurora, Mr. Morgan joined a secret society composed of the young men of the village and known as the Grand Order of the Iroquois. This had a great influence upon his future career and studies. The order was instituted for sport and amusement, but its organization was modeled on the governmental system of the Six Nations; and, chiefly under Mr. Morgan's direction and leadership, the objects of the order were extended, if not entirely changed, and its purposes improved. To become better acquainted with the social polity of the Indians, young Morgan visited the aborigines remaining in New York, a mere remnant, but yet retaining to a great extent their ancient laws and customs; and he went so far as to be adopted as a member by the Senecas. Before the council of the order, in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, he read a series of papers on the Iroquois, which were published under the *nom de plume* of "Skenandoah." Mr. Morgan died in Rochester, N. Y., December 17, 1881.

[Morice (*Père* Adrien Gabriel).] The New | Methodical, Easy and Complete | Dene syllabary.

[Stuart's Lake mission, B. C. 1890.]

Morice (A. G.) — Continued.

2 separate leaves, verso of the first one blank, 8°.

On the first leaf is given the syllabary with explanatory notes; the second presents "Some of the Advantages of the New Syllabary." See the fac-similes on the three following pages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

[——] A New | Improved & Easy Alphabet or Syllabary | suggested to the "Cherokee nation" | By a Friend | and earnest sympathizer. |

Stuart's Lake Mission Print No. 9. [1890.]

1 leaf, verso blank, 8°.

"The sounds and orthography of the above are those of the Cherokee Alphabet such as reproduced in Pilling's Iroquoian Bibliography. Should they be incomplete or defective, the new Syllabary can easily be completed or corrected out of the Dené Alphabet, from which it is extracted."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

[——] Preces | Post privatam Missam recitandæ. | [One line syllabic characters.]

[Stuart's Lake mission, B. C. 1890.]

1 leaf, verso blank, 8°.

A prayer in the Dénè language, syllabic characters, followed by a prayer in Latin, roman characters.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— [Two lines syllabic characters.] | [Picture of the virgin and child.] | [Three lines syllabic characters.]

[Stuart's Lake mission, B. C. 1890.]

Transliteration: Pe tœstlœs oetsôtœléh | Jezi Kli hwoeztli ét hwotsœn |

Hwol 1890t nahwotizœt | Nakraztli ét | pel Molis œyinla.

Translation: With paper one-learns | Jesus Christ was-born then since |

With-it 1890 times it-annually-revolved [year] | Stuart's-Lake there | father Morice made-it.

Title verso blank 1 l. text (entirely in the Dené language and in syllabic characters) pp. 3–32, sq. 16°. See the fac-simile of the title-page on p. 70 of this bibliography.

The first book printed in these characters. It is a sort of primer containing spelling and elementary reading lessons.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— [Two lines syllabic characters.] | [Oblate seal.] | [Three lines syllabic characters.]

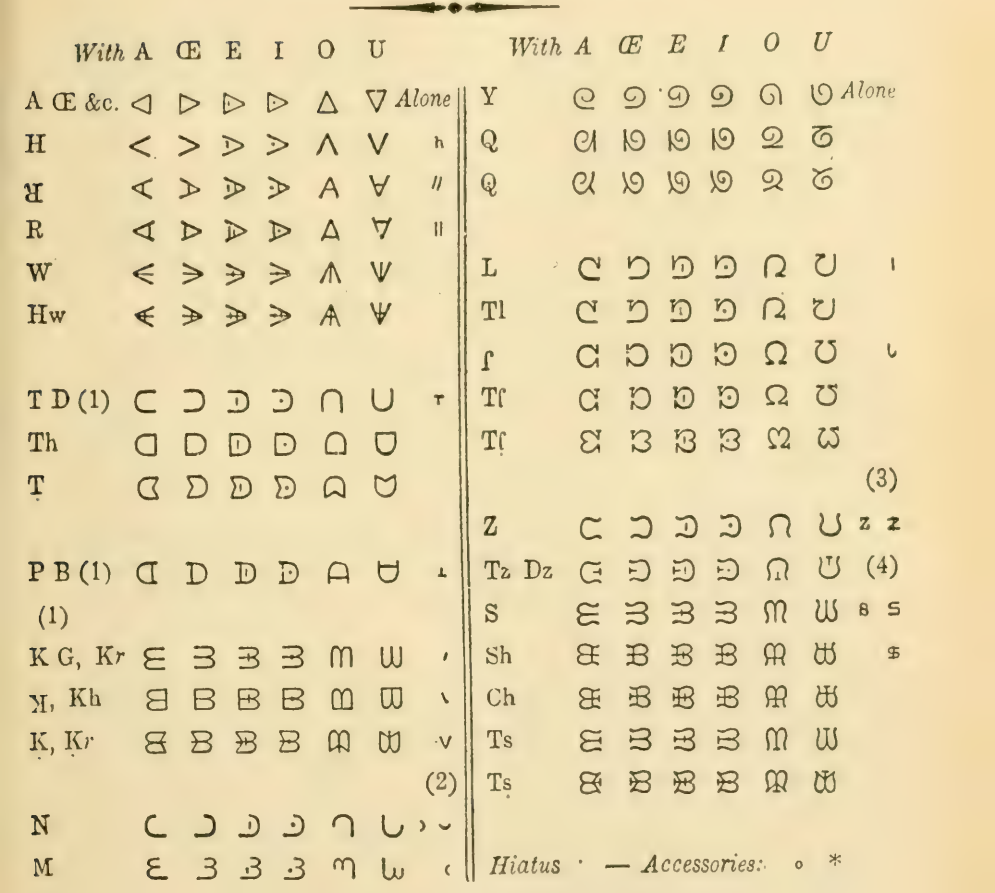
[Stuart's Lake mission, B. C. 1890.]

Transliteration: Lœkateshisyaz keiskœz. | Jezi Kli hwœztli ét hwotsœn | [Seal.] |

Hwo 1890t nahwotizœt | Nakraztli ét | pel Molis œyinla.

THE NEW

Methodical, Easy and Complete DENE SYLLABARY.



EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(1) These letters are not differentiated in Dene. (2) ˘ is the nasal *n*. (3) ʒ is the French *j*. (4) s is phonetically intermediate between ʃ and *s*.

The vowels as in Italian, except *œ* as the *e* in Fr. *je, te*. — The *r* of *Kr*, *Ḳr* is hardly perceptible. *ᛯ*, *ᛯ* are very guttural. *R* is the result of uvular vibrations. *Kh*, *Th* = *k*+*h*, *t*+*h*. *Q* almost = *ty*. *ɬ* is a peculiarly sibilant *l*. The dot accompanying consonants represents the exploding sound (rendered by ‹ incorporated in the signs). * is prefixed to proper names, and ◦ is suffixed to syllables the vowel of which it is necessary to render long. The rest as in Engl.

SOME OF THE

Advantages of the New Syllabary.

I.— The direction of the curve or angle of each sign *infallibly* determines the nature of the vowel added to the fundamental consonant of each syllable, and this direction is *always* perceived without the least effort of the mind. In the Cree Alphabet such as given in Petitot's *Grammaire raisonnee*, this direction on which depends the vowel of the syllable is either difficult to discern or governed by no fixed rules. Thus, in that Syllabary, ᑕ points to the right, ᑲ to the left, ᒐ upwards, ᓴ downwards, *though the consonants expressed by these differently turned signs are* ALL *in connection with the* SAME *vowel* A. Hence confusion—with co-relative difficulty—for the mind of the pupil.

II.— All the cognate sounds are rendered in the new syllabics by similarly formed characters the general shape of which denotes the phonetic group to which they belong, while their intrinsic modifications determine the nature of the particular sound they represent. Thus the dentals are expressed by a single curve; the gutturals by a double curve; the soft sibilants by a curve with undulating extremities; the hard sibilants by a double curve with like extremities, etc. Therefore our 30 sets of letters are practically reduced to 9, viz.: ᐊ ᑕ ᑖ ᐯ ᑐ ᒉ ᒎ ᒐ ᒥ. So that the pupil who has become familiar with these 9 signs may almost be said to have mastered the whole Alphabet; for another good point in its favor is that

III.— The modifications of each fundamental character take place *internally* and in conformity with *logical* and therefore easily learnt rules. To illustrate this remark, we will refer to the sign ᒥ. The student who already possesses the aforesaid 9 principal signs will recognize it at sight—through its double undulating curve—as a hard sibilant which, being affected by no modification, must be given the primary hissing sound *Sa*. Let us now insert therein the perpendicular line which, when used as an internal accretion to a sign, corresponds to the *h* of the Roman Alphabet (as in ᐸ *hra*, ᐻ *hwa*, ᑋ *tha*, ᑌ *kha*), and we obtain ᒣ *sha*. Should we cross the end of its horizontal line, we will thereby add a ᐟ to that sign which will then become ᒧ *tsha* or *cha*. In like manner, ᒥ may be changed into ᒪ *tsa* which in its turn is liable to be transformed into ᒫ *tsa*. ᑕ, ᒥ, etc. may also become ᑐ, ᒪ, etc. —This logic and consequent facility are sadly wanting in the old Syllabary which is made up of disconnected signs many of which are differentiated only by additional and *external* smaller signs (ᓴ ᓭ ᓓ ᒐ ᑲ ᑳ ᐊ ᐊ ᐊ) most of which are also used as non-syllabic letters, and as such sometimes have in that same Alphabet a meaning *quite different* from that which is attribu-

ted to them when they are considered as mere accessories. This arbitrary change of value joined to the fact that these modifying signs sometimes precede, sometimes follow, the main character must unavoidably confuse the mind of the beginner and render the acquisition of reading unnecessarily difficult.

IV.— In our system, all the small signs (except ◦ which, as its form indicates, is *zero* when alone) are consonants without vowel, and in *no* instance is any of them used in another capacity They have always the same value, and the method and logic which we have noticed in the formation of the main or syllabic signs have also presided to the composition of those which are merely consonantal. Thus the non-syllabic gutturals are expressed by vertical lines (ˎ ˏ ˇ); the nasals by semicircles (◞ ◟ ◡), &c. Note also the transformation of ˢ into ˣ, *sh*; ᶻ into ᶽ, *zh* or *j*, etc. through the insertion of the ˈ or modifying *h* of the large characters. —The old Alphabet not only lacks this method and resulting simplicity, but it would seem as if its inventor had purposedly contrived to render its acquisition unduly difficult to the white student by giving to *s* the value of *l*, to *z* that of *g*, to *h* that of *f*, etc.

V.— The new Syllabary is complete, while it is universally conceded that the Cree Alphabet lacks about half a dozen sets of syllabic signs which are indispensable in such delicate languages as the Dene. Those who know the numberless and most ridiculous *contresens* this scarcity leads to need no other reason to reject the whole system as practically worthless. Besides, in connection with *none* of its signs is there any provision for such important vowel sounds as those of *œ* (French *e muet*) and *u* (*oo*, Fr. *ou*). Yet in several dialects ᴇ characterizes the present tense and ᴇ the past, while the distinction between ᴏ and ᴜ is no less essential.

VI.— Lastly, we claim for our Syllabary a greater synthesis which renders the writing shorter and, by avoiding the accumulation of non-syllabic signs, makes the reading easier. For instance, the Chippewayan word *inṭañ-chare*, "leaf" which with the old syllabics cannot be written without *three* consecutive small signs (ᐃᔨᐦᐁᓭ) is simply ᐅᐣᒋᔭᐅ with the new system.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to state as illustrative of the practical worth of the new Syllabary that through it Indians of common intelligence have learnt to read in one week's leasurely study before they had any Primer or printed matter of any kind to help them on. We even know of a young man who performed the feat in the space of two evenings.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE TITLE-PAGE OF MORICE'S DENE PRIMER.

ᑎᕮᑎᐱᔭᑫᓀᐣ ᐱᐅᔭᐱᐣ..

*ᐱᑐ ᑎ ᕀᐣᑎ ᐅᒉ ᐊᐱᐟ

ᐊᑌ 1890ᒥ ᑕᐊᑐᑐᒥ

*ᑕᐱᐣᑎ ᐅᒉ

ᑎᑌ ᔨᑎᔭ ᐅᑎᑦᑕ.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE TITLE-PAGE OF MORICE'S DENE CATECHISM.

Morice (A. G.) — Continued.

Translation: The-little-catechism drawn-on (written). | Jesus-Christ was-born then since | [Seal.] |

With-it 1890-times it-annually-revolved | Stuart's-Lake there | fatherMorice made-it.

Title as above verso blank 1 l. text (entirely in the Déné language and in syllabic characters) pp. 3–18, sq. 16°. See the fac-simile of the title-page on p. 71 of this bibliography.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Some copies of this catechism differ in collation: Title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 41–56. The author informs me that an edition of 500 of these was printed "to form part of a 'Recueil de Prières' which I am not yet prepared to publish." (Eames, Pilling, Shea.)

—— The western Dénés—their manners and customs. By the Rev. Father A. G. Morice, O. M. I., Stuart's Lake, B. C.

In Canadian Inst. Proc. third series, vol. 7 (whole no. vol. 25), pp. 109–174, Toronto, 1890, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology, Pilling, Wellesley.)

Classification of the Déné tribes, p. 113.—Déné songs with music, 156–157.—Apologue (three lines) in the language of the Carrier Indians ("written with the new signs" with interlinear transliteration and followed by English translation), p. 166.—Remarks on the language of the western Dénés, pp. 166–167.

—— The Déné languages. Considered in Themselves and Incidentally in their Relations to Non-American Idioms. By the Rev. Father A. G. Morice, O. M. I.

In Canadian Inst. Trans. vol. 1, pp. 170–212. Toronto, 1891, 8°. (Pilling.)

Introduction, pp. 170–171.—Phonetics and graphic signs (pp. 172–175) includes "the new methodical easy and complete Déné syllabary," p. 175.—General characteristics of the Déné languages, pp. 176–181.—The nouns; their varieties and inflections, pp. 181–184.—The adjectives and the pronouns, pp. 185–189.—The simple or primary verbs, pp. 189–195.—The composite verbs, pp. 195–200.—Varieties of verbs, pp. 200–204.—Miscellaneous notes, pp. 204–212.

Issued separately with half-title (The Déné languages), on the verso of which begins the text, paged as in the original article, 170–212. (Eames, Gatschet, Pilling, Powell.)

It has also been translated into French and is in course of publication in the Missions de la Congrégation des Missionnaires Oblats de Marie Immaculée, Paris.

——Le | petit catechisme | a l'usage | des sauvages porteurs | Texte & Traduction avec Notes | suivi des | prieres du matin | et du soir | Par le R. P. Morice, O. M. J. | [Two lines quotation] | Mission | du lac Stuart | 1891

Colophon: Typographie de la Mission du Lac Stuart. No. 10.

Morice (A. G.) — Continued.

Half-title (Le Petit Catechisme et prieres) verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. avertissement pp. 5–6, text (Carrier and French, usually on facing pages) pp. 8–143, (half-titles at pp. 7, 51 and 95). table des matieres p. 144, sq. 16°.

On each page of the work are given foot-notes explanatory of peculiarities in the Carrier text and of the translation.

Catechism, pp. 7–49.—Prayers for the morning, pp. 52–69.—Prayer for the evening, pp. 70–73.—Divers prayers (pp. 74–93): Prayer on arising, p. 74.— Prayer on retiring, p. 75.—The mysteries of the rosary, pp. 76–79.—Salve, Regina, p. 80.—Prayer to St. Joseph, pp. 81–83.—Prayer for the dead, p. 84.—Acts for the benediction of the holy sacrament, pp. 85–93, verso a note in French by the author.—Cantiques (pp. 98–143): To the sacred eucharist, pp. 96–103.—To the Holy Spirit, p. 104.—To the Holy Virgin, pp. 105–112.—To St. Joseph, pp. 113–115.—To the Holy Angels, pp. 116–117. — For various occasions, pp. 118–143.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Powell.

—— [Tœstlœs-Nahwoelnœk, or Carrier Review.

Stuart's Lake, 1891.]

Pp. 9–32, 8°.

An eight-page periodical, printed entirely in the Déné syllabic characters invented by Père Morice. At this writing (January, 1892) but three numbers have been issued—those for October, November, and December, 1891. No. 1 begins with page 9, the preceding pages being held, I presume, for the preliminary matter relating to the volume.

The contents are of a varied nature—the first number, for example, containing: Indian or local names, p. 9.—News from below [i. e. from the colonized portion of British Columbia], p. 9.—News from the New World, p. 10; from the Old World, p. 10.—Scripture text, p. 11.—Life of St. Athanasius, p. 11.—Bible questions and answers, p. 12.—Letter from the bishop, p. 12.—A picture and its explanation, p. 13.—Concerning the Review, p. 13.—A story, pp. 14–15.—Hymns, p. 15.—Useful information, etc., p. 16.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

[——] Dictionnaire | de la Langue | Chilkohtine. | Mission | du lac William. | Avril 1884. (*)

Manuscript; title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–170, double columns, 8°.

Contains about 5,000 words, which need rearrangement and retranscription. It has been prepared for publication as far as the letter *F*.

[——] Pe | Kuti-Nitsil-in | pœgénni | gé yatsélthik. [1884.] (*)

Literal translation: With | Above-Chief [God] | his-word | after one-speaks.

Manuscript; pp. 1–42, 12°.

Contains 5 sermons in Chilkohtin.

Morice (A. G.) — Continued.

—— Dictionnaire | Des Verbes | De la Langue Porteur | par | le R. P. A. G. Morice, O. M. I. | Mission du lac Stuart | 1887–18 . . (*)

Manuscript; title verso and following leaf blank, text pp. 1–128, double column, small 4°. *A–C* only finished.

[——] Grammaire | Des Parties conjugables du Discours | de la Langue Porteur. 1887. (*)

Manuscript; pp. 1–96, double column, broad 8°. Contains four chapters, subdivided into 19 articles and 132 rules.

[——] Manuel | Du Sauvage | contenant | Prières, Instructions, Cantiques | Et Catéchisme. | Mission du Lac Stuart | 1888. (*)

Manuscript; title verso blank, text pp. 1–120, 16°, in the Carrier language.

Contains: Part I. Morning and evening prayers, examination of conscience, acts before and after communion, acts and hymn for the benediction and divers miscellaneous prayers.—Part II. Instructions on confession and communion and the reception of sacraments generally.—Part III. 45 hymns, all original.—Part IV. The short catechism of Christian doctrine.

[——] Yaḵœsta pe· tœstlœs ra œtata hoḵwœn natsœhwœlnœk. [1889.] (*)

Literal translation: Sky-on-sits [God] his-paper after old-time about one-narrates.

Manuscript; pp. 1–55, 12°, being a free translation and adaptation of the book of Genesis, in the Carrier dialect.

—— Déné roots | By the Rev. Father A. G. Morice, O. M. I. [1890.] (*)

Manuscript; 30 pages, folio.

Introduction, 13 pp.—Vocabulary of 370 English words which are roots in Déné, with their equivalents in 17 or 18 Déné dialects, 17 pp.

—— Les Evangiles | Pour tous les Dimanches | Et | Fêtes d'obligation | De l'Année | Traduits | Par le R. P. A. G. Morice, O. M. I. | Mission du Lac Stuart | 1890. (*)

Manuscript; title verso blank 1 l. text 78 pages, note-paper size.

Contains the selections from the gospels read in Roman Catholic churches on all Sundays and feasts of obligation through the whole year, translated into the Carrier language.

[——] Twelve | Stories of adventure | in Carrier. 1890. (*)

Manuscript; 60 pages, note-paper size, being translations and adaptations of the most thrilling stories found in English periodicals and destined by the translator for publication in a projected monthly review in the new syllabics. See page 70 for title of the Review.

Morice (A. G.) — Continued.

[——] Twelve | Short Lives of the Saints. 1891. (*)

Manuscript; 26 pages, 4°.

—— [Words, phrases, and sentences in the Dèné language. 1891.] (*)

Manuscript in possession of its author, who has prepared it for the use of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the study of Indian languages.

—— Grammar | of | The Carrier Language | With Notes | On Local Peculiarities and Idiotisms | By Rev. A. G. Morice, O. M. I. (*)

Manuscript, 73 pages, broad 8°, begun in February, 1891, and yet unfinished; in possession of its author, who tells me he has reached the chapter on the pronoun.

—— Are the Carrier Sociology and Mythology indigenous or exotic? (*)

Manuscript, 30 pages folio, recently prepared by its author for publication in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

Contents: Introductory — Ethnological — Sociological—Carrier sociology exotic; general arguments—Carrier sociology exotic; proved by facts—Carrier mythology partially exotic—Creation myths.

The manuscripts titled above are in the possession of their author, who has kindly furnished me information concerning them, as also the notes from which I have compiled the following biographic notice:

Father Morice was born on the 27th of August, 1859, at Saint-Mars-sur-Colmont, France. After the usual elementary studies at the Christian Brothers' school at Oisseau, where his family had removed, he was sent, when 13 years of age, to the Ecclesiastical College at Mayenne, with a view to prepare himself for the priesthood. Feeling called to the foreign missions, he subsequently joined the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (O. M. I.) and made his final vows therein in October, 1879. While still studying theology and being as yet in minor orders, the famous decrees of 1880 commanded the dispersion of the members of such religious orders as had not the official sanction of the French Government. Previous to the execution of these decrees he was sent by his superiors to British Columbia, where he arrived on the 26th of July, 1880. At the completion of his theological studies and after he had learned a little of the English language he was promoted to the priesthood, July 2, 1882, and given charge of the Chilkotin Indians, whose language he immediately proceeded to learn. After two years of study he found himself able to preach to them without the aid of an interpreter. In 1885 he was sent to his present station, Stuart's Lake, where he repeated—but with less difficulty, owing to the grammatical affinity of the two languages—his linguistic studies in the dialect of the Carrier.

Müller (Friedrich). Grundriss | der | Sprachwissenschaft | von | Dr. Friedrich Müller | Professor[&c. three lines.] | I. Band | I. Abtheilung. | Einleitung in die Sprachwissenschaft[–IV. Band. | I. Abtheilung. | Nachträge zum Grundriss aus den Jahren | 1877–1887]. |

Wien 1876[–1888]. | Alfred Hölder | K. K. Universitäts-Buchhändler. | Rothenthurmstrasse 15.

4 vols. (vol. 1 in 2 parts, vol. 2 originally in 4 divisions, vol. 3 originally in 4 divisions, vol. 4 part 1 all published), each part and division with an outside title and two inside titles, 8°.

Vol. 2, part 1, which includes the American languages, was originally issued in two divisions, each with the following special title:

Die Sprachen | der | schlichthaarigen Rassen | von | Dr. Friedrich Müller | Professor [&c. eight lines.] | I. Abtheilung. | Die Sprachen der australischen, der hyperboreischen | und der amerikanischen Rasse. |

Wien 1879[–1882]. | Alfred Hölder | K. K. Hof- und Universitäts-Buchhändler | Rothenthurmstrasse 15.

Die Sprachen der amerikanischen Rassen; Allgemeiner Charakter dieser Sprachen (including some Athapascan examples), vol. 2, first part, second division (1882), pp. 181–183.—

Müller (F.) — Continued.

Die Sprachen der Athapasken- (Tinne-) und Kinai-Stämme, pp. 184–192, treats of sounds, roots, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and numerals, making use of examples from the Tschippewyan, Peau de lièvre, Loucheux, Tahkali, Tlatskanai, Umkwa, Apatshe, Navajo, Hupa, and Kinai.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Watkinson.

Murray (Alexander H.) Vocabulary of the Kutchin of the Yukon or Kutchi-Kutchi, drawn up by Mr. M'Murray [*sic*]; to which the Chepewyan synonyms were added by Mr. M'Pherson.

In **Richardson** (J.), Arctic searching expedition, vol. 2, pp. 382–385, London, 1851, 8°.

A list of about 100 words and the numerals 1–300.

Reprinted in the later editions of the same work; see **Richardson** (J.)

—— Collection of words having a similar sound and signification in the Kutchin and Dog-rib languages.

In **Richardson** (J.), Arctic searching expedition, vol. 1, pp. 399–400, London, 1851, 8°.

A vocabulary of 22 words.

Reprinted in the later editions of the same work; see **Richardson** (J.)

N.

Nabiltse:

General discussion	See Gibbs (G.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)
Vocabulary	Hazen (W. B.)

Nagailer:

Vocabulary	See Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Vocabulary	Mackenzie (A.)

Nahawny. See **Nehawni.**

National Museum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Washington, D. C.

Natsun kaothet . . . Saint Mark . . . Tinné. See **Kirkby** (W. W.)

Navajo:

Dictionary	See Matthews (W.)
General discussion	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
General discussion	Bancroft (H. H.)
General discussion	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Gentes	Matthews (W.)
Grammar	Matthews (W.)
Grammatic comments	Featherman (A.)
Grammatic comments	Müller (F.)
Grammatic comments	Wilson (E. F.)
Numerals	Beadle (J. H.)
Numerals	Gatschet (A. S.)
Numerals	Haines (E. M.)

Navajo — Continued.

Numerals	See Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Prayer	Matthews (W.)
Proper names	Catlin (G.)
Proper names	Matthews (W.)
Proper names	Smithsonian.
Relationships	Packard (R. L.)
Songs	Matthews (W.)
Text	Matthews (W.)
Vocabulary	Arny (W. F. M.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Beadle (J. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Cushing (F. H.)
Vocabulary	Davis (W. W. H.)
Vocabulary	Domenech (E. H. D.)
Vocabulary	Eaton (J. H.)
Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
Vocabulary	Loew (O.)
Vocabulary	Matthews (W.)
Vocabulary	Nichols (A. S.)
Vocabulary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Vocabulary	Pino (P. B.)
Vocabulary	Powell (J. W.)
Vocabulary	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
Vocabulary	Shaw (J. M.)
Vocabulary	Simpson (J. H.)
Vocabulary	Thompson (A. H.)
Vocabulary	Turner (W. W.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (W. D.)
Vocabulary	Willard (C. N.)

Navajo—Continued.

Vocabulary	See Wilson (E. F.)
Words	Barreiro (A.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Gatschet (A. S.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Matthews (W.)
Words	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Words	Wilson (D.)

Nehawni:

Vocabulary	See Kennicott (R.)
Vocabulary	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)

New Improved & Easy alphabet. See **Morice** (A. G.)

New Methodical . . . Dene syllabary. See **Morice** (A. G.)

Nichols (A. Sidney). Vocabulary of the Navajo language.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in New Mexico, 1867–1868.

Recorded on one of the blank forms (no. 170) of the Smithsonian Institution, issued to collectors, and containing 211 words. Of these, equivalents are given in about 180 cases.

Northern Indians. See **Athapascan.**

Nulato Inkalik. See **Inkalik.**

Numerals:

Ahtinné	See Allen (H. T.)
Ahtinné	Dall (W. H.)
Ahtinné	Ellis (R.)
Apache	Allen (H. T.)
Apache	Bancroft (H. H.)
Apache	Cremony (J. C.)
Apache	Dugan (T. B.)
Apache	Gatschet (A. S.)
Apache	Haines (E. M.)
Apache	Haldeman (S. S.)
Apache	Müller (F.)
Apache	Pimentel (F.)
Apache	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Chippewyan	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Chippewyan	Classical.
Chippewyan	Ellis (R.)
Chippewyan	Haines (E. M.)
Chippewyan	James (E.)

Numerals—Continued.

Chippewyan	See Kirkby (W. W.)
Chippewyan	Müller (F.)
Chippewyan	Pott (A. F.)
Chippewyan	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Dog Rib	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Hupa	Bancroft (H. H.)
Hupa	Gatschet (A. S.)
Hupa	Müller (F.)
Hupa	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Kaiyuhkhotana	Dall (W. H.)
Kenai	Ellis (R.)
Kenai	Erman (G. A.)
Kenai	Müller (F.)
Kutchin	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kutchin	Dall (W. H.)
Loucheux	Müller (F.)
Navajo	Beadle (J. H.)
Navajo	Gatschet (A. S.)
Navajo	Haines (E. M.)
Navajo	Müller (F.)
Navajo	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Peau de Lièvre	Müller (F.)
Slave	Ellis (R.)
Sussee	Sullivan (J. W.)
Taculli	Ellis (R.)
Taculli	Harmon (D. W.)
Taculli	Müller (F.)
Taculli	Pott (A. F.)
Taculli	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Tahlewah	Bancroft (H. H.)
Tahlewah	Ellis (R.)
Tahlewah	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Tinné	Campbell (J.)
Tlatskenai	Ellis (R.)
Tlatskenai	Müller (F.)
Ugalenzen	Dall (W. H.)
Umpkwa	Duflot de Mofras (E.)
Umpkwa	Müller (F.)
Umpkwa	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Unakhotana	Dall (W. H.)
Wailakki	Bancroft (H. H.)
Wailakki	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)

Nuwheh kukwadhud Jesus Christ . . . Tukudh. See **McDonald** (R.)

O.

O'Brian (—). A Vocabulary of Fort Simpson Dog-Rib, by Mr. O'Brian, of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In **Richardson** (J.), Arctic searching expedition, vol. 2, p. 398, London, 1851, 8°.

Contains about 75 words.

Reprinted in the later editions of the same work: see **Richardson** (J.)

—— Vocabulary of the language of a tribe dwelling near the sources of the River of the Mountains, and known to the voyagers by the name of "Mauvais Monde," and of the Dog-rib dialect, drawn up by Mr. O'Brian, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service.

In **Richardson** (J.), Arctic searching expedition, vol. 2, pp. 399–400, London, 1851, 8°.

Contains about 50 words in each dialect.

O'Brian (—) — Continued.

Reprinted in the later editions of the same work; see **Richardson** (J.)

Ochikthud ettunetle [Tukudh]. | See **McDonald** (R.)

Orozco y Berra (Manuel). Geografía de las lenguas | y | carta etnográfica | de México | precedidas de un ensayo de clasificacion de las mismas lenguas | y de apuntes para las inmigraciones de las tribus | por el lic. | Manuel Orozco y Berra | [Five lines quotation] | [Design.] |

México | imprenta de J. M. Andrade y F. Escalante | [C]alle de Tiburcio num. 19 | 1864

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. vii–xiv, half-title (primera parte) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–387, index pp. 389–392, map, folio.

Chapter viii, Familia apache ó yavipai, pp. 40–41, refers to the Yuman.—Section viii of chapter xii, Familia apache, p. 59, refers both to the Athapascan and Yuman.—Chapter xxv, Apaches, pp. 368–387, is a general discussion on the geographic distribution of these peoples and includes the Tontos, Chiricaguis, Gileños, Mimbreños, Faraones, Mescaleros, Llaneros, Lipanes, Navajós, Chemegue [Shoshonean], Yuta [Shoshonean], Muca Oraive [Shoshonean], and the Toboso ("lengua perdida").

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, Boston Public, Brinton, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Watkinson.

Our Forest Children. | Vol. 1, No. 1. Shingwauk Home. February, 1887 [–Vol. IV. No. 6. September, 1890].

Edited by Rev. E. F. Wilson and published monthly at the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; sm. 4°. No. 10 of vol. 1 is a "Christmas number." In 1888 a "Summer number" appeared, no. 4 of vol. 2; also a "Christmas number," "no. 10" of vol. 2, although the next issue is numbered 10 also. These special issues are larger than the regular ones, and illustrated. The regular issues consisted of 2 ll. or 4 pp. each until no. 3 of vol. 3 (for June, 1889), when the periodical was made a 16-page illustrated monthly. The first seven numbers of vol. 1 were in size about 6 by 9 inches and were unpaged; with no. 8 the size was increased to about 8 by 10 inches, and the pages numbered, each issue being paged independently (1–4) until the beginning of vol. 2, from which a single pagination continues (excepting nos. 4 and 10) to no. 1 of vol. 3 (pp. 1–48), the next no. being paged 5–8. No. 3 of vol. 3 (June, 1889) begins a new series and a new and continuous pagination (pp. 1–256), each issue since then having 16 pp. 4°, and being provided with a cover. The last issue—that for September, 1890—says: "As has already been announced, this is the last issue of 'Our Forest Children.' Next month, October, will appear the first number of the 'Canadian Indian.'" [*q. v.*]

Reeve (W. D.), The Chipewyan Indians, vol. 2, pp. 6–7.

Wilson (E. F.), The Sarsee Indians, vol. 3, pp. 97–102.

—— The Navajo Indians, vol. 3, pp. 113–117.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

P.

Palliser (*Capt.* John). Exploration.—British North America. | The | journals, detailed reports, and observations | relative to | the exploration, | by captain Palliser, | of | that portion of British North America, | which, | in latitude, lies between the British boundary line and the | height of land or watershed of the northern | or frozen ocean respectively, | and | in longitude, between the western shore of lake Superior and | the Pacific ocean, | During the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860. | Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, | 19th May 1863. | [English arms.] |

London: | printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, | printers to the queen's most excellent majesty. | For her majesty's stationery office. | 1863. | (Price 3*s.* 6*d.*)

Palliser (J.) — Continued.

Printed cover as above, title as above (omitting the price) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–325, colophon 1 p. folio.

Sullivan (J. W.), Vocabularies of the Northwest Indians, pp. 207–216.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Geological Survey.

Priced by Dufossé, Paris, 1887, no. 24911, 12 fr.

Packard (Robert Lawrence). Terms of relationship used by the Navajo Indians.

Manuscript, 4 leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, in 1881. This manuscript has been corrected and supplemented by Dr. Washington Matthews, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

Palmer (*Dr.* Edward). Vocabulary of the Pinella and Ariva Apache language.

Manuscript; 5 unnumbered pages, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. It bears the Smithsonian Institution receipt stamp of Dec. 24, 1867.

Palmer (E.) — Continued.

Contains the 180 words adopted by the Smithsonian Institution as a standard vocabulary. Arranged four columns to the page, two of English and two of Apache.

There is a copy of this vocabulary in the same library, made by its compiler; 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only.

Peau de Lièvre:

Dictionary	See Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Grammatic comments	Müller (F.)
Grammatic treatise	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Relationships	Morgan (L. H.)
Text	Promissiones.
Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
Vocabulary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Vocabulary	Rochrig (F. L. O.)
Words	Charencey (C. F. H. G.)
Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

[**Perrault** (Charles Ovide).] L. J. C. & M. J. | Prières, | Cantiques | et Catechisme | en | langue Montagnaise ou Chipeweyan. | [One line syllabic characters.] | [Oblate seal.] |

Montreal: | Imprimerie de Louis Perrault. | 1857. (*)

Title verso approbation of † Alexandre, Evêque de St. Boniface, O. M. I. 1 l. text pp. 3–144, 18°.

Prayers, etc., pp. 3–46.—Syllabary, p. 47.—Cantiques (22), pp. 49–92.—Catechism. pp. 93–144.

Title from Dr. J. H. Trumbull from copy in his possession. Referring to the note under the next succeeding title, descriptive of the addition of pp. 145–180, he says: "My copy is in the original binding, fresh and unused, and is evidently complete as issued."

[——] L. J. C. & M. J. | Prieres, | cantiques et catechisme | en langue | Montagnaise ou Chipeweyan. | [One line syllabic characters.] | [Oblate seal.] |

Montréal: | imprimerie de Louis Perrault et compagnie. | 1865.

Title verso approbation of † Alexandre Evêque de St. Boniface, O. M. I. 1 l. "quelques notes" signed Chs. Ovide Perrault pp. i–xi, text in syllabic characters with French headings in italics pp. 3–174, table des cantiques (alternate lines Montagnais in syllabic characters and French in italics) pp. 175–179, 18°. Signatures alternately in twelves and sixes. See the fac-simile of the syllabary, p. 78.

In the preliminary "notes" the author includes a letter, "A Messieurs les Redacteurs du Pays," which contains the alphabet [syllabary], p. iv, and an "exemple" of the characters with transliteration and translation into French, p. v. Also a "Lettre de Monseigneur Farand, Evêque d'Anemour, à Chs. O. Perrault, Ecr., Avocat de Montréal," pp. vii–x, giving examples and explanations of the syllabic characters "que nous employons pour les langues sauvages."

Perrault (C. O.) — Continued.

Prayers, pp. 1–17.—Way of the cross, pp. 18–40.—Alphabet [syllabary], p. 41.—Hymns (nos. 1–38), pp. 43–117.—Catéchisme, pp. 119–174.

Copies seen: Eames, O'Callaghan, Pilling, Shea.

The copies of this work belonging to Mr. Wilberforce Eames and myself differ from the other two. They lack the six preliminary leaves paged i–xi; and following page 179 are pages 145–180 (signatures 9 in twelve and 10 in six). Page 145 is headed "Explications de quelques Images propres à l'instruction des Montagnais," embracing hymns nos. 1–13 in syllabic characters, with headings in French, in italics. These copies are in the original binding and seem to be as issued from the press. It is probable that the copies of this kind are of the earlier issue. The first sheet is complete; the title-leaf is connected with leaf paged 23–24; the second leaf with leaf paged 21–22, &c. The *Explications* appear to have been printed as a supplement to the edition of 1857. The copies left over were bound up with the edition of 1865. Subsequently, I presume, the six leaves containing the *quelques notes* were inserted and the book issued without the *Explications*.

A similar copy was priced by Dufossé in December, 1889 (no. 36739), 10 fr.; and another in June, 1890 (no. 40911), at the same figure.

Petitot (*Père* Émile Fortuné Stanislas Joseph). Étude sur la nation montagnaise par le R. P. Petitot de la Congrégation des Oblats de Marie Immaculée.

In Les Missions Catholiques, vol. 1, pp. 129–216; vol. 2, pp. 1–64, Lyon, 1868–1869, folio. (Pilling.)

List of names of divisions of the Athapascan family, with English signification, vol. 1, p. 136.—Langue montagnaise (general discussion), pp. 159–160.—List of words showing affinities in various Athapascan languages, pp. 215–216.—Names of the months in Loucheux, Peau de Lièvre, and Montagnais, vol. 2, p. 48.—Many Athapascan words, phrases, and sentences *passim*.

Issued separately: Paris, A. Hennuyer et fils, Paris, 1868, 63 pp. 12°. (*)

—— Déné Dindjies.

In Congrès Int. des Américanistes, Compte-rendu, première session, vol. 2, pp. 13–37, Nancy et Paris, 1875, 8°. (Eames, Pilling.)

Comparison of Déné-Dindjie terms with those of various other languages, pp. 13–15.—Comparative table Navajo, Déné (different dialects), and Dindjie, pp. 20–21.

—— Outils en pierre et en os du Mac-Kenzie (cercle polaire arctique).

In Matériaux pour l'histoire primitive et naturelle de l'homme, pp. 398–405, Toulouse, 1875, 8°. (Pilling.)

Contains a number of Chippewyan and Eskimauan names of implements *passim*.

41

ALPHABET.

ᐊ a	ᐁ e	ᐃ i	ᐅ o	ᐦ ᑌ ᐞ ᐃ
ᐋ an	ᐄ en	ᐄ in	ᐆ on	ᐧ ᕮ ᐣ
ᐸ ba	ᐯ be	ᐱ bi	ᐳ bo	ᐟ ᓴ ᓯ
ᑕ da	ᑌ de	ᑎ di	ᑐ do	ᐠ ᑌ ᑘ ᐣ
ᑲ ka	ᑫ ke	ᑭ ki	ᑯ ko	ᐨ ᑘ ᐁ
ᓘ la	ᓗ le	ᓚ li	ᓕ lo	ᐢ ᓐ ᐁ
ᒪ ma	ᒥ me	ᒧ mi	ᒧ mo	ᶻ ᒪ ᶻ ᓯ
ᓇ na	ᓈ ne	ᓐ ni	ᓄ no	+ ᐁ ᐱ ᓇ +
ᐣ ra	ᕇ re	ᕀ ri	ᕆ ro	ᐤ ᕆ ᐠ ᓇ
ᓴ sa	ᓵ se	ᓯ si	ᓰ so	ᵃ ᑎ ᐅ ᵊᵊ ᓯ
ᔦ ya	ᔦ ye	ᔨ yi	ᔩ yo	ᐧ ᔦ ᐊ ᐤ ᐢ ᑎ
ᘔ za	ᘓ ze	ᘐ zi	ᘔ zo	ᐟ ᓴ ᓯ ᐣ
ᒼ cha	ᒽ che	ᒪ chi	ᒣ cho	ʰ ᐅ ᑌ ʰ
ᒡ tha	ᒉ the	ᒋ thi	ᒍ tho	ᐨ ᐊ ᑌ ᐊ ᐨ
ᐟᒡ dha	ᐟᒉ dhe	ᐟᒋ dhi	ᐟᒍ dho	ᐧ ᐁ ᐟ ᑕ ᐧ
ᑖ tta	ᑎ tte	ᑎ' tti	ᑐ' tto	ᐠ ᐁ ᐟ ᐁ ᐟ ᒪ ᐣ
ᑖ' ttha	ᑌ tthe	ᑎ tthi	ᑐ' ttho	
ᐟᑕ tca	ᐟᑌ tce	ᐟᑎ tci	ᐟᑐ tco	

FAC-SIMILE OF THE SYLLABARY FROM PERRAULT'S MONTAGNAIS PRAYER-BOOK OF 1865.

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

—— Dictionnaire | de la | langue Dènè-Dindjié | dialectes | Montagnais ou Chippéwayan, Peaux de Lièvre et Loucheux | renfermant en outre | un grand nombre de termes propres a sept autres dialectes de la même langue | précédé | d'une monographie des Dènè-Dindjié | d'une grammaire et de tableaux synoptiques des conjugaisons | par | le R. P. E. Petitot | Missionnaire-Oblat de Marie Immaculée, Officier d'Académie, Membre correspondant de l'Académie de Nancy, | de la Société d'Anthropologie et Membre honoraire de la Société de Philologie de Paris. | [Two lines quotation.] | [Design.] |

Paris | Ernest Leroux, éditeur | libraire des sociétés Asiatiques de Paris, de Calcutta, de New-Haven (États-Unis), de Shanghai (Chine) | de l'École des langues Orientales vivantes, de la Société philologique, etc. | 28, rue Bonaparte, 28 | Maisonneuve, quai Voltaire, 15 | San Francisco, A.-L. Bancroft and C°. | 1876

Cover title as above, omitting the design, and with the addition of five lines at the beginning (Bibliothèque | de | linguistique et d'ethnographie américaines | Publiée par Alph. L. Pinart | Volume II), half-title verso notes 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp.vii–ix, avant-propos pp. xi–xviii, monographie des Dènè-Dindjié pp. xix–xxvi, essai sur l'origine des Dènè-Dindjié pp. xxvii–xlv, abreviations p. [xlvi], précis de grammaire comparée des trois principaux dialectes Dènè-Dindjié pp. xlvii–lxxxv, errata pp. lxxxvii–lxxxviii, text pp. 1–367, colophon p. [368], 5 folded tables, 4°.

Comparative grammar of the Montagnais, Peaux-de-lièvre, and Loucheux, pp. xlvii–lxxxv.—Dictionary of the Dènè-Dindjié in four columns, French, Montagnais, Peaux-de-lièvre, and Loucheux, arranged alphabetically by French words, pp. 1–367.—Tableau général des verbes Montagnais, folded table no. 1.—Suite des conjugaisons des verbes Montagnais, folded table no. 2.—Tableau général des verbes Peaux de Lièvre, folded table no. [3].—Tableau général des verbes Loucheux, folded table no. 1 [4].—Verbes Loucheux à désinences irrégulières, folded table no. 2 [5].

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Congress, Pilling, Wellesley.

Fifty copies were issued "sur papier de Hollande extra," at 175 fr.; 150 copies "sur papier fort," at 125 fr.; and 150 copies "sur papier ordinaire," for the use of the Mackenzie mission.

—— Monographie | des | Dènè-Dindjié | par | le r. p. E. Petitot | Missionnaire-Oblat de Marie-Immaculée, Officier d'Académie, | Membre correspondant de l'Académie de Nancy, | de la Société d'Anthropologie | et Membre honoraire de la Société de Philologie et d'Ethnographie de Paris. |

Paris | Ernest Leroux, éditeur | libraire de la société Asiatique de Paris, | de l'école des langues orientales vivantes et des sociétés Asiatiques de Calcutta, | de New-Haven (États-Unis), de Shanghai (Chine) | 28, rue Bonaparte, 28 | 1876

Cover title as above, half-title verso printer 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–109, list of publications 1 l. 8°.

General discussion on language, pp. 1–6.—General discussion of the Athapascan languages (pp. 7–22) includes a short comparative vocabulary, French, Latin, Montagnais, Peaux de Lièvre, and Loucheux, p. 16.—A comparative vocabulary of the Nabajo, Dénè (de divers dialectes) and Dindjié, p. 22. — Comparative vocabulary of the Wakish (Têtes-Plates) and Yukultas (Têtes-Longues), p. 104.—Comparative vocabulary of the languages of the Haïdas (Kollouches, Iles Charlottes), Tonguas (Kollouches, Alaska), Yukultas (Têtes-Longues, Colombie britannique), Wakish (Têtes-Plates, Oregon), Dnaïné (Atnans, Alaska), Dindjié (Mackenzie), and Dènè (Territoire du No.-O.), p. 105.—Also scattered phrases and terms with significations.

Copies seen: Astor, Brinton, Eames, Pilling.

—— Six légendes américaines identifiées a l'histoire de Moïse et du peuple hébreu.

In Les Missions Catholiques, vol. 10, pp. 476–624, vol. 11, pp. 1–160, Lyon, 1878–'79, folio. (Pilling.)

A legend from each of the following peoples: Chippewyan, Peaux de Lievre, Loucheux, Sixicaques ou Pieds-noirs, Chaktas, Tzendales, in all of which native words occur *passim*.

—— De l'origine asiatique des Indiens de l'Amérique arctique. Par le R. P. Émile Petitot, O. M. I. Missionnaire au Mackenzie, officier d'Académie, etc.

In Les Missions Catholiques, vol. 12, pp. 529–611, Lyon, 1879, folio. (Pilling, Wellesley.)

Many Athapascan terms *passim*.

—— De l'origine asiatique des Indiens de l'Amérique arctique.

In Société Philologique, Actes, vol. 12, pp. 39–76, Alençon, 1883, 8°.

Une version de la legende nationale de la femme au metal . . . chez les Dènès (parallel columns French and Dènè), pp. 41–46.

—— On the Athabasca District of the Canadian North-west Territory. By the Rev. Émile Petitot.

In Royal Geog. Soc. Proc. vol. 5, pp. 633–655, London, 1883, 8°. (Pilling.)

Contains a number of geographic, tribal, and personal names.

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

—— De la formation du langage; mots formés par le redoublement de racines hétérogènes, quoique de signification synonyme, c'est-à-dire par réitération copulative.

In Association française pour l'avancement des sciences, compte-rendu, 12th session (Rouen, 1883), pp. 697–701, Paris, 1884, 8°. (Geological Survey, Pilling.)

Contains examples in a number of North American languages, among them the Dénè, Atnan, and Dindjié.

—— La femme au serpent. Légende des Déné Chippewayans.

In Mélusine, Revue de Mythologie, littérature populaire, traditions et usages, vol. 2, no. 1, columns 19–21, Paris, April 5, 1884, 4°. (Gatschet.)

The legend is first given in French, with the "Texte original du conte chippewayan" following.

—— On the Athapasca district of the Canadian North-west Territory. By the Rev. Émile Petitot.

In Montreal Nat. Hist. Soc. Record of Nat. Hist. and Geology, pp. 27–53, Montreal, 1884, 4°.

Contains numerous names of rivers, lakes, etc., in Chippewyan.

Reprinted with the same title in: Montreal Nat. Hist. Soc. Canadian Record of Science, vol. 1, pp. 27–52, Montreal, 1884, 8°.

This latter magazine took the place of the Record of Natural History and Geology above mentioned, only one number of that serial having been issued.

—— Parallèle des coutumes et des croyances de la famille Caraibo-Esquimaude avec celles des peuples Altaiques et Puniques.

In Association française pour l'avancement des sciences, compte-rendu, 12th session (Rouen, 1883), pp. 686–697, Paris, 1884, 8°. (Geological Survey, Pilling.)

A number of Dènè words with French meanings *passim*.

—— Mélanges américains. Vocabulaire piéganiw. Deuxième dialecte des Ninnax ou Pieds-Noirs. Recueilli par Émile F. S. Petitot.

In Société Philologique, Actes, vol. 14, pp. 170–198, Alençon, 1885, 8°.

Petit vocabulaire Sarcis, pp. 195–198.

—— Traditions indiennes | du | Canada nord-ouest | par | Émile Petitot | ancien missionnaire | [Design] |

Paris | Maisonneuve frères et Ch. Leclerc | 25, quai Voltaire, 2[5] | 1886 | Tous droits réservés

Colophon: Achevé d'imprimer le 19 Août 1886 | par G. Jacob imprimeur à Orléans | pour

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

Maisonneuve frères | et Charles Leclerc | libraires éditeurs | à Paris

Half-title of the series (Les | littératures populaires | tome xxiii) verso blank 1 l. title of the series verso blank 1 l. half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. i–xvii, remarque p. [xviii], text pp. 1–507, index et concordance pp. 509–514, table des matières pp. 515–521, ouvrages du même auteur 1 l. colophon verso blank 1 l. list of the series verso blank 1 l. 16°. Forms vol. 23 of "Les littératures populaires de toutes les nations."

Deuxième partie, Légendes et traditions des Dindjié ou Loucheux (pp. 13–102), besides many terms *passim*, contains: Texte et traduction littérale de la première légende [interlinear], pp. 95–100.—Héros et divinités des Dindjié, pp. 101–102.

Troisième partie, Légendes et traditions des Dènè Peaux-de-Lièvre (pp. 103–306), besides many terms *passim*, includes: Texte et traduction littérale [interlinear of a legend], pp. 302–303.—Liste des héros, des divinités et des monstres Peaux-de-Lièvre, pp. 304–306.

Quatrième partie, Légendes et traditions des Duné, Flancs-de-Chiens et Esclaves (pp. 307–344), besides native terms *passim*, contains: Texte et traduction littérale de la première légende, pp. 341–343.—Héros et divinités des Flancs-de-chiens, p. 344.

Cinquième partie, Légendes des Dènè Tchippewayan (pp. 345–442), besides many native words *passim*, includes: Texte et traduction littérale de la première légende, pp. 437–440.—Héros et divinités des Dènè Tchippewayan, pp. 441–442.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Gatschet, Pilling, Powell.

The original texts of these traditions, with literal translations, were subsequently published as follows:

—— Traditions indiennes | du | Canada nord-ouest | Textes originaux & traduction littérale | par | Émile Petitot | Ancien Missionnaire, Officier d'Académie, Membre de la | Société de Philologie, etc. | [Two lines quotation] |

Alençon | E. Renaut-de Broise, Imp. et Lith. | Place d'Armes, 5. | 1888

In Société Philologique, Actes, vols. 16 & 17 (half-title 1 l. title as above 1 l.) pp. 169–614, Alençon, 1888, 8°. (Eames, Wellesley.)

The whole work is in double columns, French and the native language.

Deuxième partie, Traditions (1–10) des Dindjié ou Loucheux (Bas-Mackenzie, Anderson et Montagnes-Rocheuses), pp. 175–253.

Troisième partie, Traditions (1–43) des Dènè Peaux-de-Lièvre, pp. 255–414.—Observances et superstitions (1–17), pp. 415–447.—Contes et notions physiques (1–16), pp. 448–463.

Quatrième partie, Traditions (1–9) des Duné des Flancs-de-chiens, pp. 465–503.

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

Cinquième partie, Traditions (1–17) des Dènè Tchippewayans, pp. 505–588.

Issued separately, also, as follows:

—— Traditions indiennes | du | Canada nord-ouest | Textes originaux & traduction littérale | par | Emile Petitot, | Ancien Missionnaire, Officier d'Académie, Membre de la | Société de Philologie, etc. | [Two lines quotation] |

Alençon | E. Renaut-de Broise, Imp. et Lith | Place d'Armes, 5. | 1887

Cover title: Emile Petitot | Traditions indiennes | du | Canada nord-ouest | (1862–1882) | Textes originaux & traduction littérale | [Two lines quotation] |

Alençon | E. Renaut-de Broise, Imp. et Lith. | Place d'Armes, 5. | 1888

Cover title as above, half-title verso printers 1 l. title as above verso "Extrait du bulletin" etc. 1 l. introduction pp. i–vi, 1 blank l. text pp. 1–439, table des chapitres pp. 441–446, colophon verso blank 1 l. 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, pp. 7–85, 87–246, 247–279, 280–295, 297–335, 337–420.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Gatschet, Pilling.

The original manuscript of this work has title as follows:

—— 1862–1866 | Textes originaux et | traductions Litterales | des | Traditions et Legendes | des | habitans du nord-ouest | du Canada | recueillies et traduites | par | Emile Fortune Stanislas Joseph | Petitot | Ancien [&c. two lines]

Manuscript, pp. 1–321, folio, in the library of the Comte de Charencey, Paris, France, under whose auspices the work was published.

—— En route | pour | la mer glaciale | par | Émile Petitot | Ancien missionnaire, Officier d'Académie, | Lauréat des Sociétés de géographie de Paris et de Londres, | Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes. | Ouvrage accompagné de gravures d'après les dessins de l'auteur. | [Two lines quotation.] |

Paris | Letouzey et Ané, éditeurs | 17, rue du Vieux-Colombier | [1888] | Tous droits réservés.

Cover title as above, half-title verso list of works by the same author 1 l. portrait 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso errata 1 l. introduction pp. 1–3, text pp. 5–394, list of engravings 1 p. 12°.

A few Tchippewayan, Iroquois, and other terms and expressions *passim*.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Pilling.

—— La femme aux métaux, légende nationale des Danites.

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

Meaux, 1888, Marguerith-Duporé, impr. (*)

24 pp. 12°. Title from the same author's *Autour du grand lac des Esclaves*.

—— Quinze ans | sous le | cercle polaire | Mackenzie, Anderson, Youkon | par | Émile Petitot | Ancien Missionnaire, Officier d'Académie, | Lauréat des Sociétés de Géographie de Londres et de Paris, | Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes. | Ouvrage accompagné de 18 gravures de H. Blanchard | et d'une carte d'Erhard | d'après les dessins de l'auteur | [Two lines quotation] | [Design] |

Paris | E. Dentu, éditeur | libraire de la Société des gens de lettres | 3, Place de Valois, Palais-royal | 1889 | (Tous droits réservés.)

Cover title differing somewhat from above, half-title verso list of works by the same author 1 l. continuation of list verso frontispiece 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. xi–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xxi, list of illustrations verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–322, errata verso blank 1 l. map, 12°.

Names of the sixteen seasons, or divisions of the year, in the Peau-de-Lièvre language, p. 87.—Names of the fifteen lunar months in the Peau-de-Lièvre language, p. 88.—Specimen of Dindjié songs, with translation, p. 187.—Words, sentences, and names of geographic features in Esquimaux, Dindjié, and Peau-de-Lièvre or Dènè, *passim*, especially on pp. 15, 19, 34, 169, 180, 188, 189, 213.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Gatschet, Pilling.

—— Accord | des | mythologies | dans la | cosmogonie des Danites arctiques | par | Émile Petitot, Prêtre | ex-missionnaire et explorateur arctique | [Five lines quotation] | [Device] |

Paris | Émile Bouillon, éditeur | 67, rue Richelieu, 67 | 1890

Printed cover nearly like above, half-title verso works by the same author 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. i–xiii, text pp. 1–452, notes pp. 453–462, authors cited pp. 463–468, index pp. 469–488, table of contents pp. 489–490, errata and omissa pp. 491–493, 12°.

Many Dènè-Dindjié words *passim*.—Cosmogonic table of the Mexicans, p. 460.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Gatschet, Pilling.

—— Origine Asiatique | des Esquimaux | Nouvelle Étude ethnographique | Par Emile Petitot | Ex-Missionnaire et

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

Explorateur arctique, Curé de Mareuil-les-Meaux (S.-et-M.) | [Two lines quotation] | [Vignette] |

Rouen | imprimerie de Espérance Cagniard | Rues Jeanne-Darc, 88, et des Basnage, 5 | 1890.

Cover title as above, title as above (verso "Extrait du Bulletin de la Société normande de Géographie") 1 l. text pp. 3–33, sm. 4°.

On pp. 25–33 are given tables of words showing similarities between the words of various languages of the Old and New World. Among the North American languages a number of examples are given from the Dindjié, Peau-de-Lièvre, Ingalik, Slave, Tchippewyan, and Apache.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Pilling.

—— Autour du grand lac | des Esclaves | par | Émile Petitot | ancien missionnaire et explorateur arctique | Ouvrage accompagné de gravures et d'une carte par l'auteur | [Two lines quotation] | [Design] |

Paris | Nouvelle librairie parisienne | Albert Savine, éditeur | 12, rue des Pyramides, 12 | 1891 | Tous droits réservés.

Cover title: Émile Petitot | Autour | du grand lac | des | Esclaves | Ouvrage accompagné de gravures et d'une carte par l'auteur | [Two lines quotation] | [Design] |

Paris | Nouvelle librairie parisienne | Albert Savine, éditeur | 12, rue des Pyramides, 12 | Tous droits réservés.

Cover title, ouvrages d'Émile Petitot pp. i–iv, errata pp. v–vi, half-title verso portrait of the author 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. xi–xiii, text pp. 1–358, notes pp. 359–364, table des matières pp. 365–369, tables des gravures verso blank 1 l. map, 12°.

Les Tchippewayans (pp. 1–180), besides many native terms *passim*, contains, on pp. 97–111, a general account of the Athapascan and their divisions.—Les Flancs-de-chiens, pp. 183–314, contains many native terms *passim*. — Les Esclaves, pp. 315–358, includes many native terms *passim*.—Nomenclature des peuplades Danites, pp. 360–363.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— Comparative vocabulary of several Athapascan languages.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded at Fort Good Hope, McKenzie River, in the summer of 1865.

Entered on one of the Smithsonian forms (no. 170) of 211 words. The first page is headed Famille Montagnaise ou Dénè (Chippewayanok des Crees); 3e Nation: Esclaves—Tribu des Peaux de Lièvre. The blank pages are ruled in four columns, headed respectively "demi-tribu des Kat'a-gottiné (fleuve McKenzie)"; "demi-tribu des Yeta-gottiné (montagnes-rocheuses)"; "demi-tribu des Katcho-gottiné (limite des bois au N. E. de Good-Hope)"; "demi-tribu des Nnèa-gottiné (limite des bois au S. E. de Anderson)".

The schedule in the first column is completely filled, there are scarcely any words in the second, the third is one-fourth filled, and in the fourth about three-fourths of the words are given.

—— Notes on the Montagnais or Chippewayans. By Father Petitot.

Manuscript, 3 unnumbered pages, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Received at the Smithsonian Institution, Oct. 11, 1865.

This material, which is in French, opens on the first page with an account of the Montagnais, their habitat, and division into nations and tribes. The second and third pages contain a short vocabulary of words (*père*, *mère*, *enfant*, etc.) with pronominal prefixes.

—— Comparative vocabulary of several Dénè languages.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded at Fort Norman-Franklins, Great Bear Lake, Jan. 11, 1869.

Entered on one of the Smithsonian forms (no. 170) of 211 words, to which a score of words have been added by Father Petitot. The blank pages of the form have been ruled in four columns, headed respectively:

Dénè (homo) Chippayananok (des Crees), Chippewyans (des Anglais), Montagnais (des Français); Dénè (homo) Kkayttchane othné (des Chippewyan), Hare Indians (des Anglais), Peaux de Lièvre (des Français); Dindjiè (homo) Déhkewi (des Peaux de Lièvre), Kutchin (de Richardson), Loucheux (des Français); Innok (sing.) Innoit (plur. homo) Wiyaskimew (des Crees), Otzelna, Ennahke (des Dénès), Hoskys (des Anglais), Esquimaux (des Français).

—— [Manuscripts in the Athapascan languages.] (*)

In response to a request for a list, with detailed description, of his unpublished manuscripts, Father Petitot wrote me from Mareuil-les-Meaux, France, April 24, 1889:

My linguistic manuscripts still in my hands are as follows:

A Dènè (Peau-de Lièvre)–French vocabulary, not comprising verbs. This I had not time to finish while at the mission.

A work on the Dènè (Peau-de-Lièvre) roots, in alphabetic order.

A work on the formation of language by juxtaposition of roots synonymous but heterogeneous. This subject I treated casually at the Rouen meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, Aug. 23, 1883.

A book of prayers for the use of the Indians among whom I worked. It comprises Catholic

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

prayers in Esquimau and Dènè (Peau-de-Lièvre) by myself; Dindjié by R. P. Seguin; Dènè (Tchippewyan), by Archbishop Taché; and Danè castor by R. P. J. Clut, now bishop of Erindel.

An Esquimau Tchiglit catechism.

I was obliged to leave at my last residence, St. Raphael, Saskatchewan, 75 leagues north of Ft. Pitt, several manuscripts by myself, among them the following:

A complete course of instructions and sermons in the Dènè Peau-de-Lièvre, and many instructions in Dènè Tchippewyan.

A copy, written by myself, of the abridgment of the bible in Dènè Tchippewyan, by Mgr. Faraud, vicar apostolic of Mackenzie.

—— Chants indiens du Canada | Nord-Ouest | recueillis, classés et notés par | Emile Petitot | prêtre missionnaire au Mackenzie | de 1862 à 1882. | Offert à la Smithsonian Institution | avec les hommages respectueux | de l'auteur | Emile Petitot ptre | curé de Mareuil-les-Meaux | (S. & M.) | 1889.

Manuscript, 7 by 11 inches in size; title as above verso table 1 l. songs with musical notes pp. 1–16; in the library of the compiler of this bibliography.

Cree songs, p. 1.—Dènè Tchippewayan songs, pp. 2–3.—Dènè Esclave songs, pp. 3–5.—Dunè Flancs-de-Chien songs, pp. 6–7.—Dènè Peau-de-Lièvre songs, pp. 7–10.— Dindjié or Loucheux songs, pp. 11–15.—Esquimaux Tchiglit songs, pp. 15–16.

Émile Fortuné Stanislas Joseph Petitot was born, December 3, 1838, at Grancey-le-Château, department of Côte-d'Or, Burgundy, France. His studies were pursued at Marseilles, first at the Institution St. Louis, and later at the higher seminary of Marseilles, which he entered in 1857. He was made deacon at Grenoble, and priest at Marseilles March 15, 1862. A few days thereafter he went to England and sailed for America. At Montreal he found Monseigneur Taché, bishop of St. Boniface, with whom he set out for the Northwest, where he was continuously engaged in missionary work among the Indians and Eskimos until 1874, when he returned to France to supervise the publication of some of his works on linguistics and geography. In 1876 he returned to the missions and spent another period of nearly six years in the Northwest. In 1882 he once more returned to his native country, where he has since remained. In 1886 he was appointed to the curacy of Mareuil, near Meaux, which he still retains. The many years he spent in the inhospitable Northwest were busy and eventful ones, and afforded an opportunity for geographic, linguistic, and ethnologic observations and studies such as few have enjoyed. He was the first missionary to visit Great Bear Lake, which he did for the first time in 1866. He went

Petitot (E. F. S. J.) — Continued.

on foot from Good Hope to Providence twice, and made many tours in winter of forty or fifty days' length on snowshoes. He was the first missionary to the Eskimos of the Northwest, having visited them in 1865, at the mouth of the Anderson, again in 1868 at the mouth of the Mackenzie, and in 1870 and again in 1877 at Fort McPherson on Peel River. In 1870 his travels extended into Alaska. In 1878 illness caused him to return south. He went on foot to Athabaska, whence he passed to the Saskatchewan in a bark. In 1879 he established the mission of St. Raphael, at Angling Lake, for the Chippewyans of that region; there he remained until his final departure for France in January, 1882.

For an account of his linguistic work among the Eskimauan and Algonquian tribes, see the bibliographies of those families.

Petroff (Ivan). See **Staffel** (V.) and **Petroff** (I.)

Pilling: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to is in the possession of the compiler of this bibliography.

Pilling (James Constantine). Smithsonian institution—Bureau of ethnology | J. W. Powell director | Proof-sheets | of a | bibliography | of | the languages | of the | North American Indians | by | James Constantine Pilling | (Distributed only to collaborators) | Washington | Government printing office | 1885

Title verso blank 1 l. notice signed J. W. Powell p. iii, preface pp. v–viii, introduction pp. ix–x, list of authorities pp. xi–xxxvi, list of libraries referred to by initials pp. xxxvii–xxxviii, list of fac-similes pp. xxxix–xl, text pp. 1–839, additions and corrections pp. 841–1090, index of languages and dialects pp. 1091–1135, plates, 4°.

Arranged alphabetically by name of author, translator, or first word of title. One hundred and ten copies printed, ten of them on one side of the sheet only.

—— Some queer American characters. By James C. Pilling.

In the Analostan Magazine, vol. 1, pp. 58–67, Washington, 1891, 4°.

Contains an account of the various hieroglyphs, alphabets, and syllabaries in use among the Indians, with a number of fac-similes, among them one (reduced) of the title-page of Father Morice's Dene primer.

Pimentel (Francisco). Cuadro descriptivo y comparativo | de las | lenguas indígenas de México | por | D. Francisco Pimentel | socio de numero | de la Sociedad Mexicana de geografia y

Pimentel (F.) — Continued.

estadistica. | [Two lines quotation.] | Tomo primero[-segundo]. | [Design.] | México | imprenta de Andrade y Escalante | calle de Tiburcio numero 19. | 1862[–1865].

2 vols.: half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. v–lii, half-titles versos blank 2 ll. text pp. 5–539, index verso blank 1 l.; half-title verso works "del mismo autor" 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. advertencia pp. v–vi, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–427, note verso blank 1 l. index verso blank 1 l. 8°.

Lord's prayer in the Lipan (los Apaches son una nacion bárbara que recorren las provincias del Norte de Mexico), vol. 2, p. 251.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Watkinson.

—— Cuadro descriptivo y comparativo | de las | lenguas indígenas de México, | o tratado de filología mexicana, | por | Francisco Pimentel | miembro de varias | sociedades científicas y literarias de México, | Europa y Estados Unidos de Amèrica. | (Segunda edicion unica completa.) | Tomo Primero[-Tercero]. | México. | Tipografia de Isidoro Epstein | Calle de Nuevo-Mexico Nº. 6. | 1874[–1875].

3 vols.: printed cover nearly as above, half-title verso notices 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. prologo pp. iii–xvi, text pp. 1–422, erratas verso blank 1 l. indice pp. 425–426, printed notices on back cover; printed cover, half-title verso "obras del mismo autor" 1 l. title (1875) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5–468, erratas verso blank 1 l. indice pp. 471–472, notice on back cover; printed cover, half-title verso "obras del mismo autor" 1 l. title (1875) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5–565, erratas pp. 567–568, indice pp. 569–570, copyright notice verso blank 1 l. notice on back cover, 8°.

El Apache, vol. 3, pp. 483–524, contains a general account of the Apache languages and dialects, including a comparative vocabulary in Spanish, Apache, and Othomi (pp. 486–488), a vocabulary of the Apache Mexicano with Spanish definitions (pp. 512–514), the Apache numerals 1–2000 (pp. 515–516), a comparison of forty words in eight Apache dialects, viz, Apache norte-americano, Apache mexicano, Mimbreño (Copper mine), Pinaleño, Navajó, Xicarilla (Faraon), Lipan, and Mescalero (pp. 516–521), and the Lord's prayer in Lipan (p. 522).

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Pinaleño Apache. See **Apache.**

Pinart (Alphonse L.) Alph. Pinart | Sur | les Atnahs | Extrait de la Revue de Philologie et d'Ethnographie, nº 2. | Paris | Ernest Leroux, éditeur | libraire des sociétés Asiatiques de Paris, de Calcutta, de New-Haven | (États-Unis), de Shanghai (Chine) | 28, rue Bonaparte, 28 | 1875

Cover title as above, no inside title; text pp. 1–8, 8°.

The dialect treated is the Atnaxthymné. General remarks, pp. 1–3.—Vocabulary of 275 words and phrases, alphabetically arranged by Atnaxthymné words, pp. 3–8.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— Vocabulary of the Atnah language. (*)

Manuscript, 90 pp. folio, in possession of its author. Russian and Atnah. Collected at Kadiak in 1872. May or may not belong to the Athapascan family of languages.

Some years ago, in response to a request of mine for a list of the manuscript linguistic material collected by him, Mr. Pinart wrote me as follows:

"I have collected, during my fifteen years of traveling, vocabularies, texts, songs, etc., general linguistic materials in the following languages or dialects. It is impossible at present to give you the number of pages, etc., as most of it is to be found among my note-books, and has not been put in shape as yet."

Among the languages mentioned by Mr. Pinart were the Tlatskenai, Chiracahua Apache, and White Mountain Apache.

Pino (Pedro Bautista). Exposicion | Sucinta y Sencilla | de la Provincia, del | Nuevo Mexico: | hecha | por su diputado en Córtes | Don Pedro Baptista Pino, | con arreglo a sus instrucciones. | Cadiz: | Imprenta del Estado-Mayor-General. | Año de 1812. (*)

51 pp. 8°.

"Del Nabajoe," ten words and phrases, pp. 40–41.

Title from the late Dr. J. G. Shea, from copy in his possession.

—— Noticias | historicas y estadisticas | de la antigua provincia del | Nuevo-Mexico, | presentadas por su diputado en cortes | D. Pedro Bautista Pino, | en Cadiz en año de 1812. | Adicionadas por el Lic. D. Antonio Barreiro en | 1839; y ultimamente anotadas por el Lic. | Don José Agustin de Escudero, | para la comision de estadistica militar | de la | republica Mexicana. | [Five lines quotation.] | México. | Imprenta de Lara, calle de la Palma num 4. | 1849.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. i–iv, text pp. 1–98, indice 2 ll. map, sm. 4°.

Del Navajoe, pp. 85–86, contains a short vocabulary (ten words) with definitions in Spanish.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Shea.

Pope (*Maj.* F. L.) Vocabulary of words from the Siccany language.

Manuscript, pp. 1–13, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1865.

Contains about 280 words and phrases, in the handwriting of Dr. Geo. Gibbs. The whereabouts of the original I do not know. On the first page is the following note:

"The tribe known as the Siccannies inhabit the tract of country lying to the northwest of Lake Tatla, in British Columbia, and their language is nearly the same as that spoken by the Connonaghs, or Nahonies, of the Upper Stikine."

Pott (August Friedrich). Die | quinare und vigesimale | Zählmethode | bei Völkern aller Welttheile. | Nebst ausführlicheren Bermerkungen | über die Zahlwörter Indogermanischen Stammes | und einem Anhange über Fingernamen. | Von | Dr. August Friedrich Pott, | ord. Prof. [&c. four lines.] | Halle, | C. A. Schwetschke und Sohn, | 1847.

Cover title nearly as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. dedicatory notice 1 l. preface pp. vii–viii, text pp. 1–304, 8°.

Many North American languages are represented by numerals, finger names, etc., among them the Chippewyan (from Mackenzie) and Tacoullies (Carrier), p. 66.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Public, British Museum, Eames, Watkinson.

—— Doppelung | (Reduplikation, Gemination) | als | eines der wichtigsten Bildungsmittel der Sprache, | beleuchtet | aus Sprachen aller Welttheile | durch | Aug. Friedr. Pott, Dr. | Prof. der Allgemeinen Sprachwiss. an der Univ. zu Halle [&c. two lines.] | Lemgo & Detmold, | im Verlage der Meyer'schen Hofbuchhandlung 1862.

Cover title as above, title as above verso quotation 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–vi, text pp. 1–304, list of books on verso of back cover, 8°.

Contains examples of reduplication in many North American languages, among them the Athapascan, p. 37; Atnah, p. 42; Kenai, pp. 42, 54, 120; Tahculi, pp. 42, 62; Tlatskanai, p. 41, and Umkwa, pp. 37, 42.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Eames.

—— Einleitung in die allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft.

In Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, vol. 1, pp. 1–68, 329–354; vol. 2, pp. 54–115, 209–251; vol. 3, pp. 110–126, 249–275; Supp., pp. 1–193; vol. 4, pp. 67–96; vol. 5, pp. 3–18, Leipzig, 1884–1887, and Heilbronn, 1889, large 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

Pott (A. F.) — Continued.

The literature of American linguistics, vol. 4, pp. 67–96. This portion was published after Mr. Pott's death, which occurred July 5, 1887. The general editor of the Zeitschrift, Mr. Techmer, states in a note that Pott's paper is continued from the manuscripts which he left, and that it is to close with the languages of Australia. In the section of American linguistics publications in all the more important stocks of North America are mentioned, with brief characterization.

Powell: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Major J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C.

Powell (*Maj.* John Wesley). Indian linguistic families of America north of Mexico. By J. W. Powell

In Bureau of Ethnology, Seventh Annual Report, pp. 1–142, Washington, 1891, royal 8°.

Athapascan family, with a list of synonyms and principal tribes, derivation of the name, habitat, etc., pp. 51–56.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Indian linguistic families of America | north of Mexico | By | J. W. Powell | Extract from the seventh annual report of the Bureau of ethnology | [Vignette] Washington | Government printing office | 1891.

Cover title as above, no inside title, half-title p. 1, contents pp. 3–6, text pp. 7–142, map, royal 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling, Powell.

——[Vocabulary of the Navajo language.]

Manuscript, 8 ll. folio, written on one side only. Collected at Fort Defiance, New Mexico, in 1870. In possession of its author.

Contains about 100 words and the numerals 1–1000.

Powers (Stephen). The northern California Indians.

In Overland Monthly, vol. 8, pp. 325–333, 425–435, 530–539; vol. 9, pp. 155–164, 305–313, 498–507, April–December, 1872. Continued under the title of "The California Indians," no. 7 to no. 13, vol. 10, pp. 322–333, 535–545; vol. 11, pp. 105–116; vol. 12, pp. 21–31, 412–424, 530–540; vol. 13, pp. 542–550. April, June, and August, 1873; January, May, June, and December, 1874. San Francisco, 1872–1874, 8°. (Eames.)

The first series consists of six articles, scattered through which are a few native terms. Article no. iv, vol. 9, pp. 155–164, relates to the Hoopa or Hoopaw Indians, and contains, on pp. 157–158, some remarks on the Hoopa language, a specimen of its vocabulary, and outlines of grammar.

—— Vocabularies of the Wailakki and Hupâ languages.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, written on

Powers (S.)—Continued.

one side only, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Each of these vocabularies contains the 211 words adopted by the Smithsonian Institution on one of its later blanks as a standard vocabulary.

Prayer book:

Beaver	See Bompas (W. C.)
Beaver	Garrioch (A. C.)
Dèné	Morice (A. G.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
Montagnais	Legoff (L.)
Montagnais	Perrault (C. O.)
Slave	Kirkby (W. W.)
Slave	Lessons.
Slave	Reeve (W. D.)
Tukudh	McDonald (R.)

Prayers:

Beaver	See Bompas (W. C.)
Chippewyan	Bompas (W. C.)
Chippewyan	Tuttle (C. R.)
Dèné	Morice (A. G.)
Dog Rib	Bompas (W. C.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)

Preces post privatam [Dèné]. See **Morice** (A. G.)

Prichard (James Cowles). Researches | into the | physical history | of | mankind. | By | James Cowles Prichard, M. D. F. R. S. M. R. I. A. | corresponding member [&c. three lines.] | Third edition. | Vol. I[–V]. |

London: | Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, | Paternoster row; | and J. and A. Arch, | Cornhill. | 1836[–1847].

5 vols. 8°. The words "Third edition," which are contained on the titles of vols. 1–4 (dated respectively 1836, 1837, 1841, 1844), are not on the title of vol. 5. Vol. 3 was originally issued with a title numbered "Vol. III.—Part I." This title was afterward canceled, and a new one (numbered "Vol. III.") substituted in its place. Vol. 1 was reissued with a new title containing the words "Fourth edition" and bearing the imprint "London: | Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, | Paternoster row. | 1841." (Astor); and again "Fourth edition. | Vol. I. | London: | Houlston and Stoneman, | 65, Paternoster row. | 1851." (Congress.) According to Sabin's Dictionary (no. 65477, note), vol. 2 also appeared in a "Fourth edition," with the latter imprint. These several issues differ only in the insertion of new titles in the places of the original titles.

Of the Languages of the Nations inhabiting the Western Coast of North America (pp. 438–441) contains on p. 440 a short comparative vocabulary of the Esquimaux, Kinai, and Ugaljachmutzi.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, Congress, Eames.

The earlier editions, London, 1813, 8°, and London, 1826, 2 vols., 8°, contain no Athapascan material.

Prières, cantiques et catechisme en langue montagnaise. See **Perrault** (C. O.)

Primer:

Beaver	See Bompas (W. C.)
Chippewyan	Bompas (W. C.)
Dèné	Morice (A. G.)
Dog Rib	Bompas (W. C.)
Tinné	Bompas (W. C.)
Tukudh	Bompas (W. C.)

Promissiones Domini Nostri Jesu Christi factae B. Marg. M. Alacoque. | Nœpwé-kakwadhet Jesukri dakay Marguerite | Marie Alacoque ρat kudjozji, tchœu-tiñkᶜèt | chidzji ttset ṣiékinidheñ kweñdjœt kudjidhizji.

[Dayton, Ohio: Philip A. Kemper. 1890.]

A small card, 3 by 5 inches in size, headed as above and containing twelve "Promises of Our Lord to Blessed Margaret Mary" in the Loucheux language, on the verso of which is a colored picture of the sacred heart, with inscription in English below.

Mr. Kemper has published the same "promises" on similar cards in many languages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Promissiones Domini Nostri Jesu Christi factae B. Marg. M. Alacoque. | Naᶜett-señkagower Jesukri dekayé Marguerite | Marie Alacoque ρa kudezi; ménikᶜé sedzéé | ttseñ sokéyéniweñ kuρa kudezi.

[Dayton, Ohio: Philip A. Kemper. 1890.]

A small card, 3 by 5 inches in size, headed as above and containing twelve "Promises of Our Lord to Blessed Margaret Mary" in the Peau de Lièvre language, on the verso of which is a colored picture of the sacred heart with inscription in Latin below.

Mr. Kemper has published the same "promises" on similar cards in many languages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Promissiones domini nostri [Montagnais]. See **Legoff** (L.)

Proper names:

Apache	See Catlin (G.)
Apache	Cremony (J. C.)
Apache	White (J. B.)
Athapascan	Catlin (G.)
Athapascan	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Dog Rib	Catlin (G.)
Chippewyan	Catlin (G.)
Navajo	Catlin (G.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)
Navajo	Smithsonian.
Taculli	Anderson (A. C.)
Umpkwa	Stanley (J. M.)

Psalm book:

Tukudh	See McDonald (R.)

Q.

Quaritch: This word following a title or included within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the bookstore of Bernard Quaritch, London, Eng.

Quaritch (Bernard). A general | catalogue of books, | offered to the public at the affixed prices | by | Bernard Quaritch. |

London: | 15 Piccadilly. | 1880.

Title verso printers 1 l. preface (dated July, 1880) pp. iii–iv, table of contents pp. v–x, catalogue pp. 1–2166, general index pp. 2167–2395, 8°. Includes the parts issued with the numbers 309 330, from July, 1877, to November, 1879.

American languages, pp. 1261–1269, contains titles of a few works containing material relating to the Athapascan languages.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

—— Catalogue | of books on the | history, geography, | and of | the philology | of | America, Australasia, Asia, Africa. | I. Historical geography, voyages, and | travels. | II. History, ethnology, and philology | of America. | III. History, topography, and ethnology | of Asia, Polynesia, and Africa. | Offered for Cash at the affixed net prices by | Bernard Quaritch. |

London: | 15 Piccadilly, June 1885 to October 1886. | 1886.

Title verso contents 1 l. catalogue pp. 2747–3162, index pp. i–lxii, 8°. Lettered on the back: QUARITCH'S | GENERAL | CATALOGUE | PART XII. | VOYAGES | AND | TRAVELS | AMERICANA | AND | ORIENTALIA | LONDON 1886. This volume comprises nos. 362–364 (June, July, and August, 1885) of the paper-covered series, with the addition of a special title and a general index.

American languages, pp. 3021–3042, contains titles of books relating to the Athapascan languages.

The complete "General Catalogue," of which the above is a part, comprises 15 volumes bound in red cloth, paged consecutively 1–4066. Each volume has its own special title and index, with the title of the series and the number of the part lettered on the back. It was originally issued as nos. 332–375 of the paper-covered series, from November, 1880, to August, 1887, at which date the publication was discontinued.

Copies seen: Eames.

A large paper edition as follows:

—— A general | catalogue of books | offered to the public at the affixed prices | by | Bernard Quaritch | Vol. I[–VI] |

London: | 15 Piccadilly, | 1887.

6 vols. royal 8°. An index volume was announced, but it has not yet (March, 1892) appeared.

American languages, as under the preceding title, vol. 5, pp. 3011–3042.

Copies seen: Lenox.

This edition was published at 15*l.* for the set, including the seventh or index volume.

—— No. 86. London, December, 1887. | A rough list | of | valuable and rare books, | comprising | the choicest portions of Various Libraries, | and many very cheap works of every class of Literature, | at greatly reduced prices, | offered by | Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W.

Printed cover (with title: "The miscellaneous and the musical library of Mr. William Chappell," etc.), catalogue with heading as above, pp. 1–128, 8°.

American languages, pp. 1–13, contains titles of a few works giving information relating to the Athapascan languages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

R.

Radloff (Leopold). Einige kritische Bemerkungen über Hrn. Buschmann's Behandlung der Kinai-Sprache; von Leopold Radloff.

In Académie Imp. des Sciences, Mélanges russes, vol. 3, pp. 364–399, St. Petersburg, 1857, 8°. (Eames.)

The grammatical sketch of the Kinai in this article is extracted from the works of Lisiansky, Resanow, Dawydow, and Wrangell.

At the end of the article is the note: (Aus dem Bull. hist.-phil., T. xiv, No. 17, 18, 19).

Radloff (L.) — Continued.

—— Mémoires | de | l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Pétersbourg, VII^e^ série. | Tome XXI, N° 8. | Leopold Radloff's | Wörterbuch der Kinai-Sprache | herausgegeben | von | A. Schiefner. | (Lu le 5 mars 1874.) |

St.-Pétersbourg, 1874. | Commissionnaires de l'Académie Impériale des sciences: | à St.-Pétersbourg: | MM. Eggers et C^ie^, H. Schmitzdorff, | J.

Radloff (L.) — Continued.

Issakof et Tcherkessof; | à Riga: | M. N. Kymmel; | à Odessa: | M. A. E. Kechribardshi; | à Leipzig: | M. Léopold Voss. | Prix: 40 Kop.=13 Ngr.

Cover title as above, title as above verso notices 1 l. preface (by A. Schiefner) pp. i–x, text pp. 1–33, 4°.

Brief grammatic sketch, with songs, pp. i–x. — German-Kinai dictionary (double columns), pp. 1–32.—Numerals, 1–1000, pp. 32–33.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Eames, Pilling.

Reeve (*Archdeacon* W. D.) The | lord's prayer, apostles' creed, | &c. | in the | Slavi language. | Compiled | by the rev. W. D. Reeve. |

London: | Church missionary house, | Salisbury square. | 1881

Title verso printers 1 l. half-title ("Syllabarium") p. [3] the verso p. [4] giving the syllabary, "Syllabarium" in roman characters p. [5], text (alternate pages syllabic and roman characters) pp. 6–11, 16°.

Christ's love (hymn) in syllabic characters, p. 6; same in roman, p. 7.—The Lord's prayer, ten commandments in brief, syllabic, p. 8; same in roman, p. 9.—The apostles' creed, and a prayer, syllabic, p. 10; same in roman, p. 11.

Copies seen: Church Missionary Society, Eames, Pilling.

—— The Chipewyan Indians.

In **Our** Forest Children, vol. 2, pp. 6–7, Shingwauk Home [Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario], April 1888, 4°.

Contains a list of Chipewyan tribes and twenty-nine Chipewyan words and short sentences with English meanings.

—— See **Bompas** (W. C.) and **Reeve** (W. D.), in the Addenda.

The index entries under **Bible**, page 8, referring to this author are incorrect; they should read "Bompas (W. C.) and Reeve (W. D.)" Titles of the works referred to will be found in the Addenda.

—— See **Hymns**.

—— See **Lessons**.

Relationships:

Apache	See Morgan (L. H.)
Apache	White (J. B.)
Athapascan	Dorsey (J. O.)
Kutchin	Herdesty (W. L.)
Loucheux	Morgan (L. H.)
Navajo	Packard (R. L.)
Peau de Lièvre	Morgan (L. H.)
Slave	Kennicott (R.)
Slave	Morgan (L. H.)
Tukudh	McDonald (R.)
Tukudh	Morgan (L. H.)

Richardson (*Sir* John). Arctic | searching expedition: | a | journal of a boat-voyage | through Rupert's land to the Arctic sea, | in search of | the discovery ships under command of | sir John Franklin. | With an appendix on the physical geography | of North America. | By sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. | inspector of naval hospitals and fleets, | etc. etc. etc. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. | Published by authority. |

London: | Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. | 1851.

2 vols.: frontispiece 1 l. title verso notice and printers 1 l. contents pp. iii–viii, text pp. 1–413 verso printers, eight other plates; frontispiece 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. contents pp. iii–vii, text pp. 1–157, appendix pp. 159–402, explanation of plates I & II pp. 403–416, postscript pp. 417–426, folded map, 8°.

Chap. xii, On the Kutchin or Loucheux, vol. 1, pp. 377–413, contains a number of tribal names with English meanings.—Chapter xiii, Of the 'Tinnè or Chepewyans, vol. 2, pp. 1–32, contains a number of tribal names with definitions.—Vocabulary of the Chepewyan of Athabasca (about 330 words and phrases collected from Mrs. McPherson), vol. 2, pp. 387–395.—Dog-rib vocabulary (32 words, collected by Sir John Richardson at Ft. Confidence), vol. 2, pp. 395–396.—Dog-rib vocabulary (60 words collected by an officer of the Hudson Bay Co. at Ft. Simpson), vol. 2, p. 397.

Contains also the following:

Lefroy (J. H.), Vocabulary of Chepewyan and Dog-rib words, vol. 2, pp. 400–402.

McPherson (M.), Vocabulary of the Chepewyan, vol. 2, pp. 382–385.

Murray (A. H.), Comparative vocabulary of the Kutchin and Dog-rib, vol. 1, pp. 399–400.

—— Vocabulary of the Kutchin of the Yukon, vol. 2, pp. 382–385.

O'Brian (—), Vocabulary of Fort Simpson Dog-rib, vol. 2, p. 398.

—— Vocabulary of the Mauvais Monde and of the Dog-rib of the River of the Mountain, vol. 2, pp. 397–400.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, Trumbull.

—— Arctic | searching expedition: | a | journal of a boat-voyage through Rupert's | land and the Arctic sea, | in search of the discovery ships under command of | sir John Franklin. | With an appendix on the physical geogra- | phy of North America. | By sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S., | inspector of naval hospitals and fleets, | etc., etc., etc. |

New York: | Harper and brothers, publishers, | 82 Cliff street. | 1852.

Richardson (J.) — Continued.

Title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–xi, text pp. 13–336, appendix pp. 337–516, advertisements pp. 1–6, 1–3, 3 unnumbered pp. 8°.

Linguistics as in the original edition titled next above, pp. 262–277, 422–443, 501–509.

Copies seen: Harvard, Gen. A. W. Greely, Washington, D. C.

—— Arctic | searching expedition: | a | journal of a boat-voyage through Rupert's | land and the Arctic sea, | in search of the discovery ships under command of | sir John Franklin. | With an appendix on the physical geogra- | phy of North America. | By sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S., | inspector of naval hospitals and fleets, | etc., etc., etc. |

New York: | Harper and brothers, publishers, | 329 & 331 Pearl street, Franklin square. | 1851. (*)

516 pp. 8°. Title from Gen. A. W. Greely.

Field's sale catalogue, no. 1971, mentions an edition, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1856, 516 pp. 12°.

Rivington (—). See **Gilbert** (—) and **Rivington** (—).

Roehrig (F. L. O.) [A comparative vocabulary of the Chepewyan (according to R. B. Ross), the Chipewyan (according to Kennicott), the Slave Indians (according to Kennicott), the Hare Indians of Fort Good Hope (according to Kennicott), and the Hare Indians of Great Bear Lake (according to Petitot), with remarks on each by F. L. O. Roehrig. January 15, 1874.]

Manuscript, 22 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The vocabularies, 180 words each (copied from manuscripts at that time in the library of the Smithsonian Institution), are in parallel columns and occupy 9 leaves. These are followed by 13 pages of "remarks," each vocabulary being treated of separately.

—— [A comparative vocabulary of the languages of the Kutchin tribes, embracing the Kut-chá-kut-chin (according to Herdesty); the Kut-cha-kut-chin (according to Kennicott's manuscript), and the Kut-cha-kut-chin (from a printed copy of Kennicott), with remarks by F. L. O. Roehrig. January 15, 1874.]

Manuscript, 17 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The three vocabularies, of 180 words each (copied from manuscripts then in the library of the Smithsonian Institution), are in parallel columns, occupy the first 9 leaves, and are followed by Dr. Roehrig's remarks, 8 ll., in which he treats of each vocabulary separately.

—— [A comparative vocabulary of the Nahâwney, or Indians of the mountains northwest of Fort Liard (according to Kennicott), and of the Nehawney of Nehawney River (according to R. B. Ross), with remarks by F. L. O. Roehrig. February, 1874].

Manuscript, 14 unnumbered pages, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The vocabularies, consisting of 180 words each (copied from manuscripts then in the library of the Smithsonian Institution), are in parallel columns, followed by a third column headed "remarks," which are comparatively few in number; they occupy 9 pages. Following these are 5 pages, containing two sets of "remarks," also by Prof. Roehrig, two pages of which refer to the vocabulary of Kennicott and three to that of Ross.

—— [A comparative vocabulary of the Tahculli (according to Anderson, in Hale's exploring expedition) and of the Kenai (from the governor of Russian America), with remarks by F. L. O. Roehrig. February, 1874.]

Manuscript, 14 unnumbered pages, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The vocabularies (the first of 180 words, the second of 60) are in parallel columns and occupy 10 pages. These are followed by 4 pages containing two sets of "remarks," the first three pages relating to the vocabulary of Anderson and one to that last mentioned in the title.

—— [A comparative vocabulary of the Hong-kutchin (with the original spelling of the anonymous vocabulary), the Natsit kutchin (according to R. B. Ross), and another Kutchin dialect (not specified; according to R. B. Ross), with remarks by F. L. O. Roehrig. August 17, 1874.]

Manuscript, 15 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The vocabularies, 180 words each (copied from manuscripts then in the library of the Smithsonian Institution), are in parallel columns, occupying 9 leaves, followed by the remarks, by Dr. Roehrig, each set of words being treated of separately.

—— [A comparative vocabulary of the Sikani and Beaver Indians, embracing the Si-kan-i (according to R. R. Ross); the Si-kan-i (according to F. L. Pope); the Sikani of the mountains south of Fort Liard; and the Beaver Indians of Peace River west of Lake Athabasca

Roehrig (F. L. O.)—Continued.

(according to Kennicott); with remarks by F. L. O. Roehrig. August 20, 1874.]

Manuscript, 16 unnumbered leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The vocabularies, 180 words each (copied from manuscripts then in the library of the Smithsonian Institution), are in parallel columns and occupy 9 leaves; these are followed by 7 leaves containing remarks on each by Dr. Roehrig.

While in charge of the philologic collections made by the Smithsonian Institution Dr. Gibbs was accustomed to refer the material relating to the several linguistic families to specialists throughout the country, in order that he might have the benefit of their knowledge of the subject. In pursuance of this policy Prof. Roehrig was called upon for assistance, and the collections relating to a number of families in the northwest were sent to him for criticism, among them the Athapascan.

The various manuscripts noted above under the head of "Remarks" are the result of this plan.

Rogue River:

Vocabulary	See Barnhardt (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
Tribal names	Dorsey (J. O.)

Rogue River John. See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Rooney (Jake). See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Ross (Alexander). See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Ross (R. B.) Vocabulary of the pure Chepewyan, or language of the Caribou-eaters and Yellowknives.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, written on one side only, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Recorded on one of the "standard vocabulary" forms of the Smithsonian Institution, containing 180 words, equivalents of all of which are given. The manuscript is in the handwriting of Dr. Geo. Gibbs.

—— Vocabulary of the Kutcha Kutchin, Yukon River.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Procured from Mr. Herdesty, who had resided among these Indians about ten years.

Recorded on one of the Smithsonian Institution's standard vocabulary forms of 180 words, equivalents of nearly all of which are given. The handwriting is that of Dr. Gibbs.

—— Vocabulary of the Natsit Kutchin (Strong Men) language.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Procured from an Indian who had been several years in the Hudson Bay Company's service.

Recorded on one of the forms of the Smithsonian Institution's standard vocabulary of 180 words, nearly all the blanks being filled. The handwriting is that of Dr. Gibbs.

Ross (R. B.)—Continued.

—— Vocabulary of the Nehaunay of Nehaunay River.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected from a member of one of the tribes residing in the mountainous country between the Liard and Mackenzie rivers.

Recorded on one of the Smithsonian Institution's standard vocabulary forms of 180 words, equivalents of nearly all of which are given. The manuscript is in the handwriting of Dr. Gibbs.

—— Vocabulary of the Si-kan'-i language.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, written on one side only, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms of 180 words, equivalents of all of which are given.

—— Vocabulary of a dialect of the Tinnéan language.

Manuscript, 6 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Recorded on one of the Smithsonian Institution's forms of a standard vocabulary of 180 words, equivalents of nearly all of them being given. The handwriting is that of Dr. Gibbs.

Rost (Reinhold). The | lord's prayer | In Three Hundred Languages | comprising the | leading languages and their principal dialects | throughout the world | with the places where spoken | With a preface by Reinhold Rost, | C. I. E., LL. D., PH. D. |

London | Gilbert and Rivington | Limited | St. John's house, Clerkenwell, E. C. | 1891 | (All rights reserved) |

Title verso quotations 1 l. preface 2 ll. contents 1 l. text pp. 1–88, 4°.

The Lord's prayer in a number of American languages, among them the Chippewyan (syllabic), p. 14; Chippewyan or Tinne (roman), p. 14; Slavé-Indian (roman), p. 75; Slavé-Indian (syllabic), p. 75; Tukudh, p. 84.

Copies seen: Eames.

—— The | lord's prayer | In Three Hundred Languages | comprising the | leading languages and their principal dialects | throughout the world | with the places where spoken | With a preface by Reinhold Rost, | C. I. E., LL. D., PH. D. | Second edition |

London | Gilbert and Rivington |

Rost (R.)—Continued.

Limited | St. John's house, Clerkenwell, E. C. | 1891 | (All rights reserved) |

Title verso quotations 1 l. preface 2 ll. contents 1 l. text pp. 1–88, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Ruby (Charles). Vocabulary of the Chiracahua-Apache language.

Manuscript, 3 unnumbered leaves, folio, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded, Sept., 1886, with the assistance of Mickey Free, interpreter.

S.

Sabin (Joseph). A | dictionary | of | Books relating to America, | from its discovery to the present time. | By Joseph Sabin. | Volume I[–XIX]. | [Three lines quotation.] |

New-York: | Joseph Sabin, 84 Nassau street. | 1868[–1891].

19 vols. 8°. Still in course of publication. Parts cxv–cxvi, now in press (March, 1892), have reached the entry "Smith," and will commence vol. 20. Now edited by Mr. Wilberforce Eames.

Contains titles of many books in and relating to the Athapascan languages.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, Lenox.

—— See **Field** (T. W.)

St. Mark [in the Tinné language]. See **Kirkby** (W. W.)

Sayce (Archibald Henry). Introduction to the | science of language. | By | A. H. Sayce, | deputy professor of comparative philology in the university of Oxford. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. | [Design.] |

London: | C. Kegan Paul & co., 1, Paternoster square. | 1880.

2 vols.: half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso quotation and notice 1 l. preface pp. v–viii, table of contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–441, colophon verso blank 1 l.: half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso quotation and notice 1 l. table of contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–352, selected list of works pp. 353–363, index pp. 365–421, 12°.

A few Hoopah and Navaho words, with explanations, vol. 1, p. 121.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames.

Schomburgk (*Sir* Robert Herman). Contributions to the Philological Ethnography of South America. By Sir R. H. Schomburgk.

In Philological Soc. [of London] Proc. vol. 3, pp. 228–237, London, 1848, 8°.

Affinity of words in the Guinau with other languages and dialects in America, pp. 236–237, contains, among others, examples in Atnah.

—— A vocabulary of the Maiangkong language [South America].

In Philological Soc. [of London] Proc. vol. 4, pp. 217–222, London, 1850, 8°.

Schomburgk (R. H.)—Continued.

Contains the word for *sun* in the languages of the Chippewyan, Kinai, and "Tribes of the northwest coast of America."

Robert Herman Schomburgk, a German explorer, was born in Freiburg on the Unstruth, Prussia, June 4, 1804; died in Schöneberg, near Berlin, March 11, 1865. He entered commercial life, and in 1826 came to the United States, where, after working as a clerk in Boston and Philadelphia, he became a partner in 1828 in a tobacco manufactory at Richmond, Va. The factory was burned and Schomburgk was ruined. After unsuccessful ventures in the West Indies and Central America, he went to the island of Anegada, one of the Virgin group, where he undertook to make a survey of the coast. Although he did not possess the special knowledge that is required for such a work, he performed it well, and his reports procured him in 1834, from the Geographical Society of London and some botanists, means to explore the interior of British Guiana, which was then entirely unknown. After a thorough exploration during 1833–1839, he went to London in the summer of 1839 with valuable collections of animals and plants, mostly new species. Schomburgk sailed again from London for Georgetown in December, 1840, as president of a commission to determine the boundary line between British Guiana and Brazil, and to make further geographical and ethnological observations. He was joined there by his brother, Moritz Richard. On their return to London in June, 1844, Schomburgk presented a report of his journey to the Geographical Society, for which the queen knighted him in 1845. After a few months' rest he was given an appointment in the colonial department and sent to make researches upon the idioms of the aborigines of South America. In 1848 he read before the British Association a paper in which he proposed an alphabetical system for the Indian dialects.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Schoolcraft (Henry Rowe). Historical | and | statistical information, | respecting the | history, condition and prospects | of the | Indian tribes of the United States: | collected and prepared under the direction | of the | bureau of Indian affairs, | per act of Congress of March 3d, 1847, | by Henry R. School-

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

craft, LL.D. | Illustrated by S. Eastman, capt. U. S. A. | Published by Authority of Congress. | Part I[–VI]. |

Philadelphia: | Lippincott, Grambo & company, | (successors to Grigg, Elliot & co.) | 1851[–1857].

Engraved title: [Engraving.] | Historical | and | statistical information | respecting the | history, condition and prospects | of the | Indian tribes of the United States: | Collected and prepared under the | direction of the bureau of Indian affairs per act of Congress | of March 3rd 1847, | by Henry R. Schoolcraft L. L. D. | Illustrated by | S. Eastman, capt. U. S. army. | [Coat of arms.] | Published by authority of Congress. | Part I[–VI]. |

Philadelphia: | Lippincott, Grambo & co.

6 vols. 4°. Beginning with vol. 2 the words "Historical and statistical" are left off the title-pages, both engraved and printed. Subsequently (1853) vol. 1 was also issued with the abridged title beginning "Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes," making it uniform with the other parts.

Two editions with these title-pages were published by the same house, one on thinner and somewhat smaller paper, of which but vols. 1–5 were issued.

Part I, 1851. Half-title (Ethnological researches, | respecting | the red man of America) verso blank 1 l. engraved title as above verso blank 1 l. printed title as above verso blank 1 l. introductory documents pp. iii–vi, preface pp. vii–x, list of plates pp. xi–xii, contents pp. xiii–xviii, text pp. 13–524, appendix pp. 525–568, plates, colored lithographs and maps numbered 1–76.

Part II, 1852. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (Information respecting the history condition and prospects, etc.) verso blank 1 l. printed title (Information respecting the history, condition and prospects, etc.) verso printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introductory document pp. vii–xiv, contents pp. xv–xxii, list of plates pp. xxiii–xxiv, text pp. 17–608, plates and maps numbered 1–29, 31–78, and 2 plates exhibiting the Cherokee alphabet and its application.

Part III, 1853. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. printed title (as in part II) verso printers 1 l. third report pp. v–viii, list of divisions p. ix, contents pp. xi–xv, list of plates pp. xvii–xviii, text pp. 19–635, plates and maps numbered 1–21, 25–45.

Part IV, 1854. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. printed title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. v–vi, fourth report pp. vii–x, list of divisions p. xi, contents pp. xiii–xxiii, list of plates pp. xxv–xxvi, text pp. 19–668, plates and maps numbered 1–42.

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

Part V, 1855. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. printed title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. vii–viii, fifth report pp. ix–xii, list of divisions p. xiii, synopsis of general contents of vols. I–V pp. xv–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xxii, list of plates pp. xxiii–xxiv, text pp. 25–625, appendix pp. 627–712, plates and maps numbered 1–8, 10–36.

Part VI, 1857. Half-title (General history | of the | North American Indians) verso blank 1 l. portrait 1 l. printed title (History | of the | Indian tribes of the United States: | their | present condition and prospects, | and a sketch of their | ancient status. | Published by order of Congress, | under the direction of the Department of the interior—Indian bureau. | By | Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, LL. D. | Member [&c. six lines.] | With Illustrations by Eminent Artists. | In one volume. | Part VI. of the series. | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1857.) verso blank 1 l. inscription verso blank 1 l. letter to the President pp. vii–viii, report pp. ix–x, preface pp. xi–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xxvi, list of plates pp. xxvii–xxviii, text pp. 25–744, index pp. 745–756, fifty-seven plates, partly selected from the other volumes, and three tables.

Eaton (J. H.), Vocabulary of the Navajo, vol. 4, pp. 416–431.

Gallatin (A.), Table of generic Indian families of languages, vol. 3, pp. 397–402.

Gibbs (G.), Observations on some of the Indian dialects of northern California, vol. 3, pp. 420–423.

—— Vocabularies of Indian languages in northwest California, vol. 3, pp. 428–445.

Henry (C. C.), Vocabulary of the Apache, vol. 5, pp. 578–589.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames, National Museum, Powell, Shea, Trumbull.

At the Fischer sale, no. 1581, Quaritch bought a copy for 4*l.* 10*s.* The Field copy, no. 2075, sold for $72; the Menzies copy, no. 1765, for $132; the Squier copy, no. 1214, $120; no. 2032, $60; the Ramirez copy, no. 773 (5 vols.), 5*l.* 5*s.*; the Pinart copy, no. 828 (5 vols. in 4), 208 fr.; the Murphy copy, no. 2228, $69. Priced by Quaritch, no. 30017, 10*l.* 10*s.*; by Clarke & co. 1886, $65; by Quaritch, in 1888, 15*l.*

Reissued with title-pages as follows:

——Archives | of | Aboriginal Knowledge. | Containing all the | Original Papers laid before Congress | respecting the | History, Antiquities, Language, Ethnology, Pictography, | Rites, Superstitions, and Mythology, | of the | Indian Tribes of the United States | by | Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL. D. | With Illustrations. | Onændun ih ieu muzzinyegun un.—Algonquin. | In six volumes. | Volume I[–VI]. |

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & Co. | 1860.

Engraved title: Information | respecting the | History, Condition and Prospects | of the | Indian Tribes of the United States: | Collected and prepared under the | Bureau of Indian Affairs | By Henry R. Schoolcraft L. L. D. | Mem: Royal Geo. Society, London. Royal Antiquarian Society. Copenhagen. Ethnological Society, Paris, &c. &c. | Illustrated by | Cap.t S. Eastman, U. S. A. and other eminent artists. | [Vignette.] | Published by authority of Congress. |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & Co.

6 vols. maps and plates. 4°.

This edition agrees in the text page for page with the original titled above, and contains in addition an index to each volume.

Copies seen: Congress.

Partially reprinted, with title as follows:

[——] The | Indian tribes | of the | United States: | their | history, antiquities, customs, religion, arts, language, | traditions, oral legends, and myths. | Edited by | Francis S. Drake. | Illustrated with one hundred fine engravings on steel. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | London: 16 Southampton street, Covent Garden. | 1881.

2 vols.: portrait 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. 3–5, contents pp. 7–8, list of plates pp. 9–10, introduction pp. 11–24, text pp. 25–458; frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. contents pp. 3–6, list of plates p. 7, text pp. 9–445, index pp. 447–455, plates, 4°.

"In the following pages the attempt has been made to place before the public in a convenient and accessible form the results of the life-long labors in the field of aboriginal research of the late Henry R. Schoolcraft."

Chapter II, Language, literature, and pictography, vol. 1, pp. 47–63, contains general remarks on the Indian languages.

Copies seen: Congress.

Priced by Clarke & co. 1886, no. 6376, $25.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, ethnologist, born in [Watervliet] Albany county, N. Y., March 28, 1793; died in Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864. Was educated at Middlebury College, Vermont, and at Union, where he pursued the studies of chemistry and mineralogy. In 1817–'18 he traveled in Missouri and Arkansas, and returned with a large collection of geological and mineralogical specimens. In 1820 he was appointed geologist to Gen. Lewis Cass's exploring expedition to Lake Superior and the headwaters of Mississippi River. He was secretary of a commission to treat with the Indians at Chicago, and, after a journey through Illinois and along Wabash and Miami rivers, was in 1822 appointed Indian agent for the tribes of

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

the lake region, establishing himself at Sault Sainte Marie, and afterward at Mackinaw, where, in 1823, he married Jane Johnston, granddaughter of Waboojeeg, a noted Ojibway chief, who had received her education in Europe. In 1828 he founded the Michigan historical society, and in 1831 the Algic society. From 1828 till 1832 he was a member of the territorial legislature of Michigan. In 1832 he led a government expedition, which followed the Mississippi River up to its source in Itasca Lake. In 1836 he negotiated a treaty with the Indians on the upper lakes for the cession to the United States of 16,000,000 acres of their lands. He was then appointed acting superintendent of Indian affairs, and in 1839 chief disbursing agent for the northern department. On his return from Europe in 1842 he made a tour through western Virginia, Ohio, and Canada. He was appointed by the New York legislature in 1845 a commissioner to take the census of the Indians in the State, and collect information concerning the Six Nations. After the performance of this task, Congress authorized him, on March 3, 1847, to obtain through the Indian bureau reports relating to all the Indian tribes of the country, and to collate and edit the information. In this work he spent the remaining years of his life. Through his influence many laws were enacted for the protection and benefit of the Indians. Numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe elected him to membership, and the University of Geneva gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1846. He was the author of numerous poems, lectures, and reports on Indian subjects, besides thirty-one larger works. Two of his lectures before the Algic society at Detroit on the "Grammatical Construction of the Indian Languages" were translated into French by Peter S. Duponceau, and gained for their author a gold medal from the French institute. . . .

To the five volumes of Indian researches compiled under the direction of the war department he added a sixth, containing the post-Columbian history of the Indians and of their relations with Europeans (Philadelphia, 1857). He had collected material for two additional volumes, but the government suddenly suspended the publication of the work.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Schott (W.) Ueber ethnographische Ergebnisse der Sagoskinschen Reise, von W. Schott.

In **Erman** (A.), Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland, vol. 7, pp. 480–512, Berlin, 1849. 8°.

Vocabulary of the Inkilik and Inkalit-Ingelmut (from Zagoskin), pp. 481–487.

Scouler (*Dr.* John). Observations on the indigenous tribes of the N. W. coast of America. By John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S., &c.

Scouler (J.)—Continued.

In Royal Geog. Soc. of London, Jour., vol. 11, pp. 215–251, London, 1841, 8°. (Geological Survey.)

Vocabulary of the Umpqua: spoken on the River Umpqua, about 100 words (obtained from Dr. Tolmie), pp. 237–241.

—— On the Indian tribes inhabiting the north-west coast of America. By John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S. Communicated by the Ethnological Society.

In Edinburgh New Philosoph. Jour. vol. 41, pp. 168–192, Edinburgh, 1846, 8°.

Includes a brief discussion of the Athapascans, pp. 170–171.

Reprinted in Ethnological Soc. of London, Jour. vol. 1, pp. 228–252, London [1848], 8°. (Congress.) Linguistics as above, pp. 230–231.

Seguin (R. P.) Catechism in the Dindjié language. (*)

Manuscript in possession of Father Émile Petitot. Mareuil-les-Meaux, France, who has kindly furnished me the above title. See Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

Sentences:

Ahtinné	See Allen (H. T.)
Apache	Bancroft (H. H.)
Apache	White (J. B.)
Athapascan	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Tinné	Campbell (J.)

Sermons:

Dèné	See Morice (A. G.)
Montagnais	Legoff (L.)
Taculli	Morice (A. G.)

Shaw (*Rev.* J. M.) Vocabulary of the Navajo language.

Manuscript, pp. 1–25, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Recorded on a form compiled by H. R. Schoolcraft, containing 350 English words and the numerals 1–30, 40, 50, 60, etc. Equivalents of most of these are given.

Shea: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to was seen by the compiler in the library of the late Dr. J. G. Shea, Elizabeth, N. J.

Sherwood (*Lieut.* W. L.) Vocabulary of the Sierra Blanca and Coyotero dialect of the Apaches, with notes.

Manuscript, 7 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The first leaf of the manuscript, written on both sides, is devoted to remarks concerning the negatives, pronouns, method of counting, and as to the alphabet used. The remaining leaves, written on one side only, contain the vocabulary (about 275 words) arranged in four columns to the page, two of English and two of the Apache. There is no indication of place or date of record.

Sierra Blanca Apache. See Apache.

Sikani:

Vocabulary	See Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Howse (J.)
Vocabulary	Pope (F. L.)
Vocabulary	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)

Simpson (*Lieut.* James Hervey). Journal of a military reconnaissance from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the Navajo country, made with the troops under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John M. Washington, chief of the 9th military department, and governor of New Mexico, in 1849, by James H. Simpson, A. M., First Lieutenant Corps of Topographical Engineers.

In Reports of Secretary of War: Senate ex. doc. No. 64, 31st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 56–168, Washington, 1850, 8°. (Eames, Pilling.)

A comparative vocabulary of words in the languages of the Pueblo or civilized Indians of New Mexico and of the wild tribes inhabiting its borders, pp. 140–143, includes 40 words of the Navajo (no. 7), obtained by Lieut. Simpson from a friendly Navajo chief, by name Tus-ca-hogont-le (Mexican name Sandoval), and 35 words of the Ticorilla, a branch of the Apaches (no. 8), obtained by Lieut. Simpson from an Apache Indian, a prisoner in the guard-house at Santa Fe.

—— Journal | of a | military reconnaissance, | from | Santa Fe, New Mexico, | to the | Navajo country, | made with the | troops under command of brevet lieutenant colonel John | M. Washington, chief of ninth military department, | and governor of New Mexico, in 1849. | By | James H. Simpson, A. M., | first lieutenant corps of topographical engineers. |

Philadelphia: | Lippincott, Grambo and co., | successors to Grigg, Elliot and co. | 1852.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. correspondence pp. 3–7, text pp. 9–138, list of plates pp. 139–140, map, plates, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under next preceding title, pp. 128–130.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, British Museum, Eames, Trumbull.

James Hervey Simpson, soldier, born in New Jersey March 9, 1813, died in St. Paul, Minn., March 2, 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1832, and assigned to the artillery. During the Florida war he was aide to Gen. Abraham Enstis. He was made first lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers on July 7, 1838, engaged in surveying the northern lakes and the western plains; was pro-

Simpson (J. H.)—Continued.

moted captain on March 3, 1853; served as chief topographical engineer with the army in Utah, and in 1859 explored a new route from Salt Lake City to the Pacific coast, the reports of which he was busy in preparing till the beginning of the civil war. He served as chief topographical engineer of the Department of the Shenandoah, was promoted major on Aug. 6, 1861, was made colonel of the 4th New Jersey volunteers on Aug. 12, 1861, and took part in the peninsular campaign, being engaged at West Point and at Gaines Mills, where he was taken prisoner. After his exchange in August, 1862, he resigned his volunteer commission in order to act as chief topographical engineer, and afterward as chief engineer of the department of the Ohio, where he was employed in making and repairing railroads and erecting temporary fortifications. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers on June 1, 1863, had general charge of fortifications in Kentucky from that time till the close of the war, was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general in March, 1865, and was chief engineer of the interior department, having charge of the inspection of the Union Pacific railroad till 1867. He afterward superintended defensive works at Key West, Mobile, and other places, surveys of rivers and harbors, the improvement of navigation in the Mississippi and other western rivers, and the construction of bridges at Little Rock, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., Clinton, Iowa, and other places. Gen. Simpson was the author of "Shortest Route to California across the Great Basin of Utah" (Philadelphia, 1869) and "Essay on Coronado's March in Search of the Seven Cities of Cibola" (1869).—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Simpson (William). See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Slave:

Bible, four gospels	See Bompas (W. C.)
Bible, Matthew	Reeve (W. D.)
Bible, Mark	Reeve (W. D.)
Bible passages	British.
Bible passages	Gilbert & Rivington.
Catechism	Kirkby (W. W.)
Hymn book	Hymns.
Hymn book	Kirkby (W. W.)
Hymns	Reeve (W. D.)
Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Lord's prayer	Bergholtz (G. F.)
Lord's prayer	Kirkby (W. W.)
Lord's prayer	Reeve (W. D.)
Lord's prayer	Rost (R.)
Numerals	Ellis (R.)
Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
Prayer book	Lessons.
Prayer book	Reeve (W. D.)
Relationships	Kennicott (R.)
Relationships	Morgan (L. H.)
Songs	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Ten commandments	Kirkby (W. W.)
Ten commandments	Reeve (W. D.)
Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
Vocabulary	Kirkby (W. W.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)

Slave—Continued.

Vocabulary	See Morgan (L. H.)
Vocabulary	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Words	Ellis (R.)

Slavi. See Slave.

Smart (*Capt.* Charles). Notes on the "Tonto" Apaches. By Charles Smart, brevet captain and assistant surgeon U. S. Army, Fort McDowell, Arizona.

In Smithsonian Inst. Ann. Rept. for 1867, pp. 417–419, Washington, 1868, 8°. (Pilling.)

Preceding the article is this note: "A partial vocabulary of the language accompanied the original, which will appear elsewhere." I presume the following is meant:

—— Vocabulary of the Coyotero Apaches, with notes.

Manuscript, 3 unnumbered leaves, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected Sept. 13, 1866, at Fort McDowell, Ariz.

Contains 173 words.

There is in the same library a copy of this manuscript, recorded on one of the standard vocabulary forms of the Smithsonian Institution, 6 ll. folio.

Smith River John. See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Smithsonian Institution: These words following a title or included within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Washington, D. C.

Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian miscellaneous collections. 216 | Photographic portraits | of | North American Indians | in the gallery of the | Smithsonian institution. | [Seal of the institution.] |

Washington: | Smithsonian institution. | 1867.

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–42, 8°.

Names of persons of a number of tribes of American Indians, with definitions, among them the Navajo.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Pilling, Smithsonian Institution.

Some copies are printed on one side of the leaf only. (Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Smithsonian Institution.)

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: These words following a title or included within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, London, England.

Solomon (Coquille). See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Songs:

Chippewyan	See Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Dèné	Morice (A. G.)
Loucheux	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Montagnais	Végréville (V. T.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)
Slave	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)

Staffeief (Vladimir) and **Petroff** (I.) [Words, phrases, and sentences in the language of the Kankünă or Kankunats Kogtana, on the shores of Cook Inlet, south of North Foreland.]

Manuscript, pp. 77–227, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition, most of the schedules of which, except those relating to relationships, are almost completely filled. There are several thousand entries, in a clear and distinct handwriting.

The alphabet adopted by the Bureau of Ethnology has been followed.

Stanley (J. M.) Portraits | of | North American Indians, | with sketches of scenery, etc., | painted by | J. M. Stanley. | Deposited with | the Smithsonian institution. | [Seal of the institution.] |

Washington: | Smithsonian institution. | December, 1852.

Printed cover as above, title as above verso printers 1 l. preface verso contents 1 l. text pp. 5–72, index pp. 73–76, 8°.

Forms Smithsonian Institution Miscellaneous Collections, 53; also part of vol. 2 of the same series, Washington, 1862.

Contains the names of personages of many Indian tribes of the United States, to a number of which is added the English signification. Among the people represented are the Umpquas, p. 59.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Geological Survey, Pilling, Powell, Smithsonian Institution.

Steiger (E.) Steiger's | bibliotheca glottica, | part first. | A catalogue of | Dictionaries, Grammars, Readers, Expositors, etc. | of mostly | modern languages | spoken in all parts of the earth, | except of | English, French, German, and Spanish. | First division: | Abenaki to Hebrew. |

E. Steiger, | 22 & 24 Frankfort Street, | New York. [1874.]

Half-title on cover, title as above verso printer 1 l. notice dated Sept. 1874 verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–40, advertisements 2 ll. colophon on back cover, 12°.

Titles of works in Athapascan, p. 14.

The second division of the first part was not published. Part second is on the English language and part third on the German language.

In his notice the compiler states: "This compilation must not be regarded as an attempt at a complete linguistic bibliography, but solely as a bookseller's catalogue for business purposes, with special regard to the study of philology in America."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Steiger (E.) — Continued.

Stuart (Jake). See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Sullivan (John W.) Indian tribes and vocabularies.

In **Palliser** (J.), Journal, detailed reports . . . British North America, pp. 199–216, London, 1863, folio.

Vocabulary (words and phrases) and numerals 1–200 of the Sursee Indians, pp. 208–210.

Sursee:

General discussion	See Balbi (A.)
Grammatic comments	Wilson (E. F.)
Numerals	Sullivan (J. W.)
Vocabulary	Balbi (A.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Jéhan (L. F.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Vocabulary	Sullivan (J. W.)
Vocabulary	Umfreville (E.)
Vocabulary	Wilson (E. F.)
Words	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)

Sussee. See **Sursee.**

Syllabarium [for the Chippewyan language].

[London: Society for promoting christian knowledge. 188–?]

1 sheet, 25 by 20 inches, with heading as above, verso blank.

The first division contains in one column the roman consonants: w, b, ch, d, g, k, kl, l, m, n, s, sh, t, th, tth, tz, y. The second division contains in four columns the syllabic characters for the same, each column headed by its respective vowel termination, a, e, i, o. The third division contains the additional marks, contractions, and final consonants, in syllabic and roman characters.

This syllabarium is nearly identical with that in Kirkby's Chipewyan gospels of 1878, the only variation being in the third division, which contains two additional marks or contractions.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Syllabary:

Athapascan	See Morice (A. G.)
Chippewyan	Syllabarium.
Chippewyan	Tuttle (C. R.)
Montagnais	Perrault (C. O.)

T.

Taché (*Mgr.* Alexandre Antoine). Esquisse | sur le | nord-ouest de l'Amerique | par | Mgr. Taché, Evêque de St. Boniface, 1868. |

Montreal | typographie du Nouveau monde | 23, rue St. Vincent. | 1869

Cover title: Esquisse | sur le | nord-ouest de l'Amerique | par | Mgr. Taché, Évêque de St. Boniface, 1868. |

Montreal: | Charles Payette, Libraire-Editeur | Rue St. Paul, No. 250. | 1869

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–146, 8°.

A short account of the Famille des Tschippeweyans ou Montagnais, pp. 86–91.

Copies seen: British Museum, Pilling, Shea.

—— Sketch | of the | North-west of America. | By Mgr. Taché | Bishop of St. Boniface, | 1868. | Translated from the French, by Captain D. R. Cameron, | Royal Artillery. |

Montreal: | Printed by John Lovell St. Nicholas Street. | 1870.

Pp. 1–216, 8°.

Linguistics as in the French edition titled next above, p. 123.

Copies seen: Quebec Historical Society.

—— See **Petitot** (E. F. S. J.)

Alexandre Antoine Taché, Canadian R. C. archbishop, born in Rivière du Loup, Canada, July 23, 1823, was graduated at the college of St. Hyacinth and studied theology in the Seminary of Montreal. He returned to St. Hyacinth as professor of mathematics, but, after teaching a few months, went to Montreal and became a monk of the Oblate order. He volunteered at once for missionary service among the Indians of the Red River, and reached St. Boniface on August 25, 1845. He was raised to the priesthood on October 12 following. In July, 1846, he set out for Île à la Crosse, and, after spending a few months at this mission, he went to labor among the Indians that lived around the lakes, several hundred miles to the northwest. Although only twenty-six years old, he was recommended for the post of coadjutor bishop of St. Boniface in 1850. He was summoned to France by the superior of the Oblate Fathers and consecrated bishop on November 23, 1851. After a visit to Rome he returned to Canada in February, 1852, and on September 10 reached Île à la Crosse, which he had determined to make the center of his labors in the northwest. He became bishop of St. Boniface June 7, 1853. St. Boniface was erected into a metropolitan see on Sept. 22, 1871, and Bishop Taché was appointed archbishop.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Taculli. [Vocabularies of some of the Indian tribes of northwest America.]

Manuscript, 2 vols. 82 pp. folio. Seen at the sale of the library of the late Mr. Geo. Brinley, the sale catalogue of which says they came from the library of Dr. John Pickering, to whom, probably, they were presented by Mr. Duponceau. They were presented "to Peter S. Duponceau, Esq., with J. K. Townshend's respects. Fort Vancouver, Columbia River, September, 1835."

Among these is one of the Carrier or Taculli Indians of New Caledonia, containing 342 words and phrases.

Taculli:

Bible, Genesis	See Morice (A. G.)
General discussion	Balbi (A.)
General discussion	Bancroft (H. H.)
Gentes	Hale (H.)
Grammatic comments	Müller (F.)
Numerals	Ellis (R.)
Numerals	Harmon (D. W.)
Numerals	Pott (A. F.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Proper names	Anderson (A. C.)
Sermons	Morice (A. G.)
Text	Morice (A. G.)
Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Balbi (A.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Harmon (D. W.)
Vocabulary	Jéhan (L. F.)
Vocabulary	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Vocabulary	Taculli.
Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Vocabulary	Turner (W. W.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)
Vocabulary	Wilson (E. F.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Gatschet (A. S.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Lubbock (J.)
Words	Pott (A. F.)
Words	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)

Tahkali. See **Taculli.**

Tahlewah:

General discussion	See Gibbs (G.)
Numerals	Bancroft (H. H.)
Numerals	Ellis (R.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Vocabulary	Crook (G.)
Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)

Takudh. See **Tukudh.**

Ten commandments:

Beaver	See Garrioch (A. C.)
Chippewyan	Bompas (W. C.)
Chippewyan	Kirkby (W. W.)
Dog Rib	Bompas (W. C.)
Montagnais	Legoff (L.)
Slave	Kirkby (W. W.)
Slave	Reeve (W. D.)

Tenan Kutchin. See Kutchin.

Tenana. See Kutchin.

Tenana Inkalik. See Inkalik.

Ten Kate (*Dr.* Herman Frederick Carvel), *jr.* Reizen en Onderzoekingen | in | Noord-Amerika | van | Dr. H. F. C. Ten Kate Jr. | Met een kaart en twee uitslaande platen. |

Leiden, E. J. Brill. | 1885.

Cover title as above, half-title reverse blank 1 l. title as above reverse blank 1 l. 3 other prel. ll. pp. 1–464, errata 1 p. map, 2 plates, 8°.

Onder de Apaches (pp. 165–208) contains a short vocabulary on p. 196, and a few words *passim*.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

Texts:

Apache	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Chippewyan	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Dènè	Morice (A. G.)
Loucheux	Promissiones.
Montagnais	Legoff (L.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)
Peau de Lièvre	Promissiones.
Taculli	Morice (A. G.)
Tukudh	McDonald (R.)

Thompson (Almon Harris). Vocabulary of the Navajo language.

Manuscript, 5 ll. 12°, and 8 ll. 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Contains about 275 words.

Thompson (Coquille). See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Thompson (Edward). A short vocabulary of the Language spoke among the Northern Indians inhabiting the Northwest Part of Hudson's Bay, as it was taken at different times from the Mouths of Nabiana and Zazana, two Indians, who were on board His Majesty's Ship the Furnace in the year 1742, by Edward Thompson, Surgeon of the said Ship.

In **Dobbs** (A.), An account of the countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, pp. 206–211, London, 1744, 4°.

About 280 words and phrases of the Chepewyan language. The main portion is alphabetically arranged by English words, followed by "The Northern Indian Way of Counting" and "The Parts belonging to a Man."

Partly reprinted in **Whipple** (A. W.), Explorations and Surveys, pp. 84–85, Washington, 1855, 4°.

Tinné. Vocabulary of the Tahko [or Tahko-Tinné] language.

Manuscript, 1 leaf folio, written on both sides, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Recorded on a printed form containing 60 English words, equivalents of all of which are given in the Tahko. Probably by Dr. Tolmie.

Tinné:

Bible, Mark	See Kirkby (W. W.)
Bible, John	Kirkby (W. W.)
Bible passages	American.
Bible passages	Bible Society.
Bible passages	Bompas (W. C.)
Bible passages	British.
Bible passages	Gilbert & Rivington.
General discussion	Bancroft (H. H.)
General discussion	Bompas (W. C.)
General discussion	Brinton (D. G.)
General discussion	Faulmann (K.)
Lord's prayer	Bompas (W. C.)
Numerals	Campbell (J.)
Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
Sentences	Campbell (J.)
Tribal names	Dall (W. H.)
Tribal names	Richardson (J.)
Tribal names	Tuttle (C. R.)
Vocabulary	Bompas (W. C.)
Vocabulary	Campbell (J.)
Vocabulary	Dawson (G. M.)
Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
Vocabulary	Pinart (A. L.)
Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
Vocabulary	Tinné.
Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.)
Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Words	Brinton (D. G.)
Words	Crane (A.)
Words	Gatschet (A. S.)
Words	Hale (H.)

See also **Athapascan**; **Chippewyan**; **Dènè**; **Montagnais**.

Tinne primer. See **Bompas** (W. C.)

Tlatskenai:

Grammatic comments	See Müller (F.)
Numerals	Ellis (R.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Turner (W. W.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Farrar (F. W.)
Words	Lubbock (J.)
Words	Pott (A. F.)
Words	Wilson (D.)

Tolmie (*Dr.* William Fraser). Vocabulary of the Umpqua; spoken on the River Umpqua.

In **Scouler** (J.), Observations on the indigenous tribes, &c., in Royal Geog. Soc. Jour. vol.

Tolmie (W. F.) — Continued.

11, pp. 237–241, London, 1841, 8°. (Geological Survey.)

Contains about 100 words.

—— Vocabulary of the Tahko Tinneh language.

Manuscript, 1 leaf folio, 60 words, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

—— and **Dawson** (G. M.) Geological and natural history survey of Canada. | Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F. R. S., F. G. S., Director. | Comparative vocabularies | of the | Indian tribes | of | British Columbia, | with a map illustrating distribution. | By | W. Fraser Tolmie, | Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. | And | George M. Dawson, D. S., A. S. R. M., F. G. S., &c. | [Coat of arms.] | Published by authority of Parliament. | Montreal: | Dawson brothers. | 1884.

Cover title nearly as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. letter of transmittal signed by G. M. Dawson verso blank 1 l. preface signed by G. M. Dawson pp. 5B–7B, introductory note signed by W. F. Tolmie pp. 9B–12B, text pp. 14B–131B, map, 8°.

Comparative vocabulary, 225 words of five languages, among them the Tinnē, Tshilkotin tribe (Dawson), Tinnē, Nakoontloon sept (Tolmie and Dawson), Tinnē, Takulli or Teheili tribe (Dawson), pp. 62B–73B. — Supplementary list of 162 words in Tshilkotin and Takulli, pp. 74B–77B.—Notes on the Tinnē, their habitat, and a partial list of Tinnē septs or tribes, pp. 122B–123B.—Comparative table of some words (28) in Tshimsian, Haida, Thlinkit, and Tinnē, p.126B.—Comparative table of a few of the words (68) in the foregoing vocabularies (9 columns, the last of which, containing a few words only, is the Tinnē), p. 127B.—Comparison of a few words (4) in various Indian languages of North America (from various sources), among them the Navajo, Umkwa, Apache, Chepewyan, Dogrib and Takulli, pp. 128B–129B. — Comparison of numerals (1–4) pertaining to families from localities widely separated — Tshilkotin, Takulli, Navajo, Wailakki, Hupa, Tolowa, Chepewyan, Dogrib, Umkwa and Apache, p. 131B.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

William Fraser Tolmie was born at Inverness, Scotland, February 3, 1812, and died December 8, 1886, after an illness of only three days, at his residence, Cloverdale, Victoria, B. C. He was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated in August, 1832. On September 12 of the same year he accepted a position as surgeon and clerk with the Hudson's Bay Company, and left home for the Columbia River, arriving at Vancouver in the spring of 1833. Vancouver was then the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company on this coast. In

Tolmie (W. F.) — Continued.

1841 he visited his native land, but returned in 1842 overland via the plains and the Columbia, and was placed in charge of the Hudson's Bay posts on Puget Sound. He here took a prominent part, during the Indian war of 1855–'56, in pacifying the Indians. Being an excellent linguist he had acquired a knowledge of the native tongues, and was instrumental in bringing about peace between the whites and the Indians. He was appointed chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1855, removed to Vancouver Island in 1859, when he went into stock-raising, being the first to introduce thoroughbred stock into British Columbia; was a member of the local legislature two terms, until 1878; was a member of the first board of education for several years, exercising a great influence in educational matters; held many offices of trust, and was always a valued and respected citizen.

Mr. Tolmie was known to ethnologists for his contributions to the history and linguistics of the native races of the West Coast, and dated his interest in ethnological matters from his contact with Mr. Horatio Hale, who visited the West Coast as an ethnologist to the Wilkes exploring expedition. He afterwards transmitted vocabularies of a number of the tribes to Dr. Scouler and to Mr. George Gibbs, some of which were published in Contributions to North American Ethnology. In 1884 he published, in conjunction with Dr. G. M. Dawson, a nearly complete series of short vocabularies of the principal languages met with in British Columbia, and his name is to be found frequently quoted as an authority on the history of the Northwest Coast and its ethnology. He frequently contributed to the press upon public questions and events now historical.

Tolowa. See **Tahlewah.**

Tribal names:

Ahtinné	See Latham (R. G.)
Apache	Balbi (A.)
Apache	Higgins (N. S.)
Apache	Jéhan (L. F.)
Apache	White (J. B.)
Athapascan	Gallatin (A.)
Athapascan	Latham (R. G.)
Athapascan	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Chippewyan	Anderson (A. C.)
Coquille	Dorsey (J. O.)
Dènè	Morice (A. G.)
Kenai	Gallatin (A.)
Kenai	Latham (R. G.)
Koltschane	Latham (R. G.)
Kutchin	Latham (R. G.)
Montagnais	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Rogue River	Dorsey (J. O.)
Taculli	Latham (R. G.)
Tinné	Dall (W. H.)
Tinné	Richardson (J.)
Tinné	Tuttle (C. R.)
Ugalenzen	Latham (R. G.)

Truax (W. B.) See **Arny** (W. F. M.)

Trübner & Co. A catalogue | of | an extensive collection | of | valuable new and second-hand books, | English and foreign, | in | antiquities, architecture, books of prints, history, | natural history, and every other branch of ancient | and modern literature, but more particularly rich in | books on languages, on bibliography and on | North and South America. | On sale at the low prices affixed | by | Trübner & co., | 60, Paternoster Row, London.

Colophon: Printed by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig. [1856.]

Cover title as above verso contents etc. no inside title; text pp. 1–159, colophon p. [160], 8°.

American languages, pp. 44–47, contains titles and prices of a few works relating to the Athapascan languages.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

—— A | catalogue | of | a large assemblage of books, | appertaining to | linguistic literature, | (many of them very rare), | in the | Ancient and Modern Languages. | [Design.] |

Now on sale by Trübner & co. | 60, Paternoster row, London. | 1860. | (Price One Shilling, which will be allowed to Purchasers.)

Cover title as above, no inside title, text pp. 1–100. 8°.

"American languages," pp. 16–22, includes titles of a few works in Athapascan.

Copies seen: Harvard.

—— Registered for Transmission Abroad. | Trübner's | American and Oriental Literary Record. | A monthly register | Of the most important Works published in North and South America, in | India, China, and the British Colonies: with occasional Notes on German, | Dutch, Danish, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian Books. | No. 1[–Nos. 145–6. Vol. XII. Nos. 11 & 12]. March 16, 1865 [–December, 1879]. Price 6*d.* | Subscription | 5*s.* per Annum, | Post Free.

[London: Trübner & co. 1865–1879.]

12 vols. in 9, large 8°. No title-pages; headings only. No. 1 to nos. 23 & 24 (March 30, 1867) are paged 1–424; no. 25 (May 15, 1867) to no. 60 (August 25, 1870) are paged 1–816. The numbering by volumes begins with no. 61 (September 26, 1870), which is marked vol. VI, no. 1. Vols. VI to XII contain pp. 1–196; 1–272; 1–204; 1–184; 1–176; 1–152; 1–164. In addition there is a special number for September, 1874 (pp. 1–72), and an extra no. 128[c] for October, 1877 (pp. 1–16); also supplementary and other leaves. Continued under the following title:

Trübner's | American, European & Oriental | Literary Record. | A register of the most important works | published in | North and South America, India, China, Europe, | and the British colonies. | With Occasional Notes on German, Dutch, Danish, French, Italian, Spanish, | Portuguese, Russian, and Hungarian Literature. | New series. Vol. I[–IX]. | January to December, 1880[–January to December, 1888]. |

London: | Trübner & co., 57 and 59, Ludgate hill. [1880–1888.]

9 vols. large 8°. Including no. 147–8 to no. 242, each volume with a separate title and leaf of contents and its own pagination. Continued as follows:

Trübner's record, | a journal | devoted to the | Literature of the East, | with notes and lists of current | American, European and Colonial Publications. | No. 243[–251]. Third series. Vol. I. Part 1[–Vol. II. Part 3]. Price 2*s.*

[London: Trübner & co. March, 1889–April, 1891.]

2 vols.; printed covers as above, no title-pages, large 8°. Published irregularly.

Titles of works in and relating to the Athapascan languages are scattered through the periodical, together with notes on the subject. A list of "Works on the aboriginal languages of America," vol. 8 (first series), pp. 185–189, includes titles under the special heading of Athapask, p. 186.

Copies seen: Eames.

—— Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana. | A | catalogue | of | Spanish books | printed in | Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, the Antilles, | Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, | Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic; | and of | Portuguese books printed in Brazil. | Followed by a collection of | works on the aboriginal languages | of America. |

On Sale at the affixed Prices, by— Trübner & co., | 18 & 60, Paternoster London. | 1870. | One shilling and row, sixpence.

Cover title as above verso contents 1 l. no inside title; catalogue pp. 1–184, colophon verso advertisements 1 l. 16°.

Works on the aboriginal languages of America, pp. 162–184. contains a list of books (alphabetically arranged by languages) on this subject, including the Athapascan, pp. 168–169.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— A | catalogue | of | dictionaries and grammars | of the | Principal Languages and Dialects | of the World. | For sale by | Trübner & co. |

London: | Trübner & co., 8 & 60 Paternoster row. | 1872.

Trübner & Co. — Continued.

Cover title as above, title as above verso printers 1 l. notice reverse blank 1 l. catalogue pp. 1–64, addenda and corrigenda 1 l. advertisements verso blank 1 l. a list of works relating to the science of language etc. pp. 1–16, 8°.

Contains a few titles of works relating to the Athapascan languages, p. 6.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

A later edition as follows:

—— Trübner's | catalogue | of | dictionaries and grammars | of the | Principal Languages and Dialects of the World. | Second edition, | considerably enlarged and revised, with an alphabetical index. | A guide for students and booksellers. | [Monogram.] |

London: | Trübner & co., 57 and 59, Ludgate hill. | 1882.

Cover title as above, title as above verso list of catalogues 1 l. notice and preface to the second edition p. iii, index pp. iv–viii, text pp. 1–168, additions pp. 169–170, Trübner's Oriental & Linguistic Publications pp. 1–95, 8°.

Contains titles of works in American languages (general), p. 3; Athapascan, p. 18; Kinai, p. 94.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— No. 1[–12]. January 1874[–May, 1875]. | A catalogue | of | choice, rare, and curious books, | selected from the stock | of | Trübner & Co., | 57 & 59, Ludgate hill, London.

[London: Trübner & co. 1874–1875.]

12 parts: no titles, headings only; catalogue (paged continuously) pp. 1–192, large 8°. This series of catalogues was prepared by Mr. James George Stuart Burges Bohn. See *Trübner's American, European, & Oriental Literary Record*, new series, vol. 1, pp. 10–11 (February, 1880).

Works on the aboriginal languages of America, no. 8, pp. 113–118, including titles under the heading Athapask, p. 115.

Copies seen: Eames.

Trübner (Nicolas), *editor*. See **Ludewig** (H. E.)

Mr. Nicolas Trübner was born at Heidelberg June 17, 1817. On being removed from school, in 1832, as his father was unable to send him to a university, he was placed in the establishment of Mr. Mohr, the university bookseller of his native town. Six or seven years later he entered the house of Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, at Göttingen. In 1840 he moved to Hoffman & Campe's, at Hamburg, and in 1842 to Wilmann's, at Frankfort, who had a large foreign trade, especially with England. Here he met the late Mr. William Longman, who offered him a situation in the London house. This he accepted, and accordingly went to England in 1843 as foreign corresponding clerk of Messrs. Longman's. In 1851 Mr. Trübner started business on his own account, and soon acquired a widely spread reputation in the literary world by his publications of oriental works. He did much for American bibliography, also for that of Australia, and was elected a member of several learned societies in the United States. He died suddenly March 30, 1884.

Trübner (N.) — Continued.

Trumbull: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.

Trumbull (*Dr.* James Hammond). On Numerals in American Indian Languages, and the Indian Mode of Counting. By J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

In American Philolog. Ass. Trans. 1874, pp. 41–76, Hartford, 1875, 8°.

Examples in Chepewyan, Navajo, and Apache.

Issued separately, also, as follows:

—— On | numerals | in | American Indian languages, | and the | Indian mode of counting. | By J. Hammond Trumbull, LL. D. | (From the Transactions of the Am. Philological Association, 1874.) | Hartford, Conn. | 1875.

Half-title on cover, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–36, 8°.

Contains numerals, with comments thereon, in many American languages, among them a number of the Athapascan.

Copies seen: Brinton, British Museum, Eames, Pilling, Powell, Trumbull.

Priced by Quaritch, no. 12565, 7*s.* 6*d.*

—— Indian languages of America.

In Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia, vol. 2, pp. 1155–1161, New York, 1877, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology, Congress.)

A general discussion of the subject, including comments on the Athapascan family.

[——] Catalogue | of the | American Library | of the late | mr. George Brinley, | of Hartford, Conn. | Part I. | America in general | New France Canada etc. | the British colonies to 1776 | New England | [–Part IV. | Psalms and hymns music science and art | [&c. ten lines] |

Hartford | Press of the Case Lockwood & Brainard Company | 1878 [–1886]

4 parts, 8°. Compiled by Dr. J. H. Trumbull. The fifth and last part is said to be in preparation.

Indian languages: general treatises, and collections, part 3, pp. 123–124; Northwest coast, p. 141.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

James Hammond Trumbull, philologist, was born in Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1821.

Trumbull (J. H.) — Continued.

He entered Yale in 1838, and though, owing to ill health, he was not graduated with his class, his name was enrolled among its members in 1850, and he was given the degree of A. M. He settled in Hartford in 1847, and was assistant secretary of state in 1847–1852 and 1858–1861, and secretary in 1861–1864, also state librarian in 1854. Soon after going to Hartford he joined the Connecticut Historical Society, was its corresponding secretary in 1849–1863, and was elected its president in 1863. He has been a trustee of the Watkinson free library of Hartford, and its librarian since 1863, and has been an officer of the Wadsworth athenæum since 1864. Dr. Trumbull was an original member of the American Philological Association in 1869, and its president in 1874–1875. He has been a member of the American Oriental Society since 1860 and the American Ethnological Society since 1867, and honorary member of many State historical societies. In 1872 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Since 1858 he has devoted special attention to the subject of the Indian languages of North America. He has prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to John Eliot's Indian Bible, and is probably the only American scholar that is now able to read that work. In 1873 he was chosen lecturer on Indian languages of North America at Yale, but loss of health and other labors soon compelled his resignation. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1871 and by Harvard in 1887, while Columbia gave him an L. H. D. in 1887.— *Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Tukudh:

Bible, New test.	See McDonald (R.)
Bible, gospels	McDonald (R.)
Bible, John i–iii,	McDonald (R.)
Bible history	McDonald (R.)
Bible passages	American.
Bible passages	Bible Society.
Bible passages	Bompas (W. C.)
Bible passages	British.
Bible passages	Church.
Bible passages	Gilbert & Rivington.
Catechism	McDonald (R.)
General discussion	Bompas (W. C.)
Hymn book	McDonald (R.)
Hymns	McDonald (R.)
Lord's prayer	Bompas (W. C.)
Lord's prayer	Rost (R.)
Prayer book	McDonald (R.)
Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
Psalm book	McDonald (R.)
Relationships	McDonald (R.)
Relationships	Morgan (L. H.)
Text	McDonald (R.)
Words	Wilson (E. F.)

Tukudh hymns. See **McDonald** (R.)

Tukudh primer. See **Bompas** (W. C.)

Turner (William Wadden). [Comparative vocabulary of languages of the Athapascan family.]

Turner (W. W.) — Continued.

Manuscript, 12 unnumbered leaves, written on both sides, folio, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The vocabulary contains 364 English words, equivalents of which are given in whole or in part in the following languages: Tacully or Carrier (from Harmon, p. 403), Tahkali (from Hale, p. 569), Tlatskanai (from Hale, p. 569), Umkwa (from Hale, p. 569), Umpqua (from Tolmie, in Royal Geog. Soc. Journal), Apache (from Bartlett, in Whipple), Pinal Lleno (from Whipple), Jicorilla (from Simpson), Navajo (from Simpson), Navajo (from Eaton, in Schoolcraft, vol. 4), Hoopah (from Gibbs, in Schoolcraft, vol. 3).

—— See **Whipple** (A. W.), **Ewbank** (T.), and **Turner** (W. W.)

William Wadden Turner, philologist, born in London, England, October 23, 1810; died in Washington, D. C., November 29, 1859. He came to New York in 1818, and, after a public-school education, was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, but subsequently became a printer. At the age of twenty-six he was master of the French, Latin, German, and Hebrew. Afterward he studied Arabic with Prof. Isaac Nordheimer, and they proposed to write together an Arabic grammar, but, receiving no encouragement, they prepared instead A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language (2 vols., New York, 1838) and Chrestomathy: or A Grammatical Analysis of Selections from the Hebrew Scriptures, with an Exercise in Hebrew Composition (1838); also a Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance to the Old Testament (1842). In order to superintend the printing of these books, Mr. Turner removed to New Haven, as the only sufficient supply of oriental type was to be found there and at Andover. He was engaged in setting the type during the day, and spent his evenings in preparing the manuscript. On the completion of the works, Mr. Turner added to his linguistic attainments a knowledge of Sanskrit and most of the other chief Asiatic languages, and later he turned his attention to the languages of the North American Indians. He edited a Vocabulary of the Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon (1853), and Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba Language (1858), which was issued by the Smithsonian Institution. In 1842 he was elected professor of oriental literature in Union theological seminary, New York city, and he continued in that office until 1852, when he was called to Washington by the commissioner of patents to take charge of the library of that department. He was a member of the American oriental society and secretary of the National institute for the promotion of science. Mr. Turner was considered in his day the most skillful proof-reader in the United States. In addition to the literary labors that have been already mentioned, he translated from the German Friedrich L. G. von Raumer's America and the American People (New York,

Turner (W. W.) — Continued.

1845), and was associated with Dr. P. J. Kaufmann in the translation of the twelfth German edition of Ferdinand Mackeldey's Compendium of Modern Civil Law (London, 1845). He also translated William Freund's Latin-German Lexicon for Ethan A. Andrews's Latin-English Lexicon (New York, 1851). *Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Tuttle (Charles R.) Our north land: | being a full account of the | Canadian north-west and Hudson's bay route, | together with | a narrative of the experiences of the Hudson's bay | expedition of 1884, | including | a description of the climate, resources, and the characteristics of | the native inhabitants between the 50th parallel | and the Arctic circle. | By Charles R. Tuttle, | Of the Hudson's Bay Expedition [&c. two lines.] | Illustrated with Maps and Engravings. |

Toronto: | C. Blackett Robinson, 5 Jordan street. | 1885.

Half-title (Our north land) verso blank 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xiv, index to illustrations pp. xv–xvi, text pp. 17–581, appendix pp. 583–589, two maps, 8°.

Apostles' creed in Chippewyan, syllabic characters, p. 131.—List of Tinneh dialects, pp. 300–301.—Chippewyan syllabarium, p. 379.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Tuttle (C. R.) — Continued.

Tututen:

Vocabulary	See Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
Vocabulary	Everette (W. E.)
Vocabulary	Hubbard (—)
Vocabulary	Kautz (A. V.)
Vocabulary	Lucy-Fossarieu (M. P. de).

U.

Ugalenzen:

Numerals	See Dall (W. H.)
Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Vocabulary	Baer (K. E. von).
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Dall (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)

Ululuk Inkalik. See **Inkalik.**

Umfreville (Edward). The | present state | of | Hudson's bay. | Containing a full description of | that settlement, and the adjacent country; | and likewise of | the fur trade, | with hints for its improvement, &c. &c. | To which are added, | remarks and observations made in the inland | parts, during a residence of near four years; | a specimen of five Indian languages; and a | journal of a journey from Montreal to New- | York. | By Edward Umfreville; | eleven years in the service of the Hudson's bay com- | pany, and four years in the Canada | fur trade. |

London: | printed for Charles Stalker, No. 4, Stationers- | court, Ludgate -street. | MDCCXC[1790].

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. i–vii, dedicatory remarks pp. 1–2, prefatory advertisement pp. 3–10, text pp. 11–128, 133–230, list of books 1 l. plate and two folded tables, 8°.

Umfreville (E.) — Continued.

"A specimen of sundry Indian languages spoken in the inland parts of Hudson's Bay between that coast and the coast of California," being a vocabulary of 44 words of several American languages, among them the Sussee, on folded sheet facing p. 202.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Brown, Congress, Eames, Shea.

Priced in Stevens's Nuggets, no. 2722, 7*s.* 6*d.* At the Field sale, no. 2407, a copy brought $1.50; at the Squier sale, no. 1446, $1.63. Priced by Quaritch, no. 28280, 1*l.* 4*s.*

—— Eduard Umfreville | über | den gegenwärtigen Zustand | der | Hudsonsbay, | der dortigen | Etablissements | und ihres Handels, | nebst | einer Beschreibung | des Innern von Neu Wallis, | und einer | Reise von Montreal nach Neu York. | Aus dem Englischen. | Mit | einer eigenen neuen Charte, einer kurzen Geographie | dieser Länder und mehreren Erläuterungen | herausgegeben | von | E. A. W. Zimmerman, | Hofrath und Professor in Braunschweig. |

Helmstadt, bey Fleckeisen. 1791.

Title verso blank 1 l. introduction preface etc. pp. iii–xxvi, text pp. 1–164, map, 8°.

Vocabulary of the Sussee, p. 148.

Copies seen: Brown, Harvard.

Umpkwa:

General discussion	See Gallatin (A.)
General discussion	Gatschet (A. S.)
Gentes	Hale (H.)
Grammatic comments	Müller (F.)

Umpkwa — Continued.

Numerals	See Duflot de Mofras (E.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Proper names	Stanley (J. M.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Barnhardt (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Vocabulary	Milhau (J. J.)

Umpkwa — Continued.

Vocabulary	See Scouler (J.)
Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.)
Vocabulary	Turner (W. W.)
Vocabulary	Whipple (A. W.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Ellis (R.)
Words	Pott (A. F.)
Words	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)

Unakhotana:

Numerals	See Dall (W. H.)
Vocabulary	Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Dall (W. H.)

V.

Vater (*Dr.* Johann Severin). Linguarum totius orbis | Index | alphabeticus, | quarum | Grammaticae, Lexica, | collectiones vocabulorum | recensentur, | patria significatur, historia adumbratur | a | Joanne Severino Vatero, | Theol. Doct. et Profess. Bibliothecario Reg., Ord. | S. Wladimiri equite. |

Berolini | In officina libraria Fr. Nicolai. | MDCCCXV [1815].

Second title: Litteratur | der | Grammatiken, Lexica | und | Wörtersammlungen | aller Sprachen der Erde | nach | alphabetischer Ordnung der Sprachen, | mit einer | gedrängten Uebersicht | des Vaterlandes, der Schicksale | und Verwandtschaft derselben | von | Dr. Johann Severin Vater, | Professor und Bibliothekar zu Königsberg des S. Wladimir- | Ordens Ritter. |

Berlin | in der Nicolaischen Buchhandlung. | 1815.

Latin title verso l. 1 recto blank, German title recto l. 2 verso blank, dedication verso blank 1 l. address to the king 1 l. preface pp. i–ii, to the reader pp. iii–iv, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–259, 8°. Alphabetically arranged by names of languages, double columns, German and Latin.

Notices of works in Chepewyan, pp. 42–43.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

A later edition in German as follows:

—— Litteratur | der | Grammatiken, Lexika | und | Wörtersammlungen | aller Sprachen der Erde | von | Johann Severin Vater. | Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Ausgabe | von | B. Jülg. |

Berlin, 1847. | In der Nicolaischen Buchhandlung.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface (signed B. Jülg and dated 1 December 1846) pp. v–x, titles of general works on the subject pp. xi–xii, text (alphabetically arranged by names of languages) pp. 1–450, additions and corrections pp. 451–541, subject index pp. 542–563, author index pp. 564–592, errata 2 ll. 8°.

Notices of works in Atnah (Kinn-Indianer), pp. 38, 459; Atnaer, p. 459; Chepewyan, pp. 63, 473; Inkülüchlüaten, pp. 497–498; Kinai (Ugaljaschmutzi), pp. 204, 504; Sussee (Sursee), p. 385; Tacullies, p. 389; Umpqua, p. 427.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Harvard.

At the Fischer sale, no. 1710, a copy sold for 1*s.*

Végréville (*Père* Valentin Théodore). [Manuscripts relating to the Montagnais, Chippewyan or Dené language.] (*)

In response to a request for a list of his papers relating to the Athapascan languages, Father Végréville, under date of Apr. 23, 1891, furnished me the following:

1. Monograph on the Dené-Dindjié. Ethnographic notes. Points of resemblance or non-resemblance with the other nations, savage or civilized.

2. Grammar of the Montagnais, Chipweyan, or Dené. This grammar is composed of three parts: The first, after the prolegomena, treats of the noun, the adjective, the verb, etc., and of their diverse accidences; the second gives the syntax; the third, or etymology, treats of the composition and decomposition of words. It serves to abridge the dictionaries considerably.

The tables of verbs, though much less complicated than in the Assiniboine and the Cree, are yet of considerable extent, for two reasons: First, because of the great number of paradigms produced by the union of the personal termination with the preceding affix; and, second, the irregularity of the terminal root in the immense majority of the verbs, which I had to arrange in groups that divide and subdivide.

3. The Montagnais-French dictionary, containing about 18,000 words, out of which one might form more than 100,000 by means of the rules laid down in the grammar, third part.

Végréville (V. T.) — Continued.

4. All the material necessary for the composition of the French-Montagnais dictionary, which will be as large as the preceding.

5. Several other works: Songs, catechism, instructions, historic epitome of religion.

It grieves me to have to say that for the present all my scientific and literary work is stopped. A task more serious and more important is imposed upon me. . . . I am the only priest to minister at Fort Saskatchewan, where I go every fortnight, a distance of 22 miles. On the intervening Sundays I am needed at Edmonton, where the pastor understands only English and French, and leaves to my care three-fourths of his congregation, who speak Cree. I am the only missionary who speaks the language of the Assiniboines, and I am obliged, once or twice each year, to spend some weeks among them, some 40 miles from here. You will not be surprised, therefore, when I tell you that it is nearly two years since I have had any time to devote to my manuscripts, and very little even to my correspondence.

Father Valentin Théodore Végréville, missionary, Oblate of Mary Immaculate, was born at Châtres, Canton of Évron, Department of Mayenne, France, September 17, 1829. He made his studies successively at Évron, Laval, Le Mans, and Marseilles, where he was ordained priest in 1852. He had already been made an O. M. I. religious, when, by way of Havre, New York, Montreal, Chicago, and St. Paul, he went to St. Boniface, then capital of all the Northwest. He commenced to exercise the apostolic ministry in that locality and the environs among the half-breeds and peoples of divers nationalities (1852–1853) and prepared to penetrate more deeply into the North. During 1853–1857 he gave his attention to the Montagnais (Tchipeweyans) and to the Cris (Crees) of Île à la Crosse. The winter of 1857–'58 he passed again at St. Boniface. In 1858 he returned to Île à la Crosse, leaving there in 1860 to found the mission of Lac Caribou, in the midst of the Montagnais, and visiting thence the Crees found farther to the south. Returning south to St. Boniface, he went in 1865 to Lac la Biche, where he ministered to the Indians and mixed populations speaking the Montagnais and Cree. In 1874 and 1875 he served the mission of St. Joachim (Edmonton). In 1875, 1876, and 1877 he gave his attention to the Assiniboines and to the persons speaking Cree and French of Lac Ste. Anne. In 1877 and 1878 he built N. D. de Lourdes (Fort Saskatchewan), and then returned to Lac Ste. Anne (1878–1880). In 1880 he descended the Saskatschewan River, stopping at St. Laurent, whence he soon departed to establish successively the following missions: St. Eugène (1880), St. Antoine de Padoue (Batoche) (1881), Ste. Anne in the town of Prince Albert (1882), St. Louis de Langevin (1883). The first half of the year 1885 found him going from one of these missions to another according as

Végréville (V. T.) — Continued.

his presence seemed required in those times of trouble and war. In the month of July, 1885, he ascended again toward Edmonton, and assumed charge of the Mission of St. Christopher. Numerous visits in the neighborhood of the posts designated above complete the lists of wanderings of this missionary. He is now stationed at St. Albert, Alberta.

Vocabulary:

Ahtinné	See Allen (H. T.)
Ahtinné	Baer (K. E. von).
Ahtinné	Bancroft (H. H.)
Ahtinné	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Ahtinné	Dall (W. H.)
Ahtinné	Gallatin (A.)
Ahtinné	Jéhan (L. F.)
Ahtinné	Latham (R. G.)
Ahtinné	Pinart (A. L.)
Ahtinné	Wrangell (F. von).
Apache	Allen (H. T.)
Apache	Bancroft (H. H.)
Apache	Bartlett (J. R.)
Apache	Bourke (J. G.)
Apache	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Apache	Chapin (G.)
Apache	Cremony (J. C.)
Apache	Froebel (J.)
Apache	Gatschet (A. S.)
Apache	Gilbert (G. K.)
Apache	Henry (C. C.)
Apache	Higgins (N. S.)
Apache	Hoffman (W. J.)
Apache	Loew (O.)
Apache	McElroy (P. D.)
Apache	Palmer (E.)
Apache	Pimentel (F.)
Apache	Ruby (C.)
Apache	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
Apache	Sherwood (W. L.)
Apache	Simpson (J. H.)
Apache	Smart (C.)
Apache	Ten Kate (H. F. C.)
Apache	Turner (W. W.)
Apache	Whipple (A. W.)
Apache	White (J. B.)
Apache	Wilson (E. F.)
Apache	Yarrow (H. C.)
Athapascan	Athapascan.
Athapascan	Bancroft (H. H.)
Beaver	Bancroft (H. H.)
Beaver	Bompas (W. C.)
Beaver	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Beaver	Garrioch (A. C.)
Beaver	Howse (J.)
Beaver	Kennicott (R.)
Beaver	Latham (R. G.)
Beaver	M'Lean (J.)
Beaver	Morgan (L. H.)
Beaver	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Chippewyan	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Chippewyan	Anderson (A. C.)
Chippewyan	Balbi (A.)
Chippewyan	Bancroft (H. H.)

Vocabulary — Continued.

Chippewyan	See Bompas (W. C.)
Chippewyan	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Chippewyan	Gallatin (A.)
Chippewyan	Howse (J.)
Chippewyan	Jéhan (L. F.)
Chippewyan	Kennicott (R.)
Chippewyan	Latham (R. G.)
Chippewyan	Lefroy (J. H.)
Chippewyan	Mackenzie (A.)
Chippewyan	M'Lean (J.)
Chippewyan	McPherson (H.)
Chippewyan	Reeve (W. D.)
Chippewyan	Richardson (J.)
Chippewyan	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Chippewyan	Ross (R. B.)
Chippewyan	Thompson (E.)
Chippewyan	Whipple (A. W.)
Chippewyan	Wilson (E. F.)
Coquille	Abbott (G. H.)
Coquille	Dorsey (J. O.)
Dêné	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Dog Rib	Bancroft (H. H.)
Dog Rib	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Dog Rib	Latham (R. G.)
Dog Rib	Lefroy (J. H.)
Dog Rib	Morgan (L. H.)
Dog Rib	Murray (A. H.)
Dog Rib	O'Brian (—).
Dog Rib	Richardson (J.)
Dog Rib	Whipple (A. W.)
Henagi	Anderson (A. C.)
Henagi	Hamilton (A. S.)
Hudson Bay	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Hudson Bay	Whipple (A. W.)
Hupa	Anderson (A. C.)
Hupa	Azpell (T. F.)
Hupa	Bancroft (H. H.)
Hupa	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Hupa	Crook (G.)
Hupa	Curtin (J.)
Hupa	Gatschet (A. S.)
Hupa	Latham (R. G.)
Hupa	Powers (S.)
Hupa	Turner (W. W.)
Hupa	Whipple (A. W.)
Inkalik	Bancroft (H. H.)
Inkalik	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Inkalik	Dall (W. H.)
Inkalik	Schott (W.)
Inkalik	Zagoskin (L. A.)
Kaiyuhkhotana	Dall (W. H.)
Kenai	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Kenai	Baer (K. E. von).
Kenai	Balbi (A.)
Kenai	Bancroft (H. H.)
Kenai	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kenai	Dall (W. H.)
Kenai	Davidoff (G. I.)
Kenai	Davidson (G.)
Kenai	De Meulen (E.)
Kenai	Gallatin (A.)
Kenai	Jéhan (L. F.)
Kenai	Krusenstern (A. J. von).

Vocabulary — Continued.

Kenai	See Latham (R. G.)
Kenai	Lisiansky (U.)
Kenai	Prichard (J. C.)
Kenai	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Kenai	Staffeief (V.) and Petroff (I.)
Kenai	Wowodsky (—).
Koltschane	Baer (K. E. von).
Koltschane	Bancroft (H. H.)
Koltschane	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Koltschane	Latham (R. G.)
Kutchin	Bancroft (H. H.)
Kutchin	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kutchin	Dall (W. H.)
Kutchin	Kennicott (R.)
Kutchin	Kutchin.
Kutchin	Morgan (L. H.)
Kutchin	Murray (A. H.)
Kutchin	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Kutchin	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Kutchin	Ross (R. B.)
Kutchin	Whymper (F.)
Kwalhiokwa	Bancroft (H. H.)
Kwalhiokwa	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kwalhiokwa	Hale (H.)
Kwalhiokwa	Latham (R. G.)
Lipan	Gatschet (A. S.)
Loucheux	Bancroft (H. S.)
Loucheux	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Loucheux	Isbester (J. A.)
Loucheux	Latham (R. G.)
Montagnais	Adam (L.)
Nabiltse	Anderson (A. C.)
Nabiltse	Dorsey (J. O.)
Nabiltse	Gibbs (G.)
Nabiltse	Hazen (W. B.)
Nagailer	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Nagailer	Mackenzie (A.)
Navajo	Army (W. F. M.)
Navajo	Bancroft (H. H.)
Navajo	Beadle (J. H.)
Navajo	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Navajo	Cushing (F. H.)
Navajo	Davis (W. W. H.)
Navajo	Domenech (E. H. D.)
Navajo	Eaton (J. H.)
Navajo	Gatschet (A. S.)
Navajo	Loew (O.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)
Navajo	Nichols (A. S.)
Navajo	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Navajo	Pino (P. B.)
Navajo	Powell (J. W.)
Navajo	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
Navajo	Shaw (J. M.)
Navajo	Simpson (J. H.)
Navajo	Thompson (A. H.)
Navajo	Turner (W. W.)
Navajo	Whipple (A. W.)
Navajo	Whipple (W. D.)
Navajo	Willard (C. N.)
Navajo	Wilson (E. F.)
Nehawni	Kennicott (R.)
Nehawni	Roehrig (F. L. O.)

Vocabulary — Continued.

Nehawni	See Ross (R. B.)
Peau de Lièvre	Kennicott (R.)
Peau de Lièvre	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Peau de Lièvre	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Rogue River	Barnhardt (W. H.)
Rogue River	Dorsey (J. O.)
Sikani	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Sikani	Howse (J.)
Sikani	Pope (F. L.)
Sikani	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Sikani	Ross (R. B.)
Slave	Kennicott (R.)
Slave	Kirkby (W. W.)
Slave	Latham (R. G.)
Slave	Morgan (L. H.)
Slave	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Sursee	Balbi (A.)
Sursee	Bancroft (H. H.)
Sursee	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Sursee	Gallatin (A.)
Sursee	Jéhan (L. F.)
Sursee	Latham (R. G.)
Sursee	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Sursee	Sullivan (J. W.)
Sursee	Umfreville (E.)
Sursee	Wilson (E. F.)
Taculli	Anderson (A. C.)
Taculli	Balbi (A.)
Taculli	Bancroft (H. H.)
Taculli	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Taculli	Gallatin (A.)
Taculli	Harmon (D. W.)
Taculli	Jéhan (L. F.)
Taculli	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
Taculli	Taculli.
Taculli	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Taculli	Turner (W. W.)
Taculli	Whipple (A. W.)
Taculli	Wilson (E. F.)
Tahlewah	Crook (G.)
Tahlewah	Gibbs (G.)
Tinné	Bompas (W. C.)
Tinné	Campbell (J.)
Tinné	Dawson (G. M.)

Vocabulary — Continued.

Tinné	See Dorsey (J. O.)
Tinné	Pinart (A. L.)
Tinné	Ross (R. B.)
Tinné	Tinné.
Tinné	Tolmie (W. F.)
Tinné	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Tlatskenai	Anderson (A. C.)
Tlatskenai	Bancroft (H. H.)
Tlatskenai	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Tlatskenai	Gallatin (A.)
Tlatskenai	Hale (H.)
Tlatskenai	Latham (R. G.)
Tlatskenai	Turner (W. W.)
Tututen	Anderson (A. C.)
Tututen	Dorsey (J. O.)
Tututen	Everette (W. E.)
Tututen	Hubbard (—).
Tututen	Kautz (A. V.)
Tututen	Lucy-Fossarieu (M. P. de).
Ugalenzen	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
Ugalenzen	Baer (K. E. von).
Ugalenzen	Bancroft (H. H.)
Ugalenzen	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Ugalenzen	Dall (W. H.)
Ugalenzen	Latham (R. G.)
Umpkwa	Anderson (A. C.)
Umpkwa	Bancroft (H. H.)
Umpkwa	Barnhardt (W. H.)
Umpkwa	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Umpkwa	Gallatin (A.)
Umpkwa	Gatschet (A. S.)
Umpkwa	Hale (H.)
Umpkwa	Latham (R. G.)
Umpkwa	Milhau (J. J.)
Umpkwa	Scouler (J.)
Umpkwa	Tolmie (W. F.)
Umpkwa	Turner (W. W.)
Umpkwa	Whipple (A. W.)
Unakhotana	Bancroft (H. H.)
Unakhotana	Dall (W. H.)
Wailakki	Powers (S.)
Willopah	Anderson (A. C.)
Willopah	Gibbs (G.)

W.

Wailakki:

Numerals	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Numerals	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Vocabulary	Powers (S.)

Warner (James), *sr.* See **Dorsey** (J. O.)

Watkinson: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Watkinson library, Hartford, Conn.

Wellesley: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.

Wentzel (W. F.) Letters to the Hon. Roderic McKenzie, 1807–1824.

In **Masson** (L. R.), Les bourgeois de la Compagnie du nord-ouest [part 2], pp. 67–153, Quebec, 1889, sm. 4°.

Vocabulary (260 words) of the Beaver language, pp. 97–104.

Wheeler (*Capt.* George Montague). [Seal.] | Engineer department, U. S. army. | Report | upon | United States Geographical Surveys | west of the one hundredth meridian, | in charge of | capt. Geo. M. Wheeler, | Corps of engineers, U. S. army, | under the direc-

Wheeler (G. M.)—Continued.

tion of | the chief of engineers, U. S. army. | Published by authority of the honorable the Secretary of war, | in accordance with acts of Congress of June 23, 1874, and February 15, 1875. | In seven volumes and one supplement, accompanied by one | topographic and one geologic atlas. | Vol. I.—Geographical report[–VII.—Archæology]. |

Washington: | Government printing office. | 1889[1875–1889.]

7 vols. and supplement to vol. 3, 4°.

The dates of the respective volumes are: I, 1889; II, 1877; III, 1875; III, supplement, 1881; IV, 1877; V, 1875; VI, 1878; VII, 1879.

Gatschet (A. S.), Appendix. Linguistics, vol. 7, pp. 399–485.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Geological Survey, National Museum, Pilling, Trumbull.

Whipple (Amiel Weeks), **Ewbank** (T.), and **Turner** (W. W.) Explorations and surveys for a railroad route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. | War department. | Route near the thirty-fifth parallel, under the command of lieut. A. W. Whipple, | topographical engineers, in 1853 and 1854. | Report | upon | the Indian tribes, | by | lieut. A. W. Whipple, Thomas Ewbank, esq., and prof. Wm. W. Turner. |

Washington, D. C., | 1855.

Title verso blank 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. illustrations verso blank 1 l. text pp. 7–127, seven plates, 4°. Included in "Reports of explorations and surveys for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean," vol. 3, of which it forms the third part; it was also issued separately, without the plates.

Chapter V, Vocabularies of North American Languages (collected by A. W. Whipple; classified, with accompanying remarks, by Wm. W. Turner), pp. 54–103, contains, under the heading Apache, parallel vocabularies of the Navajo and Pinal Leño (225 words each, collected by Whipple), pp. 81–83.—Remarks on the vocabularies (by Turner), pp. 83–85.—Comparative vocabulary of 25 words of Hudson's Bay (from Dobbs), Chepewyan (from Mackenzie), Dog-Rib (from Richardson), Tacully (from Harmon), Umkwa (from Hale), Hoopah (from Schoolcraft), Navajo (from Schoolcraft), and Apache (from Bartlett's manuscript), pp. 84–85.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

At the sale of Prof. W. W. Turner's library in New York, May, 1860 (nos. 294–296), eight copies of the separate edition were sold. Mr. T. W. Field's copy (no. 2523) sold in 1875 for $1.75.

Amiel Weeks Whipple, soldier, born in Greenwich, Mass., in 1818, died in Washington, D. C., May 7, 1863. He studied at Amherst; was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841; was engaged immediately afterward in the hydrographic survey of Patapsco River, and in 1842 in surveying the approaches to New Orleans and the harbor of Portsmouth, N. H. In 1844 he was detailed as assistant astronomer upon the northeastern boundary survey, and in 1845 he was employed in determining the northern boundaries of New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire. In 1849 he was appointed assistant astronomer in the Mexican boundary commission, and in 1853 he had charge of the Pacific railroad survey along the 35th parallel. In 1856 he was appointed engineer for the southern light-house district and superintendent of the improvement of St. Clair flats in St. Mary's river. At the opening of the civil war he at once applied for service in the field, and was assigned as chief topographical engineer on the staff of Gen. Irvin McDowell.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Whipple (*Gen.* William Denison). Vocabulary of the Navajo language by General William D. Whipple, stationed at Fort Defiance, New Mexico.

Manuscript, 2 leaves, written on one side only, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Contains 40 words only.

An appended note says: "Transmitted to Geo. Gibbs, from Louisville, Ky., by General Geo. H. Thomas, with a letter of transmittal dated March 5, 1868."

White (*Dr.* John B.) Vocabulary of the [Coyotero] Apache.

In Gatschet (A. S.), Zwölf Sprachen aus dem Südwesten Nordamerikas, pp. 99–115, Weimar, 1876, 8°.

Contains about 400 words.

—— Classified list of the prepositions, pronouns, &c., of the Apache language.

Manuscript, 2 unnumbered leaves, 4°, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

—— Degrees of relationships in the language of the Apache tribe.

Manuscript, 2 unnumbered leaves, 4°, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

—— Names of the different Indian tribes in Arizona, and the names by which they are called by the Apaches.

Manuscript, 5 unnumbered leaves, 4°, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

—— Remarks on the general relations of the Apache language.

Manuscript, 7 unnumbered leaves, 4°, written on one side only, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

White (J. B.) — Continued.

—— Sentences in Apache, with a classification of men, women, and children, with the Apache names.

Manuscript, 25 pages, 12°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in a blank book.

—— [Vocabulary of the Apache and Tonto language, with notes, by Dr. John B. White.]

Manuscript, pp. 1–110, 12°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Recorded in a blank book, the first page of which contains an abbreviation of the above title; pp. 2–3 are blank. Notes, p. 4.—Currency in use by the Apaches, p. 5.—Indian wearing apparel, p. 5.—Tontoe numerals, p. 6.—Apache numerals, p. 7.—Vocabulary of the Tontoe and Apache, alphabetically arranged by English words, pp. 8–89.—The Tontoe words are on the outer margins of the versos of the leaves, the inner margin containing running notes and comments. The English words are on the left-hand margin of the rectos and the Apache words on the right-hand or outer margin.—Tribal relationships, pp. 90–91.—Implements of war, seasons of the year, p. 92.—Pronouns, adverbs, and adjectives, p. 93.—Anatomy, pp. 94, 96.—Sentences in Apache, pp. 95, 97.—Trees, p. 98.—Animals, pp. 99–102.—Towns, camps, &c., pp. 103–104.—Vegetables, p. 105.—Musical instruments, p. 106.

These manuscripts were collected by Dr. White while serving as agency physician at the San Carlos Indian reservation, New Mexico, from October, 1873, until November, 1875.

White Mountain Apache. See Apache.

Whymper (Frederick). Travel and adventure | in the | territory of Alaska, | formerly Russian America—now ceded to the | United States—and in various other | parts of the north Pacific. | By Frederick Whymper. | [Design.] | With map and illustrations. |

London: | John Murray, Albemarle street. | 1868. | The right of Translation is reserved.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–ix, contents pp. xi–xix, list of illustrations p. [xx], text pp. 1–306, appendix pp. 307–331, map, plates, 8°.

Appendix V. Indian dialects of Northern Alaska (late Russian America), pp. 318–328, contains: Co-yukon vocabulary, words from the Co-yukon dialect, spoken (with slight variations) on the Yukon River for at least 500 miles of its lower and middle course (Ingelete, a variety of same dialect), pp. 320–321.

Kennicott (R.), Kotch-á-kutchin vocabulary, pp. 322–328.

Whymper (F.) — Continued.

Copies seen: Boston Public, British Museum, Congress.

At the Field sale, catalogue no. 2539, a copy brought $2.75.

—— Travel and adventure | in the | territory of Alaska, | formerly Russian America—now ceded to the | United States—and in various other | parts of the north Pacific. | By Frederick Whymper. | [Design.] | With map and illustrations. |

New York: | Harper & brothers, publishers, | Franklin square. | 1869.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. xi–xii, contents pp. xiii–xviii, list of illustrations p. xix, text pp. 21–332, appendix pp. 333–353, map and plates, 8°.

Linguistics as in London edition, pp. 341–350.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, Powell.

Reprinted 1871, pp. xix, 21–353, 8°.

The French edition, Paris, 1871, 8°, contains no Athapascan material. (Pilling.)

—— Russian America, or "Alaska": the Natives of the Youkon River and adjacent country. By Frederick Whymper, Esq.

In Ethnological Soc. of London Trans. vol. 7, pp. 167–185, London, 1869, 8°.

Kutch-á-kutchin vocabulary, compiled by the late Major Kennicott, pp. 183–185.

Willard (Celeste N.) Vocabulary of the Navajo language.

Manuscript, 10 unnumbered leaves, folio; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1869.

Recorded on one of the standard vocabulary forms, no. 170, of the Smithsonian Institution, containing 211 English words, equivalents of nearly all of which are given in the Navajo.

Willopah:

Vocabulary	See Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)

Wilson (Daniel). Prehistoric man | Researches into the origin of civilisation | in the old and the new world | By | Daniel Wilson, LL. D. | professor of history and English literature in University college, Toronto; | author of the "Archæology and prehistoric annals of Scotland," etc. | In two volumes. | Volume I[–II]. |

Cambridge: | Macmillan and co., | and 23, Henrietta street, Covent garden, | London. | 1862. | (The right of Translation is reserved.)

Wilson (D.) — Continued.

2 vols.: half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso printer 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xviii, text pp. 1–488, plan; half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso printer 1 l. contents pp. v–vi, text pp. 1–475, appendix pp. 478–483, index pp. 485–499, verso advertisement, 8°.

Word for "mother," in several American Indian languages, including the Tlatskanai, Navajo, and Kenay, vol. 1, p. 71.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Eames, Watkinson.

—— Prehistoric man | Researches into the origin of civilisation | in the old and the new world | By | Daniel Wilson, LL.D. | professor [&c. two lines.] | Second edition. |

London: | Macmillan and co. | 1865. | (The right of Translation is reserved.)

Half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso printer 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. contents pp. vii–xiii, colored plate 1 l. illustrations pp. xv–xvi, preface (dated 29th April, 1865) pp. xvii–xviii, preface to the first edition pp. xix–xxvi, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–622, index pp. 623–635, 8°.

Linguistics as under previous title, p. 59.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames.

—— Prehistoric man | Researches into the Origin of Civilisation | in the Old and the New World | By | Daniel Wilson, LL. D., F. R. S. E. | professor [&c. two lines.] | Third edition, revised and enlarged, | with illustrations. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. |

London: | Macmillan and Co. | 1876. | (The right of Translation is reserved.)

2 vols.: half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface (dated 18th November, 1875) pp. vii–viii, contents pp. ix–xiii, illustrations pp. xiv–xv, text pp. 1–399; half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–ix, illustrations pp. x–xi, text pp. 1–386, index pp. 387–401, works by the same author etc. 1 l. 8°.

Linguistics as under previous titles, vol. 2, p. 373.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames, Harvard.

Wilson (*Rev.* Edward Francis). The Sarcee Indians. By Rev. E. F. Wilson.

In Our Forest Children, vol. 3, no. 9 (new series no. 7), pp. 97–102, Shingwauk Home, Ontario, December, 1889, 4°.

Grammatical notes, p. 101.—Vocabulary (112 words and phrases), pp. 101–102.

Mr. Wilson acknowledges his indebtedness to Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken, Church of England missionary to the Sarcees, for information and valuable notes.

Wilson (E. F.) — Continued.

—— Report on the Sarcee Indians, by the Rev. E. F. Wilson.

In Fourth Report of the committee . . . appointed for the purpose of investigating . . languages . . . of the North-Western Tribes of the Dominion of Canada; in British Ass. Adv. Sci. Report of the fifty-eighth meeting, pp. 233–255, London, 1889, 8°.

Vocabulary (160 words and short sentences), English and Sarcee, pp. 249–252.—Notes on the language, pp. 252–253. Followed by notes by Mr. H. Hale, pp. 253–255.

The committee report issued separately, without title-page, repaged 1–23. (Eames, Pilling.)

[——] An Indian history.

[Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. 1889.]

No title, heading as above, pp. 1–15, 8°. A circular distributed for gathering information, linguistic and ethnologic, regarding any particular tribe of Indians. On the first page the author says he is "trying to collect material with a view to publishing a short popular history of some one hundred or so of the best known Indian tribes, together with a little insight into the vocabulary and grammatical structure of each of their languages." Page 2, pronunciation; pp. 3–7, words and sentences, three columns, the first English, the second examples from various Indian languages, among them the Tukuth, Sarcee, and Apache; the third is left blank for filling in the particular language desired; pp. 7–10, questions concerning language, with examples from several languages; pp. 11–14, questions of history; p. 15, "A few particulars about the Indians."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— The Navajo Indians. By Rev. E. F. Wilson.

In Our Forest Children, vol. 3, no. 10 (new series no. 8), pp. 115–117, Shingwauk Home, Ontario, January, 1890, 4°.

Grammatical notes, p. 116.—Vocabulary (84 words and phrases), pp. 116–117.

—— A comparative vocabulary.

In Canadian Indian, vol. 1 (no. 4), pp. 104–107, Owen Sound, Ontario, January, 1891, 8°.

A vocabulary of ten words in about 56 languages, mostly North American, and including the Chipewyan, Takulli, Tukuth, Sarcee, Navajo, and Apache.

Rev. Edward Francis Wilson, son of the late Rev. Daniel Wilson, Islington, prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and grandson of Daniel Wilson, bishop of Calcutta, was born in London December 7, 1844, and at the age of 17 left school and emigrated to Canada for the purpose of leading an agricultural life; soon after his arrival he was led to take an interest in the Indians, and resolved to become a missionary. After two

Wilson (E. F.) — Continued.

years of preparation, much of which time was spent among the Indians, he returned to England, and in December, 1867, was ordained deacon. Shortly thereafter it was arranged that he should return to Canada as a missionary to the Ojibway Indians, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, which he did in July, 1868. He has labored among the Indians ever since, building two homes—the Shingwauk Home, at Sault Ste. Marie, and the Wawanosh Home, two miles from the former—and preparing linguistic works.

Wisconsin Historical Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Madison, Wis.

Woodruff (*Dr.* Charles E.) Dances of the Hupa Indians. By Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A.

In American Anthropologist, vol. 5, pp. 53–61, Washington, 1892, 8°. (Pilling.)

Hupa names of [four] dances, p. 55.

Words:

Ahtinné	See Daa (L. K.)
Ahtinné	Ellis (R.)
Ahtinné	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Ahtinné	Pott (A. F.)
Ahtinné	Schomburgk (R. H.)
Apache	Bourke (J. G.)
Apache	Daa (L. K.)
Apache	Ellis (R.)
Apache	Gatschet (A. S.)
Apache	Latham (R. G.)
Apache	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Apache	Wilson (E. F.)
Athapascan	Brinton (D. G.)
Athapascan	Daa (L. K.)
Athapascan	Ellis (R.)
Athapascan	Hearne (S.)
Athapascan	Kovár (E.)
Athapascan	Lubbock (J.)
Athapascan	Pott (A. F.)
Beaver	Daa (L. K.)
Chippewyan	Charencey (C. F. H. G.)
Chippewyan	Ellis (R.)
Chippewyan	Latham (R. G.)
Chippewyan	Leslie (J. P.)
Chippewyan	Schomburgk (R. H.)
Chippewyan	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Dèné	Charencey (C. F. H. G.)
Dog Rib	Daa (L. K.)
Dog Rib	Ellis (R.)
Dog Rib	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Hupa	Ellis (R.)
Hupa	Gatschet (A. S.)
Hupa	Latham (R. G.)
Inkalik	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kenai	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Kenai	Daa (L. K.)
Kenai	Ellis (R.)

Words — Continued.

Kenai	See Jéhan (L. F.)
Kenai	Latham (R. G.)
Kenai	Pott (A. F.)
Kenai	Schomburgk (R. H.)
Kenai	Wilson (D.)
Kutchin	Daa (L. K.)
Kutchin	Ellis (R.)
Lipan	Bollaert (W.)
Loucheux	Daa (L. K.)
Loucheux	Gibbs (G.)
Loucheux	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Montagnais	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Navajo	Barreiro (A.)
Navajo	Daa (L. K.)
Navajo	Ellis (R.)
Navajo	Gatschet (A. S.)
Navajo	Latham (R.)
Navajo	Matthews (W.)
Navajo	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Navajo	Wilson (D.)
Peau de Lièvre	Charencey (C. F. H. G.)
Peau de Lièvre	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
Sikani	Daa (L. K.)
Slave	Ellis (R.)
Sursee	Adelung (J. C. E.) and Vater (J. S.)
Taculli	Daa (L. K.)
Taculli	Ellis (R.)
Taculli	Gatschet (A. S.)
Taculli	Latham (R. G.)
Taculli	Lubbock (J.)
Taculli	Pott (A. F.)
Taculli	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Tinné	Brinton (D. G.)
Tinné	Crane (A.)
Tinné	Gatschet (A. S.)
Tinné	Hale (H.)
Tlatskenai	Daa (L. K.)
Tlatskenai	Ellis (R.)
Tlatskenai	Farrar (F. W.)
Tlatskenai	Lubbock (J.)
Tlatskenai	Pott (A. F.)
Tlatskenai	Wilson (D.)
Tukudh	Wilson (E. F.)
Ugalenzen	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Ugalenzen	Daa (L. K.)
Umpkwa	Daa (L. K.)
Umpkwa	Ellis (R.)
Umpkwa	Pott (A. F.)
Umpkwa	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)

Wowodsky (*Gov.* —). Vocabulary of the [Kenai] language of Cook's Inlet Bay.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, folio, written on both sides, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Recorded on a blank form containing 60 English words, equivalents of all of which are given in the Kenai.

There is in the same library a copy of this vocabulary, 2 ll. folio, made by Dr. Gibbs.

Wrangell (*Admiral* Ferdinand von). Observations recueillies par l'Amiral Wrangell sur les habitants des Côtes Nord-ouest de l'Amérique; extraites du russe par M. le prince Emanuel Galitzin.

Wrangell (F. von)—Continued.

In Nouvelles annales des voyages, vol. 1, 1853 (vol. 137 of the collection), pp. 195–221, Paris, n. d. 8°.

Short vocabulary of the Mednovskie [Copper Islanders] and the Ougalantsi, p. 199.

X. Y. Z.

Xicarilla Apache. See Apache.

Yarrow (*Dr.* Henry Crécy). Vocabulary of the Jicarillia language.

In Wheeler (G. M.), Reports upon U. S. Geog. Surveys, vol. 7, pp. 424–465, 470, Washington, 1879, 4°.

Consists of 211 words in the first division and six in the second. Collected at Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, September, 1874.

ЗАГОСКИНЪ (Лейт. Лаврентій Алексѣй). [**Zagoskin** (*Lieut.* Laurenti Alexie).] Пешеходныя описѣ | части русскихъ владѣній | въ Америкѣ. | Произведенныя | Лейтенантомъ Л. Загоскинымъ | въ 1842, 1843 и 1844 годахъ. | Съ Меркаторскою картою гравированною на мѣди.—Часть первая[-вторая]. |

Санктпетербургъ. | Печатано въ типографіи карла крайя. | 1847[–1848].

Translation: Pedestrian exploration | of parts of the Russian possessions | in America. | Accomplished | by Lieutenant L. Zagoskin | in the years 1842, 1843 and 1844. | With a Mercator's chart engraved on copper. | Part first [–second]. | St. Petersburg. | Printed in the printing office of Karl Kraï. | 1847[–1848].

2 vols.: 1 p. l. pp. 1–183; 1 p. l. pp. 1–120, 1–15, 1–45, 8°.

Vocabulary of the Inkilik and Inkalit Yugelmut, vol. 2, appendix, pp. 17–20.—List of villages, with population statistics, vol. 2, appendix, pp. 39–41.—List of birds in Koikhpagmint and Inkilik, vol. 2, appendix, pp. 42–43.

Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum.

The vocabularies are reprinted in **Buschmann** (J. C. E.), Der athapaskische Sprachstamm, pp. 269–312.

ЗЕЛЕНОЙ (Семенъ Ильичъ) [**Zelenóï** (Semïón Iliich)]. Извлеченіе изъ дневника лейтенанта Загоскина, веденнаго въ экспедиціи, совершенной имъ по материку сѣверо-западной

ЗЕЛЕНОЙ (С. И.)—Continued.

Америки. Читано въ собраніи Р. Г. О. 8^го^ Января 1847 года. (Составлено Д. Чл. С. И. Зеленымъ.)

Translation: Extract from the diary of Lieutenant Zagoskin, kept during a journey made by him on the mainland of Northwest America. Read before the Russian Geographic Society, January 8, 1847. (Compiled by active member S. I. Zelenóï.)

In Zapiski (etc.), Journal of the Russian Geographical Society, vol. 2, pp. 135–202, with map, St. Petersburg, 18—? 8°.

Collection of words (150) of two Ttynai people (Inkalik and Inkalit), pp. 177–181.

Issued separately also. Only the separate seen. (Yale College.)

—— Извлеченіе изъ дневника лейтенанта Загоскина, веденнаго въ экспедиціи, совершенной имъ по материку сѣверо-западной Америки. (Составлено Д. Чл. С. И. Зеленымъ.)

In Russian Geographical Society Journal, vols. 1 and 2 (second edition), pp. 211–266, St. Petersburg, 1849, 8°.

Comparative vocabulary in parallel columns, Russian, Inkalik proper, and Inkalit, pp. 246–249.

—— Auszug aus dem Tagebuche des Lieutenants Sagoskin über seine Expedition auf dem festen Lande des nordwestlichen Amerikas.

In Denkschriften der Russischen Geographischen Gesellschaft zu St. Petersburg, Band 1, Weimar, 1849, 8°. (A translation, from the Russian, of vols. 1 and 2 of the Memoirs of the Russian Geographical Society.) (*)

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 359–374.

Title from Bancroft's Native races.

Zzehkko enjit gichinchik [Tukudh]. See **McDonald** (R.)

ADDENDA.

Apostolides (S.) Our lord's prayer | in | One Hundred Different Languages. | Compiled by S. Apostolides. | [Text from Acts ii. 8, two lines.] | Second edition. |

London: | printed and published by W. M. Watts, | 80, Gray's-inn road. [1871.]

Title verso notice of entry 1 l. index 1 l. half-title verso blank 1 l. text (printed on one side only) ll. 17–116, 12°.

Lord's prayer in Chipewyan (syllabic characters), l. 32.

Copies seen: Eames.

For title of earlier edition, see page 4 of this bibliography.

Berghaus (*Dr.* Heinrich). Allgemeiner | ethnographischer Atlas | oder | Atlas der Völker-Kunde. | Eine Sammlung | von neünzehn Karten, | auf denen die, um die Mitte des neünzehnten Jahrhunderts statt findende | geographische Verbreitung aller, nach ihrer Sprachverwandtschaft geord- | neten, Völker des Erdballs, und ihre Vertheilung in die Reiche und Staaten | der alten wie der neüen Welt abgebildet und versinnlicht worden ist. | Ein Versuch | von | Dr Heinrich Berghaus. |

Verlag von Justus Perthes in Gotha. | 1852.

Title of the series (Dr. Heinrich Berghaus' physikalischer Atlas, etc.) verso l. 1 recto blank, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–68, 19 maps, folio.

I. Die nordischen Völker, 3. Athapascas, treats of the habitat, tribal divisions, speech relations, etc., of the Sah-issah-deinnihs, Biber-Indianer, Daho-Deinnih, Idtschahtawaht-Deinnih, Kantschu-Deinnihs, Tleingchah-Deinnihs, Tontsawhot-Deinnihs, Tahkali, Nauscud-Deinnihs, Slouacus-Deinnihs and Nogailers, pp. 53–54.—Map no. 17 is entitled "Ethnographische Karte von Nordamerika," "Nach Alb. Gallatin, A. von Humboldt, Clavigero, Hervas, Hale, Isbester, &c."

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

[**Bompas** (*Bishop* William Carpenter).] The acts of the apostles. | Translated into the Teni (or Slavé) language | of the Indians of Mackenzie river, | north-west Canada. | By | The right rev. the bishop | of Mackenzie river. |

London: | British and foreign bible society. | 1890.

Title as above verso "The acts of the apostles in Teni" 1 l. text (entirely in Teni, roman characters) pp. 3–84, 16°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

For title of the four gospels in Slavé (roman characters), by this author, see page 10 of this bibliography.

[——] The epistles [and revelation]. | Translated into the Teni (or Slavé) language | of the Indians of Mackenzie river, | north-west Canada. | By | The right rev. the bishop | of Mackenzie river. |

London: | British and foreign bible society. | 1891.

Title as above verso "The epistles in Teni" 1 l. text (entirely in Teni, roman characters) pp. 3–269, colophon p. [270], 16°.

Romans, pp. 3–35.—I and II Corinthians, pp. 36–89.—Galatians, pp. 90–101.—Ephesians, pp. 102–112.—Philippians, pp. 113–120.—Colossians, pp. 121–128.—I and II Thessalonians, pp. 129–140.—I and II Timothy, pp. 141–157.—Titus, pp. 158–161.—Philemon, pp. 162–163.—Hebrews, pp. 164–187.—James, pp. 188–196.—I and II Peter, pp. 197–211.—I, II, and III John, pp. 212–224.—Jude, pp. 225–227.—Revelation, pp. 228–269.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

[—— and **Reeve** (W. D.)] The | gospel of St. Matthew | translated into the | Slave language | for | the Indians of north-west America. | In the Syllabic Character. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | Queen Victoria street. | 1886.

Title verso blank 1 l. text (entirely in syllabic characters) pp. 1–86, 12°. Some copies were issued without the title-page.

[**Bompas** (W. C.) and **Reeve** (W. D.)]—Continued.

This gospel and the remaining portion of the new testament were translated by Bishop Bompas and transliterated into syllabic characters by Mr. Reeve.

Copies seen: British and Foreign Bible Society, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

[—— ——] The | gospel of St. Mark | translated into the | Slavé language, | for | Indians of north-west America. | In the Syllabic Character. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | Queen Victoria street. | 1886.

Title verso blank 1 l. half-title (one line in syllabic characters and at bottom "Gospel of St. Mark") on the verso of which begins the text [p. 86] in syllabic characters followed by pp. 87-136, 12°.

Copies seen: Brinton, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

[—— ——] The | gospel of St. Luke | translated into the | Slavé language, | for | Indians of north-west America | In the Syllabic Character. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | Queen Victoria street. | 1890.

Title as above verso printers 1 l. half-title ("The Gospel of St. Luke, in Slavi" and one line syllabic characters) verso beginning of text [p. 2], text entirely in syllabic characters pp. 2-92, 12°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

[—— ——] The | gospel of St. John, | translated into the | Slavé language, | for | Indians of north-west America. | In the Syllabic Character. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | Queen Victoria street. | 1890.

Title as above verso printers 1 l. half-title ("The Gospel of St. John, in Slavi" and one line syllabic characters) verso beginning of text [p. 2], text entirely in syllabic characters pp. 2-67, 12°.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

[—— ——] The | acts of the apostles, | and the epistles [and revelation], | translated into the | Tenni or Slavé language, | for | Indians of Mackenzie river, north-west | Canada. | By the Right Rev. | the bishop of Mackenzie river. | In the Syllabic Character. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society, | Queen Victoria street. | 1891.

[**Bompas** (W. C.) and **Reeve** (W. D.)]—Continued.

Title as above verso printers 1 l. text (entirely in syllabic characters) pp. 1-374, 12°.

Acts, pp. 1-87.—Romans, pp. 88-123.—I and II Corinthians, pp. 124-182.—Galatians, pp. 183-194.—Ephesians, pp. 195-206.—Philippians, pp. 207-214. — Colossians, pp. 215-222.—I and II Thessalonians, pp. 223-235.—I and II Timothy, pp. 236-253.—Titus, pp. 254-258.—Philemon, pp. 259-260.—Hebrews, pp. 261-286. —James, pp. 287-296.—I and II Peter, pp. 297-312.—I, II, and III John, pp. 313-326. — Jude, pp. 327-329.—Revelation, pp. 330-374.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Erman (Georg Adolph), *editor*. Archiv | für | wissenschaftliche Kunde | von | Russland. | Herausgegeben | von | A. Erman. | Erster[-Fünfundzwanzigster] Band. | 1841[-1867]. | Mit dreiTafeln. |

Berlin, | gedruckt und verlegt von G. Reimer. [n. d.]

25 vols. 8°.

Schott (W.), Ueber ethnographische Ergebnisse der Sagoskinschen Reise, vol. 7, pp. 480-512.

Copies seen: Congress.

Hale (Horatio). Language as a test of Mental Capacity. By Horatio Hale, M. A. (Read May 26, 1891.)

In Royal Soc. of Canada, Trans. and Proc. vol. 9, pp. 77-112, Montreal, 1892 (?), 4°.

A general discussion upon American and Australian languages. The Athapascan family is the most fully treated of the American tongues—the Dènè Dindjié, Navajo, Tinné, and Hupa with many examples, comments upon primary roots, grammatic forms, etc. principally from Petitot.

Issued separately as follows:

—— Language as a test of mental capacity: | being an attempt to demonstrate the | true basis of anthropology. | By Horatio Hale, M. A., F. R. S. C. | Honorary Member [&c. six lines.] | From the transactions of the Royal society of Canada, vol. ix, sec. ii, 1891.

[Montreal. Dawson brothers. 1892?]

Half-title on cover as above, no inside title, text pp. 77-112, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

Klaproth (Heinrich Julius von). See **Merian** (A. A. von) and **Klaproth** (H. J. von), on next page.

McDonald (*Rev.* Robert). Mosis | vit ettunettle ttyig | Genesis, Exodus, Levitikus. | Genesis ettunettle. | Archdeacon McDonald, D. D., | kirkhe thleteteitazya. |

McDonald (R.)—Continued.

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society. | 1890.

Title (verso "Archdeacon McDonald's version of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, in Tukudh)" 1 l. text (entirely in Tukudh, roman characters) pp. 3–282, colophon p. [283] verso blank, 16°.

Genesis, pp. 3–113.—Exodus, pp. 114–211.—Leviticus, pp. 212–282.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— The fourth and fifth books of Moses, called | Numbers, and Deuteronomy. | Moses vit ettunetle ttyig akọ | ttankthut nikendo | Trigwititttittshi akọ Deuteronomi kutrahnyoo. | Tukudh ttsha zit thleteteitazya. | By | archdeacon McDonald, D. D. |

London: | printed for the British and foreign bible society | 1891.

Title (verso "Archdeacon McDonald's version of Numbers, Deuteronomy, in Tukudh") 1 l. text (entirely in Tukudh, roman characters) pp. 3–191, colophon p. [192], 16°.

Numbers, pp. 3–103.—Deuteronomy, pp. 104–191.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Under date of Jan. 28, 1892, Mr. McDonald informs me that he has sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society for publication the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and Samuel I, in Tukudh.

[——] Syllabary [in Tukudh].

[London: Society for promoting christian knowledge. 1886.]

No title-page, heading only; text pp. 1–3, sq. 16°. For description of this syllabary see pp. 59–60 of this bibliography.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Maisonneuve (J.) Catalogue | des | livres des fonds | et en nombre | Histoire, Archéologie | Ethnographie et Linguistique de l'Europe | de l'Asie, de l'Afrique | de l'Amérique et de l'Océanie | [Vignette] |

Paris | J. Maisonneuve, libraire-éditeur | 25, quai Voltaire, 25 | (Ancienne Maison Th. Barrois) | 1892

Cover title as above verso list of grammars, title as above verso note 1 l. text pp. 3–127, back cover verso list of catalogues, 8°.

Linguistique générale (including titles of a number of books referring to American languages), pp. 30–44.—Grammaires, Dictionnaires, Textes et Traductions (pp. 45–127) include titles of works in Dénè Dindjié, p. 72; Montagnais, p. 111.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Masson (L. R.) Les | bourgeois | de la Compagnie | du nord-ouest | recits de voyages, lettres et rapports inédits relatifs | au nord-ouest canadien | Publiés avec une | esquisse historique | et des Annotations | par | L. R. Masson | Première Série | [Monogram] |

Québec | de l'imprimerie générale A. Coté et Cie | 1889

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. iii–vi, contents pp. vii–ix, half-title (Récits de voyage, lettres et rapports inédits relatifs au nord-ouest canadien) verso blank 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. half-title (Reminiscences by the honorable Roderic McKenzie, being chiefly a synopsis of letters from Sir Alexander Mackenzie) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 7–66, half-title (Mr. W. F. Wentzel, Letters to the Hon. Roderic McKenzie, 1807–1824) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 69–153, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 155–413, errata p. [414], announcement of second series verso blank 1 l. map, sm. 4°.

Wentzel (W. F.), Letters to the Hon. Roderic McKenzie, pp. 67–153.

Copies seen: Major Edmund Mallet, Washington, D. C.

[**Merian** (*Baron* Andreas Adolf von) and **Klaproth** (H. J. von).] Tripartitvm | sev | de analogia lingvarvm libellvs [Continvatio I–III] |

Typis Haykulianis divendente Carolo Beck | Viennae MDCCCXX[–MDCCCXXIII] [1820–1823]

4 vols.: title verso quotation 1 l. prefatory notice verso quotation 1 l. text pp. 1–193, 1 folded leaf of numerals verso blank; Continvatio I (1821), title verso quotation 1 l. text pp. 197–314, 1 folded leaf of numerals verso blank; Continvatio II (1822), title verso quotation 1 l. text pp. 317–585, 3 unnumbered pages, one of which is on a folded leaf; Continvatio III (1823), title verso quotation 1 l. text pp. 589–807, 1 unnumbered page of numerals, oblong folio.

The work is a comparative vocabulary in various languages of words having a similar sound and meaning. Each one of the four volumes is arranged under a separate alphabet, and with five columes to a page. The first column, headed *Germ.*, contains words in German, Dutch, English, Danish, Swedish, etc.; the second column, headed *Slav.*, contains words in Slavonic, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, etc.; the third column, headed *Gal.*, contains words in Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Welsh, Irish, Breton, etc.; the fourth column, headed *Mixta*, contains words in miscellaneous European, Asiatic, African, American, and Oceanic languages; and the fifth column, headed *Notulae*, contains explanations.

Among the American languages in which examples are given is the Kinai.

Copies seen: Eames.

CHRONOLOGIC INDEX.

1744	Athapascan	Vocabulary	Dobbs (A.)
1744	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	Thompson (E.)
1790	Sursee	Vocabulary	Umfreville (E.)
1791	Sursee	Vocabulary	Umfreville (E.)
1795	Athapascan	Words	Hearne (S.)
1796	Athapascan	Words	Hearne (S.)
1801	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1802	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1802	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1802	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1802	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1802	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1803	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1806–1817	Various	Vocabularies	Adelung (J. C.) and Vater (J. S.)
1807	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1810–1812	Kenai	Vocabulary	Davidoff (G. I.)
1811	Chippewyan	Numerals	Classical.
1812	Kenai	Vocabulary	Lisiansky (U.)
1812	Navajo	Words	Pino (P. B.)
1813	Kenai	Vocabulary	Krusenstern (A. J. von).
1814	Kenai	Vocabulary	Lisiansky (U.)
1814	Various	Vocabularies	McKenzie (A.)
1815	Chippewyan	Bibliography	Vater (J. S.)
1820	Taculli	Vocabulary, numerals	Harmon (D. W.)
1820–1823	Kenai	Words	Merian (A. A. von).
1826	Various	Various	Balbi (A.)
1830	Chippewyan	Numerals	James (E.)
1830	Chippewyan	Numerals	James (E.)
1832	Navajo	Vocabulary	Barciro (A.)
1835	Taculli	Vocabulary	Taculli.
1836	Various	Various	Gallatin (A.)
1836–1847	Kenai	Vocabulary	Prichard (J. C.)
1839	Various	Vocabularies	Baer (K. E. von).
1840	?	?	James (E.), note.
1841	Tinné	Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.)
1841	Umpkwa	Vocabulary	Scouler (J.)
1841	Umpkwa	Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.)
1841–1847	Inkalik	Vocabulary	Erman (G. A.)
1844	Umpkwa	Numerals	Duflot du Mofras (E.)
1844	Various	Vocabularies	Latham (R. G.)
1846	Athapascan	General discussion	Scouler (J.)
1846	Kenai	Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
1846	Taculli	Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
1846	Various	Various	Hale (H.)
1846	Various	Various	Hale (H.)
1847	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Vater (J. S.)
1847	Chippewyan, Tacully	Numerals	Pott (A. F.)
1847	Inkalik	Vocabulary	Zelenoi (S. I.)
1847–1848	Inkalik	Vocabulary	Zagoskin (L.)
1848	Ahtinné	Words	Schomburgk (R. H.)
1848	Athapascan	General discussion	Latham (R. G.)
1848	Taculli	Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.), note.

1848	Various	Various	Gallatin (A.)
1849	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	McLean (J.)
1849	Inkalik	Vocabulary	Schott (W.)
1849	Inkalik	Vocabulary	Zelenoi (S. I.)
1849	Inkalik	Vocabulary	Zelenoi (S. I.)
1849	Navajo	Words	Pino (P. B.)
1850	Chippewyan, Kenai	Words	Schomburgk (R. H.)
1850	Loucheux	Vocabulary	Isbester (J. A.)
1850	Navajo, Apache	Vocabularies	Simpson (J. H.)
1850	Various	Comparative vocabularies	Latham (R. G.)
1850	Various	Vocabularies	Howse (J.)
1851	Apache	General discussion	Berghaus (H.)
1851	Apache	Vocabulary	Bartlett (J. R.)
1851	Athapascan	Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
1851	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	McPherson (M.)
1851	Chippewyan, Dog Rib	Vocabularies	Lefroy (J. H.)
1851	Dog Rib	Vocabulary	O'Brian (—).
1851	Dog Rib	Vocabulary	O'Brian (—).
1851	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Murray (A. H.)
1851	Kutchin, Dog Rib	Vocabularies	Murray (A. H.)
1851	Various	Vocabularies	Richardson (J.)
1851–1857	Various	Vocabularies	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
1852	Hupa	Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)
1852	Navajo, Apache	Vocabularies	Simpson (J. H.)
1852	Umpkwa	Personal names	Stanley (J. M.)
1852	Various	General discussion	Berghaus (H.)
1852	Various	Vocabularies	Richardson (J.)
1853	Athapascan	Tribal names	Gallatin (A.)
1853	Hupa, Tabhlewah	Vocabularies	Gibbs (G.)
1853	Various	General discussion	Gibbs (G.)
1853	Various	Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1853	Various	Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1854	Athapascan	Tribal names	Latham (R. G.)
1854	Midnoosky	Vocabulary	Wrangell (F. von).
1854	Navajo	Vocabulary, numerals	Eaton (J. H.)
1854	Various	Vocabularies	Richardson (J.)
1854	Various	Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1854	Various	Words	Latham (R. G.)
1855	Apache	Vocabulary	Bartlett (J. R.)
1855	Apache	Vocabulary	Henry (C. C.)
1855	Athapascan	Comparative vocabularies	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1855	Tututen	Vocabulary	Kautz (A. V.)
1855	Various	Vocabularies	Whipple (A. W.)
1855	?	?	James (E.), note.
1856	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
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1856	Umpqua	Vocabulary	Milhau (J. J.)
1856	Various	Various	Latham (R. G.)
1856	Various	Vocabularies	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1856	Various	Vocabularies	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1856	Various	Vocabularies	Richardson (J.), note.
1856	Willopah	Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)
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1857	Montagnais	Prayer book	Perrault (C. O.)
1857	Nabiltse	Vocabulary	Hazen (W. B.)
1857	Navajo	Vocabulary	Davis (W. H.)
1857	Various	Words	Daa (L. K.)
1857–1858	Apache	Vocabulary	Froebel (J.), note.
1858	Athapascan	Bibliography	Ludewig (H. E.)
1858	Apache	Vocabulary	Froebel (J.)
1858	Athapascan	Concordance	Anderson (A. C.)
1858	Coquille	Vocabulary	Abbott (G. H.)
1858	Various	Vocabularies	Jéhan (L. F.)
1859	Athapascan	General discussion	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1859	Various	Vocabularies	Barnhardt (W. H.)
1859	Various	Vocabularies	Buschmann (J. C. E.)

1859	Various	Vocabularies	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
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185–?	Hupa	Vocabulary	Crook (G.)
185–?	Nabiltse	Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)
185–?	Navajo	Vocabulary	Shaw (J. M.)
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1860	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1860	Athapascan	Various	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1860	Lipan	Lord's prayer	Coleccion.
1860	Navajo	Vocabulary	Domenech (E. H. D.)
1860?	Tinné	Scripture passage	British and Foreign.
1860	Tututen	Vocabulary	Hubbard (—).
1860	Various	Comparative vocabularies	Latham (R. G.)
1860	Various	Vocabularies	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1860	Various	Vocabularies	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1860	Various	Vocabularies	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
1861	Apache	Vocabulary	Froebel (J.), note.
1861	Athapascan	Various	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
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1862	Beaver	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
1862	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
1862	Nehawni	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
1862	Peau de Lièvre	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
1862	Slave	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1862	Various	Various	Latham (R. G.)
1862	Various	Words	Pott (A. F.)
1862	Various	Words	Wilson (D.)
1862–1865	Lipan	Lord's prayer	Pimentel (F.)
1862–1866	Various	Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1863	Apache	Vocabulary	Cremony (J. C.)
1863	Apache	Vocabulary	Cremony (J. C.)
1863	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	Pallison (J.)
1863	Sursee	Vocabulary	Sullivan (J. W.)
1863	Taculli	General discussion	Anderson (A. C.)
1863	Various	Various	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1863	Various	Various	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1864	Various	General discussion	Orozco y Berra (M.)
1864	Various	Vocabularies	Jéhan (L. F.)
1865	Montagnais	General discussion	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1865	Montagnais	Prayer book	Perrault (C. O.)
1865	Sikani	Vocabulary	Pope (F. L.)
1865	Various	Comparative vocabularies	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1865	Various	Words	Wilson (D.)
1865–1879	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1866	Apache	Vocabulary	Higgins (N. S.)
1866	Apache	Vocabulary	Smart (C.)
1866	Athapascan	Tribal names	Faraud (H. J.)
1867	Apache	Vocabulary	Chapin (G.)
1867	Apache	Vocabulary	Palmer (E.)
1867	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Leclerc (C.)
1867	Loucheux	Words	Gibbs (G.)
1867	Navajo	Personal names	Smithsonian.
1867–1868	Navajo	Vocabulary	Nichols (A. S
1868	Apache	General discussion	Smart (C.)
1868	Apache	Numerals	Cremony (J C.)
1868	Inkalik	Vocabulary	Whimper (F.)
1868	Kenai	Vocabulary	Davidson (G.)
1868	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
1868	Navajo	Vocabulary	Whipple (W. D.)
1868	Tinné	Scripture passage	British and Foreign.
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1868–1869	Athapascan, Montagnais	Various	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1869	Athapascan	Words	Kennicott (R.)
1869	Chippewyan	General discussion	Taché (A. A.)
1869	Chippewyan	Lord s prayer	Apostolides (S.)

1869	Dènè	Comparative vocabularies	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1869	Inkalit	Vocabulary	Whimper (F.)
1869	Kenai	Vocabulary	Davidson (G.)
1869	Kenai	Vocabulary	Davidson (G.)
1869	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.), note.
1869	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.), note.
1869?	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
1869	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Whimper (F.)
1869	Navajo	Vocabulary	Willard (C. N.)
1869?	Slave	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.)
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186–?	Slave	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1870	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1870	Athapascan	Tribal names	Faraud (H. J.)
1870	Chippewyan	General discussion	Taché (A. A.)
1870	Hupa	Vocabulary	Azpell (T. F.)
1870	Kenai	Vocabulary	De Meulen (E.)
1870	Navajo	Vocabulary	Powell (J. W.)
1870	Navajo	Vocabulary	Thompson (A. H.)
1870?	Slave	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1870	Tinné	St. John	Kirkby (W. W.)
1870	Tlatskenai	Words	Farrar (F. W.)
1870	Various	Vocabularies, numerals	Dall (W. H.)
1870	Various	Vocabularies, numerals	Dall (W. H.)
1870	Various	Words	Lubbock (J.)
1870	Various	Words	Lubbock (J.)
1870	Various	Words	Lubbock (J.)
1871	Chippewyan	Lord's prayer	Apostolides (S.)
1871	Lipan	Words	Bollaert (W.)
1871	Kutchin	Relationships	Herdesty (W. L.)
1871	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Kennicott (R.), note.
1871?	Slave	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1871	Slave	Relationships	Kennicott (R.)
1871	Tukudh	Relationships	McDonald (R.)
1871	Various	Proper names	Catlin (G.)
1871	Various	Relationships	Morgan (L. H.)
1871–1872	Kenai	Numerals	Erman (G. A.)
1872	Ahtinné	Vocabulary	Pinart (A. L.)
1872	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1872	Athapascan	Words	Bastian (P. W. A.)
1872?	Chippewyan	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1872–1874	Hupa	Vocabulary	Powers (S.)
1873	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Field (T. W.)
1873	Navajo	Vocabulary, numerals	Beadle (J. H.)
1873?	Navajo	Vocabulary, numerals	Beadle (J. H.)
1873	Tlatskenai	Words	Farrar (F. W.)
1873	Tukudh	Prayer book	McDonald (R.)
1873	Various	Numerals	Ellis (R.)
1873–1875	Apache	General discussion	White (J. B.)
1873–1875	Apache	Grammatic notes	White (J. B.)
1873–1875	Apache	Relationships	White (J. B.)
1873–1875	Apache	Sentences	White (J. B.)
1873–1875	Apache	Tribal names	White (J. B.)
1873–1875	Apache, Tonto	Vocabularies	White (J. B.)
1874	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Steiger (E.)
1874	Kenai	Grammar, dictionary	Radloff (L.)
1874	Kutchin	Comparative vocabularies	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
1874	Kutchin	Comparative vocabularies	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
1874	Navajo	Vocabulary	Arny (W. F. M.)
1874	Nehawni	Comparative vocabularies	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
1874	Sikani, Beaver	Comparative vocabularies	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
1874	Taculli, Kenai	Comparative vocabularies	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
1874	Tinné	St. Mark	Kirkby (W. W.)
1874	Tukudh	Four gospels	McDonald (R.)
1874	Various	Comparative vocabularies	Roehrig (F. L. O.)
1874–1875	Apache, Lipan	Vocabularies, Lord's prayer	Pimentel (F.)

1874–1875	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1874–1876	Various	Various	Bancroft (H. H.)
1874–1876	Various	Various	Bancroft (H. H.)
1875	Ahtinné	Vocabulary	Pinart (A. L.)
1875	Apache	Vocabulary	McElroy (P. D.)
1875	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Field (T. W.)
1875	Chippewyan	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1875	Dèné, Navajo	Vocabularies	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1875	Tinné	Scripture passage	British and Foreign.
1875	Various	Words	Ellis (R.)
1875	Various	Words	Lubbock (J.)
1876	Ahtinné, Hupa	Numerals	Ellis (R.)
1876	Apache	Vocabulary	White (J. B.)
1876	Apache, Navajo	Vocabularies	Loew (O.)
1876	Athapascan	Monograph	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1876	Chippewyan	General discussion	Anderson (A. C.)
1876	Dèné	Dictionary, grammar	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1876?	Tinné	Scripture passage	Bible Society.
1876?	Tinné	Scripture passage	British and Foreign.
1876	Tinné	Scripture passage	American.
1876	Various	Various	Gatschet (A. S.)
1876	Various	Words	Wilson (D.)
1877	Athapascan	General discussion	Beach (W. W.)
1877	Athapascan	General discussion	Trumbull (J. H.)
1877	Hupa	Vocabulary	Powers (S.)
1877	Tinné	Tribal names	Gatschet (A. S.)
1877	Tinné	Tribal names	Gatschet (A. S.)
1877	Umpkwa	Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
1877–1878	Athapascan	General discussion	Müller (F.)
1878	Athapascan	Bibliography	Leclerc (C.)
1878	Athapascan	General discussion	Bates (H. W.)
1878	Athapascan	General discussion	Keane (A. H.)
1878	Chippewyan	Four gospels	Kirkby (W. W.)
1878	Chippewyan	General discussion	Duncan (D.)
1878	Chippewyan	General discussion	Duncan (D.), note.
1878	Montagnais	Grammatic treatise	Adam (L.)
1878	Montagnais	Grammatic treatise	Adam (L.)
1878	Tinné	Scripture passage	British and Foreign.
1878	Tlatskenai	Words	Farrar (F. W.)
1878?	Tukudh, Chippewyan	Lord's prayer	Bible Society.
1878?	Tukudh, Chippewyan	Lord's prayer	Bible Society, note.
1878?	Tukudh, Chippewyan	Lord's prayer	Bible Society, note.
1878–1886	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trumbull (J. H.)
1878–1879	Various	Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1879	Apache	Vocabulary	Gilbert (G. K.)
1879	Apache	Vocabulary	Loew (O.)
1879	Apache	Vocabulary	Yarrow (H. C.)
1879	Apache, Navajo	Vocabularies	Gatschet (A. S.)
1879	Athapascan	Words	Campbell (J.)
1879	Athapascan	Words	Campbell (J.)
1879	Athapascan	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1879?	Chippewyan	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1879	Navajo	Vocabulary	Loew (O.)
1879	Slave	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
1879	Tinné	Scripture passage	American, note.
187–?	Beaver	Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
187–?	Chippewyan	Baptismal card	Church Miss. Soc.
187–?	Chippewyan	Baptismal card	Church Miss. Soc.
187–?	Chippewyan	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
187–?	Chippewyan	Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
187–?	Dèné	Bible texts	Grouard (E.)
187–?	Dog Rib	Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
187–?	Tinné	Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
187–?	Tukudh	Primer	Bompas (W. C.)
1880	Apache	Vocabulary	Hoffman (W. J.)

1880	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Quaritch (B.)
1880	Beaver	Prayer book	Bompas (W. C.)
1880	Hupa, Navajo	Words	Sayce (A. H.)
1880	Tinné	General discussion	Faulmann (K.)
1880	Tinné	Words	Campbell (J.)
1881	Chippewyan	Hymn book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1881	Chippewyan	New Testament	Kirkby (W. W.)
1881	Chippewyan	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.)
1881	Navajo	Relationships	Packard (R. L.)
1881	Navajo, Apache	Vocabularies	Gatschet (A. S.)
1881	Slave	Prayer book	Reeve (W. D.)
1881	Tinné	Scripture passage	Church Miss. Gleaner.
1881	Tinné	Vocabulary	Campbell (J.)
1881	Tututen	Vocabulary	Lucy-Fossarieu (N. P. de).
1881–1887	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Leclerc (C.)
1882	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1882	Athapascan	General discussion	Bates (H. W.)
1882	Athapascan	General discussion	Keane (A. H.), note.
1882	Athapascan	Tribal names	Drake (S. G.)
1882	Montagnais, Peau de Lièvre	Words	Charencey (C. F. H. G. de).
1882	Montagnais, Peau de Lièvre	Words	Charencey (C. F. H. G. de).
1882	Slave	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
1882	Tinné	Scripture passage	British and Foreign.
1882	Tinné	Vocabulary	Campbell (J.)
1882	Tututen	Vocabulary	Everette (W. E.)
1882	Various	Various	Bancroft (H. H.)
1882	Various	Words	Lubbock (J.)
1883	Apache	Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
1883	Athapascan	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1883	Athapascan	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1883	Dèné	Text	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1883	Navajo	Words	Matthews (W.)
1883	Navajo	Words	Matthews (W.)
1883	Slave	Four gospels	Bompas (W. C.)
1884	Apache	Vocabulary	Gatschet (S.)
1884	Athapascan	General discussion	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
1884	Athapascan	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Athapascan	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Athapascan	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Athapascan	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Athapascan	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Chilkotin	Dictionary	Morice (A. G.)
1884	Chilkotin	Sermons	Morice (A. G.)
1884	Chippewyan	Text	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1884	Chippewyan	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1884	Chippewyan, Slave	Lord's prayer	Bergholtz (G. F.)
1884	Coquille	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Dèné	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1884	Lipan	Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
1884	Navajo	Words	Matthews (W.)
1884	Navajo	Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
1884	Rogue River	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Tinné	Scripture passage	American, note.
1884	Tinné	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Tinné	Vocabulary, numerals	Campbell (J.)
1884	Tinné	Vocabulary, numerals	Campbell (J.)
1884	Tututen	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884	Various	Vocabularies	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
1884	Yúkitcé	Vocabulary	Dorsey (J. O.)
1884–1889	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Pott (A. F.)
1885	Apache	Vocabulary	Ten Kate (H. F. C.)
1885	Apathascan	Bibliographic	McLean (J.)
1885	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Pilling (J. C.)
1885	Athapascan	General discussion	Bates (H. W.)

1885	Athapascan	General discussion	Keane (A. H.), note.
1885	Beaver	Vocabulary	Garrioch (A. C.)
1885	Chippewyan	Syllabics	Tuttle (C. R.)
1885	Navajo	Words	Matthews (W.)
1885	Navajo	Words	Matthews (W.)
1885	Sursee	Vocabulary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1885	Tinné	General discussion	Dall (W. H.)
1885	Tinné, Tukudh	Lord's prayer	American.
1885	Tinné, Tukudh	Scripture passage	American, note.
1885	Tukudh	Hymn book	McDonald (R.)
1885	Tukudh	Prayer book	McDonald (R.)
1885	Tukudh	Prayer book	McDonald (R.)
1885	Tukudh	Tract	McDonald (R.)
1885	Tukudh	Tract	McDonald (R.)
1885	Tukudh	Tract	McDonald (R.)
1885	Various	Scripture passages	British.
1885	Various	Scripture passages	British.
1885	Various	Scripture passages	British.
1885	Various	Scripture passages	British.
1885–1888	Various	Various	Featherman (A.)
1885–1889	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Leclerc (C.)
1886	Ahtinné, Hupa	Numerals	Ellis (R.)
1886	Apache	Vocabulary	Ruby (C.)
1886	Apache	Words	Bourke (J. G.)
1886	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Quaritch (B.)
1886	Athapascan	Words	Kovár (E.)
1886	Beaver	Prayer book	Garrioch (A. C.)
1886	Beaver	St. Mark	Garrioch (A. C.)
1886	Beaver	St. Mark	Garrioch (A. C.)
1886	Navajo	Words	Matthews (W.)
1886	Navajo	Words	Matthews (W.)
1886	Slave	Mark	Bompas (W. C.) and Reeve (W. D.)
1886	Slave	Matthew	Bompas (W. C.) and Reeve (W. D.)
1886	Tinné	General discussion	Dall (W. H.)
1886	Tukudh	New testament	McDonald (R.)
1886	Tukudh	Psalms	McDonald (R.)
1886	Various	Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1886	Various	Scripture passages	British and Foreign, note.
1886	Various	Scripture passages	Gilbert & Rivington.
1887	Apache	Numerals	Dugan (T. B.)
1887	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Dufossé (E.)
1887	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Quaritch (B.)
1887	Athapascan	Bibliographic	Quaritch (B.)
1887	Carrier	Grammar	Morice (A. G.)
1887	Midnoosky	Various	Allen (H. T.)
1887	Navajo	Songs, prayers	Matthews (W.)
1887	Tlatskenai	Words	Farrar (F. W.)
1887	Various	Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1887–1890	Chippewyan, Sursee	Vocabularies	Our.
1887–1891	Carrier	Dictionary	Morice (A. G.)
1888	Athapascan	Bibliographic	McLean (J.)
1888	Athapascan	Grammatic comments	Grasserie (R. de la).
1888	Carrier	Prayer book	Morice (A. G.)
1888	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	Reeve (W. D.)
1888	Chippewyan	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1888	Chippewyan	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1888?	Montagnais	Text	Clut (J.)
1888	Montagnais	Text	Legoff (L.)
1888	Navajo	Songs, prayers	Matthews (W.)
1888	Navajo	Vocabulary, prayers	Matthews (W.)
1888	Navajo	Vocabulary, prayers	Matthews (W.)
1888	Tinné	Words	Brinton (D. G.)
1888	Tinné	Words	Brinton (D. G.)
1888	Tinné, Tukudh	Scripture passages	American, note.

1888	Tinné, Tukudh	Scripture passages	Bompas (W. C.)
1888	Various	Legends	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1888	Various	Scripture passages	British and Foreign.
1888	Various	Various	Haines (E. M.)
1888	Various	Vocabularies	Dawson (G. M.)
1888	Various	Vocabularies	Dawson (G. M.)
1889	Athapascan	Bibliographic	McLean (J.)
1889	Athapascan	Grammatic notes	Dorsey (J. O.)
1889	Beaver	Vocabulary	Masson (L. R.)
1889	Carrier	Genesis	Morice (A. G.)
1889	Dènè	Bibliographic	Pilling (J. C.)
1889	Hupa	Vocabulary	Curtin (J.)
1889	Midnoosky	Various	Allen (H. T.)
1889	Midnoosky	Various	Allen (H. T.)
1889	Montagnais	Bible history	Legoff (L.)
1889	Montagnais	Grammar	Legoff (L.)
1889	Montagnais	Instructions	Legoff (L.)
1889	Navajo	Songs	Matthews (W.)
1889	Navajo	Songs	Matthews (W.)
1889	Sursee	Grammatic notes	Wilson (E. S.)
1889	Sursee	Vocabulary	Wilson (E. F.)
1889	Tinné, Tukudh	Scripture passages	American.
1889	Various	Songs	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1889	Various	Scripture passages	British and Foreign.
1889	Various	Various	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1889	Various	Words	Lubbock (J.)
1889	Various	Words	Wilson (E. F.)
188-?	Apache	Vocabulary	Bourke (J. G.)
188-?	Chippewyan	Syllabary	Syllabarium.
188-?	Dènè	Roots	Petitot (E. F. S. J.), note.
188-?	Dènè	Vocabulary	Petitot (E. F. S. J.), note.
188-?	Navajo	Vocabulary	Cushing (F. H.)
188-?	Tinné	Words	Crane (A.)
1890	Apache	Gentes	Bourke (J. G.)
1890	Apache	Words	Bourke (J. G.)
1890	Apache	Words	Bourke (J. G.)
1890	Athapascan	Words	Grasserie (R. de la).
1890	Carrier	Bible texts	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Carrier	Stories	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	Bompas (W. C.)
1890	Dènè	Catechism	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Dènè	General discussion	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Dènè	Prayer	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Dènè	Primer	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Dènè	Roots	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Dènè	Syllabary	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Dènè	Syllabary	Morice (A. G.)
1890	Dènè	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1890	Loucheux	Text	Promissiones.
1890	Montagnais	Prayer book	Legoff (L.)
1890	Montagnais	Prayer book	Legoff (L.)
1890	Navajo	Gentes	Matthews (W.)
1890	Navajo	Vocabulary	Wilson (E. F.)
1890	Peau de Lièvre	Text	Promissiones.
1890	Slave	John	Bompas (W. C.) and Reeve (W. D.)
1890	Slave	Luke	Bompas (W. C.) and Reeve (W. D.)
1890	Tinné	Acts	Bompas (W. C.)
1890	Tinné	Hymn book	Hymns.
1890	Tinné	Prayer book	Lessons.
1890	Tinné	Pronouns	Hale (H.)
1890	Tinné	Pronouns	Hale (H.)
1890	Tinné	Vocabulary	Bompas (W. C.)
1890	Tinné	Words	Brinton (D. G.)
1890	Tukudh	Geneses, etc.	McDonald (R.)

1890	Tukudh	Numbers, etc.	McDonald (R.)
1890	Tukudh	Hymn book	McDonald (R.)
1890	Various	Scripture passages	British and Foreign, note.
1890	Various	Village names	Dorsey (J. O.)
1890	Various	Words	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1891	Athapascan	General discussion	Brinton (D. G.)
1891	Athapascan	Tribal divisions	Powell (J. W.)
1891	Athapascan	Tribal divisions	Powell (J. W.)
1891	Athapascan	Words	Gabelentz (H. G. C. von der).
1891	Carrier	Catechism	Morice (A. G.)
1891	Carrier	General discussion	Morice (A. G.)
1891	Carrier	Grammar	Morice (A. G.)
1891	Carrier	Periodical	Morice (A. G.)
1891	Carrier	Text	Morice (A. G.)
1891	Dèné	Grammatic treatise	Morice (A. G.)
1891	Dèné	Vocabulary	Morice (A. G.)
1891	Dèné Dindjie	General discussion	Végréville (V. T.), note.
1891	Montagnais	Catechism	Végréville (V. T.), note.
1891	Montagnais	Dictionary	Végréville (V. T.), note.
1891	Montagnais	Dictionary	Végréville (V. T.), note.
1891	Montagnais	Grammar	Végréville (V. T.), note.
1891	Montagnais	Religious instructions	Végréville (V. T.), note.
1891	Navajo	Grammar, dictionary	Matthews (W.)
1891	Tinné	Acts, etc.	Bompas (W. C.) and Reeve (W. D.)
1891	Tinné	Epistles	Bompas (W. C.)
1891	Tinné	Prayer book	Kirkby (W. W.) and Bompas (W. C.)
1891	Various	Comparative vocabularies	Canadian.
1891	Various	Comparative vocabularies	Wilson (E. F.)
1891	Various	General discussion	Petitot (E. F. S. J.)
1891	Various	Lord's prayer	Rost (R.)
1891	Various	Lord's prayer	Rost (R.)
1892	Various	Bibliographic	Maisonneuve (J.)
1892	Various	General discussion	Hale (H.)
1892	Various	General discussion	Hale (H.)
18—?	Apache	Vocabulary	Sherwood (W. L.)
18—?	Athapascan	Vocabulary	Athapascan.
18—?	Chippewyan	Lord's prayer	Lord's.
18—?	Chippewyan	Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
18—?	Dèné	Bible	Faraud (H. J.)
18—?	Dèné	Catechism	Clut (J.)
18—?	Dèné	Catechism	Seguin (R. P.)
18—?	Kenai	Vocabulary	Wowodsky (—).
18—?	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Kutchin.
18—?	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
18—?	Kutchin	Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
18—?	Nehawni	Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
18—?	Sikani	Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
18—?	Tinné	St. Mark	Kirkby (W. W.)
18—?	Tinné	Vocabulary	Ross (R. B.)
?18—	Tinné	Vocabulary	Tinné.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY: J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF THE

CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES

(*INCLUDING THE CHINOOK JARGON*)

BY

JAMES CONSTANTINE PILLING

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1893

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In Bureau of ethnology first annual report; half-title as above p. 553, text pp. 555–577, Washington, 1881, royal 8°.

Issued separately with cover title as follows:

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Washington | Government printing office | 1891

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. preface (June 1, 1891) pp. iii–iv, introduction p. v, index of languages pp. vii–viii, list of fac-similes pp. ix–x, text pp. 1–549, addenda pp. 551–575, chronologic index pp. 577–614, 82 fac-similes, 8°. An edition of 100 copies issued in royal 8°.

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PREFACE.

The designation given the family of languages treated of in this bibliography is based upon the name of a tribe living near the mouth of the Columbia River, from whom a vocabulary was obtained by Gabriel Franchère, of the Pacific Fur Company, about 1812, and published in his "Relation"[1] in 1820, under the name Chinouque ou Tchinouk. This vocabulary, consisting of thirty-three words, thirteen numerals, and eleven phrases, is given by Gallatin in his "Synopsis"[2] with the spelling of the name anglicized to Chinook; and, though based upon the speech of but a single tribe, it was adopted by him as the name of a family of languages.

The family includes a number of tribes whose habitat, to quote from Major Powell,[3] "extended from the mouth of the river up its course for some 200 miles, or to The Dalles. According to Lewis and Clarke, our best authorities on the pristine home of this family, most of their villages were on the banks of the river, chiefly upon the northern bank, though they probably claimed the land upon either bank for several miles back. Their villages also extended on the Pacific coast northward nearly to the northern extension of Shoalwater Bay, and to the south to about Tilamook Head, some 20 miles from the mouth of the Columbia."

As will be seen by reference to the list of tribal names given on a subsequent page, the number of languages embraced within the family is small; and the amount of material recorded under "Chinook" will be found to more than equal that given under the names of all the other divisions of the family combined.

As a matter of fact, but little, comparatively, has been done in the collection of linguistic material relating to this family, a fact all the more surprising when it is considered that they have been long in contact with the whites. There has been no grammar of the language published, and until lately none has been compiled; there is but one printed dictionary—that of Gibbs—and the vocabularies are neither great in length nor wide in scope. There is hope of a better state of

[1] Relation d'un voyage à la côte nord-ouest de l'Amérique Septentrionale dans les années 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813 et 1814. Montreal, 1820.

[2] Synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian possessions in North America. Cambridge, 1836.

[3] Indian linguistic families of America, north of Mexico. Washington, 1891.

affairs, however; for Dr. Franz Boas, the latest and most thorough worker in the Chinookan field, has his grammar, dictionary, and texts in an advanced state of preparation for publication by the Bureau of Ethnology. His material, collected during 1890 and 1891, was gathered none too soon, for, as will be seen by the extract from the introduction to his legends, which he has kindly permitted me to make and which is given on page 7 of this paper, the opportunity for so doing would soon have passed.

It needs but a glance through the accompanying pages to show the preponderance of material, both published and in manuscript, relating to the Jargon over that of the Chinookan languages proper, a preponderance so great that, were it proper to speak of the Jargon as an American language, a change of title to this bibliography would be necessary. Made up as it is from several Indian tongues, the Chinookan, Salishan, Wakashan, and Shahaptian principally, and from at least two others, the English and the French, the Chinook Jargon might with almost equal propriety have been included in a bibliography of any one of the other native languages entering into its composition. It is made a part of the Chinookan primarily because of its name and secondarily from the fact that that family has contributed a much greater number of words to its vocabulary than has any one of the others.

Under various authors herein—Blanchet, Demers, Gibbs, Hale, Le Jeune, and others—will be found brief notes relating to the Jargon, trade language, or international idiom, as it is variously called; and the following succinct account of its origin from Dr. George Gibbs,[1] the first to attempt its comprehensive study, completes its history:

> The origin of this Jargon, a conventional language similar to the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean, the Negro-English-Dutch of Surinam, the Pigeon English of China, and several other mixed tongues, dates back to the fur droguers of the last century. Those mariners, whose enterprise in the fifteen years preceding 1800 explored the intricacies of the northwest coast of America, picked up at their general rendezvous, Nootka Sound, various native words useful in barter, and thence transplanted them, with additions from the English, to the shores of Oregon. Even before their day, the coasting trade and warlike expeditions of the northern tribes, themselves a seafaring race, had opened up a partial understanding of each other's speech; for when, in 1792, Vancouver's officers visited Gray's Harbor they found that the natives, though speaking a different language, understood many words of the Nootka.
>
> On the arrival of Lewis and Clarke at the mouth of the Columbia, in 1806, the new language, from the sentences given by them, had evidently attained some form. It was with the arrival of Astor's party, however, that the Jargon received its principal impulse. Many more words of English were then brought in, and for the first time the French, or rather the Canadian and Missouri patois of the French, was introduced. The principal seat of the company being at Astoria, not only a large addition of Chinook words was made, but a considerable number was taken from the Chihalis, who immediately bordered that tribe on the north, each owning a portion of Shoalwater Bay. The words adopted from the several languages were,

[1] Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. Washington, 1863.

naturally enough, those most easily uttered by all, except, of course, that objects new to the natives found their names in French or English, and such modifications were made in pronunciation as suited tongues accustomed to different sounds. Thus the gutturals of the Indians were softened or dropped and the *f* and *r* of the English and French, to them unpronounceable, were modified into *p* and *l*. Grammatical forms were reduced to their simplest expression and variations in mood and tense conveyed only by adverbs or by the context. The language continued to receive additions and assumed a more distinct and settled meaning under the Northwest and Hudson's Bay Companies, who succeeded Astor's party, as well as through the American settlers in Oregon. Its advantage was soon perceived by the Indians, and the Jargon became to some extent a means of communication between natives of different speech as well as between them and the whites. It was even used as such between Americans and Canadians. It was at first most in vogue upon the Lower Columbia and the Willamette, whence it spread to Puget Sound and with the extension of trade found its way far up the coast, as well as the Columbia and Fraser rivers; and there are now few tribes between the 42d and 57th parallels of latitude in which there are not to be found interpreters through its medium. Its prevalence and easy acquisition, while of vast convenience to traders and settlers, has tended greatly to hinder the acquirement of the original Indian languages; so much so that, except by a few missionaries and pioneers, hardly one of them is spoken or understood by white men in all Oregon and Washington Territory. Notwithstanding its apparent poverty in number of words and the absence of grammatical forms, it possesses much more flexibility and power of expression than might be imagined and really serves almost every purpose of ordinary intercourse.

The number of words constituting the Jargon proper has been variously stated. Many formerly employed have become in great measure obsolete, while others have been locally introduced. Thus, at The Dalles of the Columbia, various terms are common which would not be intelligible at Astoria or on Puget Sound. In making the following selection, I have included all those which, on reference to a number of vocabularies, I have found current at any of these places, rejecting on the other hand such as individuals partially acquainted with the native languages have employed for their own convenience. The total number falls a little short of five hundred words.

This international idiom, as it is called by Mr. Hale, is yet a live language, and, though lapsing into disuse—being superseded by the English—in the land of its birth, is gradually extending along the northwest coast, adding to its vocabulary as it travels, until it has become the means of intertribal communication between the Indians speaking different languages and between them and the white dwellers in British Columbia and portions of Alaska. Indeed, there seems to be almost a revival of the early interest shown in it, if we may judge from the amount of manuscript material relating to it now being made ready to put into print.

One of the most curious and interesting of all the curious attempts which have been made to instruct and benefit the Indians by means of written characters, is that known as the Kamloops Wawa, a periodical described herein at some length under the name of its founder, Père Le Jeune. Written in an international language, "set up" in stenographic characters, and printed on a mimeograph by its inventor, editor, reporter, printer, and publisher all in one, this little weekly seems to leave nothing in the way of novelty to be desired. The account

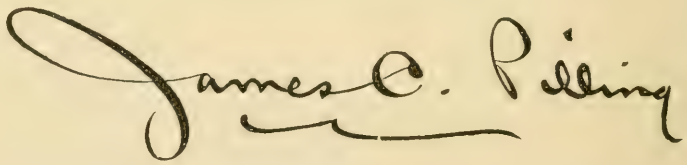
of the reverend father's methods and purposes, quoted on page 48 from one of his papers, will well repay perusal.

The present volume embraces 270 titular entries, of which 229 relate to printed books and articles and 41 to manuscripts. Of these, 253 have been seen and described by the compiler (222 of the prints and 31 of the manuscripts), leaving 17 as derived from outside sources (7 of the prints and 10 manuscripts). Of those unseen by the writer, titles and descriptions have been received in all cases from persons who have actually seen the works and described them for him.

So far as possible, direct comparison has been made with the works themselves during the proof-reading. For this purpose, besides his own books, the writer has had access to those in the libraries of Congress, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Smithsonian Institution, Georgetown University, and to several private collections in the city of Washington. Mr. Wilberforce Eames has compared the titles of works contained in his own library and in the Lenox, and recourse has been had to a number of librarians throughout the country for tracings, photographs, etc.

I am indebted to the Director of the Bureau, Major Powell, for the unabated interest shown in my bibliographic work, for the opportunities he has afforded me to prosecute it under the most favorable circumstances, and for his continued advice and counsel.

Many items of interest have been furnished me by Dr. Franz Boas; the Rev. Myron Eells, Union City, Wash.; Mr. John K. Gill, Portland, Oregon; Hon. Horatio Hale, Clinton, Ontario; Father Le Jeune, Kamloops, B. C.; Maj. Edmond Mallet, Washington, D. C.; Father St. Onge, Troy, N. Y., and Dr. T. S. Bulmer, Cedar City, Utah. It gives me pleasure to make record of my obligations to these gentlemen.



WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 10, 1893.*

INTRODUCTION.

In the compilation of this catalogue the aim has been to include everything, printed or in manuscript, relating to the Chinookan language and to the Chinook jargon—books, pamphlets, articles in magazines, tracts, serials, etc., and such reviews and announcements of publications as seemed worthy of notice.

The dictionary plan has been followed to its extreme limit, the subject and tribal indexes, references to libraries, etc., being included in one alphabetic series. The primary arrangement is alphabetic by authors, translators of works into the native languages being treated as authors. Under each author the arrangement is, first, printed works, and second, manuscripts, each group being given chronologically; and in the case of printed books each work is followed through its various editions before the next in chronologic order is taken up.

Anonymously printed works are entered under the name of the author, when known, and under the first word of the title, not an article or preposition, when not known. A cross-reference is given from the first words of anonymous titles when entered under an author and from the first words of all titles in the Indian languages, whether anonymous or not. Manuscripts are entered under the author when known, under the dialect to which they refer when he is not known.

Each author's name, with his title, etc., is entered in full but once, i. e., in its alphabetic order; every other mention of him is by surname and initials only.

All titular matter, including cross-references thereto, is in brevier, all collations, descriptions, notes, and index matter in nonpareil.

In detailing contents and in adding notes respecting contents, the spelling of proper names used in the particular work itself has been followed, and so far as possible the language of the respective writers is given. In the index entries of the tribal names the compiler has adopted that spelling which seemed to him the best.

As a general rule initial capitals have been used in titular matter in only two cases: first, for proper names, and, second, when the word actually appears on the title-page with an initial capital and with the remainder in small capitals or lower-case letters. In giving titles in the German language the capitals in the case of all substantives have been respected.

In those comparatively few cases of works not seen by the compiler the fact is stated or the entry is followed by an asterisk within curves, and in either case the authority is usually given.

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Title-page of Le Jeune's Jargon Primer	52

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CHINOOKAN LANGUAGES.

By James C. Pilling.

(An asterisk within parentheses indicates that the compiler has seen no copy of the work referred to.)

A.

Allen (*Miss* A. J.) Ten years in Oregon. | Travels and adventures | of | doctor E. White and lady | west of the Rocky mountains; | with | incidents of two sea voyages via Sandwich | Islands around Cape Horn; | containing also a | brief history of the missions and settlements of the country—origin of | the provisional government—number and customs of the Indians— | incidents witnessed while traversing and residing in the | territory—description of the soil, production and | climate of the country. | Compiled by miss A. J. Allen. |

Ithaca, N. Y.: | Mack, Andrus & co. printers. | 1848.

Title verso copyright (1848) 1 l. introduction pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xvi, text pp. 17–399, 8°.

A few Chinook jargon sentences (from Lee and Frost, Ten years in Oregon), pp. 395–396.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

—— Ten years | in | Oregon. | Travels and adventures | of | doctor E. White and lady, | west of the Rocky mountains; | with | incidents of two sea voyages via Sandwich | Islands around Cape Horn; | containing, also, a | brief history of the missions and settlement of the country—or- | igin of the provisional government—number and customs of | the Indians—incidents witnessed while traversing | and residing in the territory—description of | the soil production and climate. | Compiled by miss A. J. Allen. |

Ithaca, N. Y.: | press of Andrus, Gauntlett & Co. | 1850.

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xvi, text pp. 17–430, 12°.

Allen (A. J.) — Continued.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, pp. 395–396.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Dunbar.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

—— Thrilling adventures, | travels and explorations | of | doctor Elijah White, | among the | Rocky mountains | and in the | far west. | With | incidents of two sea voyages via Sand- | wich Islands around Cape Horn; | containing also a brief history of the missions and settlement of the country | — origin of the provisional governments of the western | territories—number and customs of the Indians— | incidents witnessed while traversing and re- | siding in the territories—description of | the soil, productions and climate. | Compiled by miss A. J. Allen. |

New York: | J. W. Yale. | 1859.

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xvi, text pp. 17–430, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 395–396.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Congress.

Anderson (Alexander Caulfield). Price one dollar and fifty cents. | Hand-book | and | map | to | the gold region | of | Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, | with | table of distances. | By Alexander C. Anderson, | late chief trader Hudson bay co.'s service. | To which is appended | Chinook Jargon—language used etc., etc. |

Published by J. J. Lecount, | San Francisco. | Entered [&c. two lines.] [1858.]

Cover title, text pp. 1–31, map, 32°.

Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon, pp. 25–31.

Anderson (A. C.) — Continued.

In the only copy of this work I have seen, Mr. Anderson has appended a manuscript note as follows: "This vocabulary, procured by the publisher from some one in S. F., is a miserable affair, and was appended without my knowledge. A. C. A."

Copies seen: Bancroft.

——Vocabulary of the Chinook language.

Manuscript, 14 pages folio; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Forwarded to Dr. Geo. Gibbs, Nov. 7, 1857.

Contains about 200 words and phrases.

Armstrong (A. N.) Oregon: | comprising a | brief history and full description | of the territories of | Oregon and Washington, | embracing the | cities, towns, rivers, bays, | harbors, coasts, mountains, valleys, | prairies and plains; together with remarks | upon the social position, productions, resources, and | prospects of the country, a dissertation upon | the climate, and a full description of | the Indian tribes of the Pacific | slope, their manners, etc. | Interspersed with | incidents of travel and adventure. | By A. N. Armstrong, | for three years a government surveyor in Oregon. |

Chicago: | published by Chas. Scott & co. | 1857.

Title verso copyright 1 l. copy of correspondence pp. iii–iv, index pp. v–vi, text pp. 7–147, 12°.

Chinook Jargon vocabulary (75 words and numerals 1–10. 20, 100, 1000), pp. 145–146.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, Congress.

Astor: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Astor Library, New York City.

Authorities:

See Dufossé (E.)
Eells (M.)
Field (T. W.)
Gibbs (G.)
Leclerc (C.)
Ludewig (H. E.)
Pilling (J. C.)
Pott (A. F.)
Quaritch (B.)
Sabin (J.)
Steiger (E.)
Trübner & co.
Trumbull (J. H.)
Vater (J. S.)

B.

Bancroft: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco, Cal.

Bancroft (Hubert Howe). The | native races | of | the Pacific states | of | North America. | By | Hubert Howe Bancroft. | Volume I. | Wild tribes[–V. | Primitive history]. |

New York: | D. Appleton and company. | 1874[–1876].

5 vols. maps and plates, 8°. Vol. I. Wild tribes; II. Civilized nations; III. Myths and languages; IV Antiquities; V. Primitive history.

Some copies of vol. 1 are dated 1875. (Eames, Lenox.)

About one-third of vol. 3 of this work is devoted to the languages of the west coast.

Brief reference to the Chinook Jargon and its derivation, pp. 556–557.—Classification of the aboriginal languages of the Pacific states (pp. 562–573) includes the Chinook, p. 565.—"The Chinook language" (pp. 626–629) includes a general discussion, pp. 626–628; Personal pronouns in the Watlala dialect, p. 628; Conjugation of the verbs *to be cold* and *to kill*, pp. 628–629.—Short comparative vocabulary of the Columbian

Bancroft (H. H.) — Continued.

and Mexican tongues includes seven words of the Waiilatpu, Molale, Watlala, Chinook, Calapooya, Aztec, and Sonora, p. 631.—The Chinook Jargon (pp. 631–635) includes a general discussion, pp. 631–634; Lord's prayer with interlinear English translation, p. 635.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Brinton, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Georgetown, Powell.

Priced by Leclerc, 1878, no. 49, 150 fr. Bought by Quaritch at the Ramirez sale, no. 957, for 5*l.* 15*s.* and priced by him, no. 29917, 5*l.*

—— The | native races | of | the Pacific states | of | North America. | By | Hubert Howe Bancroft. | Volume I. | Wild tribes[–V. | Primitive history]. |

Author's Copy. | San Francisco. 1874 [–1876].

5 vols. 8°. Similar, except on title-page, to previous edition. One hundred copies issued.

Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum, Congress.

In addition to the above the work has been issued with the imprint of Longmans, London; Maisonneuve, Paris; and Brockhaus, Leipzig; none of which have I seen.

—— The works | of | Hubert Howe Bancroft. | Volume I[–V]. | The native

Bancroft (H. H.) — Continued.

races. | Vol. I. Wild tribes[–V. Primitive history]. |

San Francisco: | A. L. Bancroft & company, publishers. | 1882.

5 vols. 8°. This series will include the History of Central America, History of Mexico, etc., each with its own system of numbering, and also numbered consecutively in the series.

Of these works there have been published vols. 1–39. The opening paragraph of vol. 39 gives the following information: "This volume closes the narrative portion of my historical series; there yet remains to be completed the biographical section."

Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress.

Bates (Henry Walton). Stanford's | compendium of geography and travel | based on Hellwald's 'Die Erde und ihre Völker' | Central America | the West Indies | and | South America | Edited and extended | By H. W. Bates, | assistant-secretary of the Royal geographical society; | author of 'The naturalist on the river Amazons' | With | ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane, B. A. | Maps and illustrations |

London | Edward Stanford, 55, Charing cross, S. W. | 1878

Half-title verso blank 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xvi, list of illustrations pp. xvii–xviii, list of maps p. xix, text pp. 1–441, appendix pp. 443–561, index pp. 563–571, maps and plates, 8°.

Keane (A. H.), Ethnography and philology of America, pp. 443–561.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, National Museum.

—— Stanford's | Compendium of geography and travel | based on Hellwald's 'Die Erde und ihre Völker' | Central America | the West Indies | and | South America | Edited and extended | By H. W. Bates, | Author of [&c. two lines] | With | ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane, M. A. J. | Maps and illustrations | Second and revised edition |

London | Edward Stanford, 55, Charing cross, S. W. | 1882

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–xvi, list of illustrations pp. xvii–xviii, list of maps p. xix, text pp. 1–441, appendix pp. 443–561, index pp. 563–571, maps and plates, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, pp. 443–561.

Copies seen: British Museum, Harvard.

—— Stanford's | compendium of geography and travel | based on Hellwald's

Bates (H. W.) — Continued.

'Die Erde und ihre Völker' | Central America | the West Indies | and | South America | Edited and extended | By H. W. Bates, | assistant-secretary [&c. two lines] | With | ethnological appendix by A. H. Keane, M. A. I. | Maps and illustrations | Third edition |

London | Edward Stanford, 55, Charing cross, S. W. | 1885

Collation and contents as in second edition, title and description of which are given above.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Beach (William Wallace). The | Indian miscellany; | containing | Papers on the History, Antiquities, Arts, Languages, Religions, Traditions and Superstitions | of | the American aborigines; | with | Descriptions of their Domestic Life, Manners, Customs, | Traits, Amusements and Exploits; | travels and adventures in the Indian country; | Incidents of Border Warfare; Missionary Relations, etc. | Edited by W. W. Beach. |

Albany: | J. Munsell, 82 State street. | 1877.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. advertisement verso blank 1 l. contents pp. vii–viii, text pp. 9–477, errata p. 478, index pp. 479–490, 8°.

Gatschet (A. S.), Indian languages of the Pacific states and territories, pp. 416–447.

Copies seen: Astor, Brinton, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, Georgetown, Massachusetts Historical Society, Pilling, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Priced by Leclerc, 1878 catalogue, no. 2663, 20 fr.; the Murphy copy, no. 197, brought $1.25; priced by Clarke & co. 1886 catalogue, no. 6271, $3.50, and by Littlefield, Nov. 1887, no. 50, $4.

Belden (*Lieut.* George P.) [Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon.]

Manuscript, pp. 1–44, 12°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Recorded in a blank book.

Explanatory, p. 1.—Vocabulary, alphabetically arranged by English words, pp. 2–37.—Numerals 1–10, 20, 30, 100, 1000, p. 38.—Explanatory notes, pp. 39–44.

A copy of the manuscript titled as follows:

—— Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon. | Collected by | Lieut. G. P. Belden. | Arranged by | J. Curtin.

Manuscript; title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–53, sm. 4°; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in a blank book.

The material is the same as in the original, but more systematically arranged, and the spelling is changed to more modern usage.

Berghaus (*Dr.* Heinrich). Allgemeiner | ethnographischer Atlas | oder | Atlas der Völker-Kunde. | Eine Sammlung | von neünzehn Karten, | auf denen die, um die Mitte des neünzehnten Jahrhunderts statt findende | geographische Verbreitung aller, nach ihrer Sprachverwandtschaft geord- | neten, Völker des Erdballs, und ihre Vertheilung in die Reiche und Staaten | der alten wie der neüen Welt abgebildet und versinnlicht worden ist. | Ein Versuch | von | Dr Heinrich Berghaus. |

Verlag von Justus Perthes in Gotha. | 1852.

Title of the series (Dr. Heinrich Berghaus' physikalischer Atlas, etc.) versol. 1 recto blank, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–68, 19 maps, folio.

No. 17. "Oregon-Völker" treats of the habitat and linguistic relations of the peoples of that region, among others the Tshinuk and its dialects, p. 56.—Map no. 17 is entitled: "Ethnographische Karte von Nordamerika" "Nach Alb. Gallatin, A. von Humboldt, Clavigero, Hervas, Hale, Isbester, &c."

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology.

Bergholtz (Gustaf Fredrik). The Lord's Prayer | in the | Principal Languages, Dialects and | Versions of the World, | printed in | Type and Vernaculars of the | Different Nations, | compiled and published by | G. F. Bergholtz. |

Chicago, Illinois, | 1884.

Title verso copyright 1 l. contents pp. 3–7, preface p. 9, text pp. 11–200, 12°.

The Lord's prayer in a number of American languages, among them the Chinook, p. 36.

Copies seen: Congress.

Bible history:

Chinook Jargon	See Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
Chinook Jargon	St. Onge (L. N.)

Bible stories:

Chinook Jargon	See Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

[**Blanchet** (*Rt. Rev.* Francis Norbert).] A Complete Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon (English-Chinook and Chinook-English); to which are added numerous Conversations, thereby enabling any person to speak the Chinook correctly. Third edition, published by S. J. M'Cormick.

Portland, O. T. 1856. (*)

24 pp. 24°. Title from Trübner's *Bibliographical Guide to American Literature* (1859), p. 249.

I put this and following titles under this author's name upon information furnished by Mr. J. K. Gill, the compiler of the editions subsequent to the seventh.

Blanchet (F. N.) — Continued.

[——] A Complete Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. English-Chinook, and Chinook-English. To which is added numerous conversations, &c. Third edition.

Portland, Oregon: published by S. J. McCormick. [1862?] (*)

24 pp. 24°. The above title, omitting the date, is from Gibbs's Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, where he says: "Several editions of this work have been published; the last which I have seen, in 1862."

[——] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | to which is added | numerous conversations, | thereby enabling any person to | speak Chinook correctly. | Fourth Edition. |

Portland, Oregon: | published by S. J. McCormick. | Franklin book store, Front-st. | 1868.

Cover title as above, inside title as above verso name of printer 1 l. preface and rules for pronunciation p. [3], text pp. 4–21. 18°.

Vocabulary, part I.—English and Chinook (alphabetically arranged, double columns), pp. 4–13.—Numerals 1–1000, p. 13.—Vocabulary, part I. [*sic*]—Chinook and English (alphabetically arranged, double columns), pp. 14–18.—Conversations (English and Chinook, parallel columns), pp. 19–21.

Copies seen: Eames.

[——] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | to which is added | Numerous Conversations, | thereby enabling any person to | speak Chinook correctly. | Sixth edition. |

Portland, Oregon: | published by S. J. M'Cormick, 19 First st. | Franklin book store. [1873?]

Cover title as above verso advertisement, title as above verso preface and rule for pronunciation 1 l. text pp. 3–24, 24°.

Vocabulary. Part first. English-Chinook, (alphabetically arranged, double columns), pp. 3–15.—Numerals, p. 15.—Part second. Chinook and English (alphabetically arranged, double columns), pp. 16–21.—Conversations, English-Chinook, pp. 22–24.—Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, p. 24.

Copies seen: Ford.

[——] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | to which is added | numerous conversations, | thereby enabling any person | to speak Chinook correctly. | Sixth edition. |

Portland, Oregon: | F. L. McCormick, publisher, 63 First street. | 1878.

Title verso preface 1 l. text pp. 3–26, 24°.

Blanchet (F. N.) — Continued.

English-Chinook vocabulary, pp. 3–10.— Chinook-English vocabulary, pp. 17–23.—Conversations in English-Chinook, pp. 24–26.— Lord's prayer in Jargon, p. 26.

Copies seen: Bancroft.

[——] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | to which is added | numerous conversations, | thereby enabling any person | to speak Chinook correctly. | Seventh edition. |

Portland, Oregon. | F. L. McCormick, publisher, 91 Second street. | 1879.

Cover title as above, title as above verso preface 1 l. text pp. 3–26, 24°.

English-Chinook vocabulary, pp. 3–16.— Chinook-English vocabulary, pp. 17–23.—Conversations in English-Chinook, pp. 24–26.— Lord's prayer in Jargon, p. 26.

Copies seen: Congress, Georgetown, Wellesley.

For later editions, see Gill (J. K.)

—— [Writings in the Chinook Jargon.]

In the preface to the Chinook Dictionary, &c., by Father Demers and others, is a statement concerning the origin of the Chinook Jargon and those who have written therein, from which I make the following extract:

"The Chinook Jargon was invented by the Hudson Bay Company traders, who were mostly French-Canadians. Having to trade with the numerous tribes inhabiting the countries west of the Rocky Mountains, it was necessary to have a language understood by all. Hence the idea of composing the Chinook Jargon. Fort Vancouver being the principal post, the traders of the twenty-nine forts belonging to the company, on the western slope, and the Indians from every part of that immense country, had to come to Vancouver for the trading season. They used to learn the Chinook [Jargon], and then teach it to others. In this manner, it became universally known.

"The two first missionaries to Oregon, Rev. F. N. Blanchet, V. G., and his worthy companion, Rev. Mod. Demers, arrived from Canada to Vancouver, on the 24th of November, 1838. They had to instruct numerous tribes of Indians, and the wives and children of the whites, who spoke only the Chinook. The two missionaries set to work to learn it, and in a few weeks Father Demers had mastered it, and began to preach.

"He composed a vocabulary which was very useful to other missionaries. He composed several canticles which the Indians learned and sang with taste and delight. He also translated all the Christian prayers in the same language.

"Such is the origin of the Chinook Jargon, which enabled the two first missionaries in the country to do a great deal of good among the Indians and half-breeds. The invention of the Catholic-Ladder, in April, 1839, by Very Rev. Blanchet, and its [oral] explanation in Chinook, had a marvelous success, and gave the Catholic missionaries a great superiority and preponderance much envied by the missionaries belonging to other denominations.

"Father Demers, afterwards Bishop of Vancouver's Island, has now gone to enjoy the reward of his great labours and apostolic zeal. It would be too bad to lose his dictionary and other Chinook works. So Archbishop Blanchet, who has himself made a compendium of the Christian Doctrine in the same language, has had the good inspiration to get the whole published with his corrections and additions."—*St. Onge, in Demers' Chinook Dictionary.*

Referring to the Catholic Ladder, "and its explanation in Chinook," mentioned in the above extract, Father St. Onge writes me as follows: "The Catholic Ladder, of which I sent you a copy, was, as you suggest, published by Father Lacombe; but it is only an embellished edition of the Ladder invented by Archbishop Blanchet, in April, 1839. The archbishop never printed any Chinook explanation of it, and in my preface to the Chinook Dictionary the word *oral* should have been inserted."

—— See **Demers** (M.), **Blanchet** (F. N.) and **St. Onge** (L. N.)

Bishop Blanchet was born at St. Pierre, Rivière-du-Sud, Quebec, Canada, September 5, 1795; was educated in the Petit Séminaire, Quebec, and was ordained July 18, 1819, by Archbishop Plessis. In 1811 the Pacific Fur Company established a trading post, called Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River. After came the Hudson's Bay Company, employing many Canadians, most of whom were Catholics. Many of them settled and intermarried with the Indians of the territory, and with these there was a demand for Catholic priests and Catholic worship.

Application was first made to the Rt. Rev. J. N. Provencher, Bishop of Juliopolis (Red River). The demand for Catholic priests was earnestly indorsed by Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, writing from the British capital (1838). He applied to the Mt. Rev. Joseph Signay, then Archbishop of Quebec. At once, in April, 1838, Bishop Signay instructed two of his missionaries, the Very Rev. F. N. Blanchet and the Rev. Modeste Demers, to take charge of the mission "situated between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains"—a mighty charge for two men; but the men were apostles, and, therefore, as full of practical zeal as of practical faith. Father Blanchet was vicar-general, with Father Demers as assistant.

The journey of the devoted missionaries to their new mission was a long and most laborious one, familiar enough in early Catholic American history, though almost incomprehensible to us in these days of rapid and easy transit. They labored on their route, baptizing and confirming in the faith many Indians, who, at various forts, thronged to meet the long-looked-for *black*

Blanchet (F. N.)—Continued.

gowns. Their destination was Fort Vancouver, which they reached November 24, 1838.

Vancouver was at this time the principal fort of the Hudson Bay Company, and this the missionaries made their headquarters while for four years they toiled unaided up and down the wide domain of their mission. The letters of the fathers describing their work and surroundings are full of interest and afford valuable material for history. They learned the Indian tongue and taught the natives the simple prayers and doctrines of the church in their own language; Father Demers attending more to the Indians, and Father Blanchet to the Canadians.

With the rapid growth of the missions the Holy See, at the request of the Bishops of Quebec and Baltimore, erected Oregon into a vicariate-apostolic (December 1, 1843), appointing Father Blanchet its vicar-apostolic. The papal briefs arrived on November 4, and Father Blanchet, setting out for Canada, received his consecration in Montreal at the hands of the Archbishop of Quebec. Thence he went to Rome, which he reached in January, 1846, and set before the Pope the great wants of his vicariate.

At his intercession, in July, 1846, after the accession of Pius IX., the vicariate of Oregon was erected into an ecclesiastical province, with the three sees of Oregon City, Walla Walla (now Wallula), and Vancouver's Island. The Rt. Rev. F. N. Blanchet was appointed to Oregon City; the Rt. Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, his brother, to Walla Walla, and the Rt. Rev. M. Demers to Vancouver Island. The necessity of this division may be judged from the result of the missionaries' labors at the end of 1844. Most of the Indian tribes of the Sound, Caledonia, and several of the Rocky Mountains and of Lower Oregon, had been won over to the faith. Nine missions had been founded—five in Lower Oregon and four at the Rocky Mountains. Eleven churches and chapels had been erected—five in Lower Oregon, two in Caledonia, and four at the Rocky Mountains. There were two educational establishments—one for boys and the other for girls. There were fifteen priests, secular and regular, besides the sisters. These figures may not look large to-day, but they were large at the time, and of great significance in a rapidly populating and growing region.

Meanwhile the archbishop of Oregon City had been very active abroad in aid of his new province and its dioceses. He sought help on all sides, and returned in August, 1847, accompanied by a colony of twenty persons, comprising seven sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, three Jesuit fathers, three lay brothers, five secular priests, two deacons, and one cleric.

In 1855 the archbishop started for South America to collect for his needy diocese. He traversed Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, returning in 1857 after a successful expedition. Two years later he departed for Canada, returning the

Blanchet (F. N.)—Continued.

same year with twelve sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary for Portland, two Sisters of St. Ann for Victoria, some others for Vancouver, and three priests.

In 1866 the archbishop attended the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, and, ever watchful for the cares of his diocese, returned with one priest and eight sisters. On July 18, 1869, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and four months later left for Rome to assist at the Vatican council, where he met his early brother missionaries. He returned to Portland in 1870.

On July 1, 1879, Archbishop Seghers, the coadjutor, arrived at Portland, and was received by the venerable founder of the diocese, surrounded by his clergy and faithful flock. In a few words of touching simplicity and sweetness the aged prelate received and welcomed his youthful colaborer to the field where he had planted and sowed and reaped so well. After initiating Archbishop Seghers into the work of the diocese, the venerable man chose wholly to retire from the scene of his active labors, and published his farewell pastoral on the 27th day of February, 1881.—*Mallet.*

Boas (*Dr.* Franz). Chinook [Jargon] songs.

In Journal of Am. Folk-lore, vol. 1, pp. 220–226, Boston and New York, 1888, 8°. (Pilling.)

Thirty-eight songs, one verse each, with English translation, pp. 221–224.—Three songs with music, p. 225.—One song in Chinook, except the last line, which is in Tlingit, p. 225.—Glossary of Chinook words (74), alphabetically arranged, pp. 225–226.

—— Notes on the Chinook language. By Franz Boas.

In American Anthropologist, vol. 6, pp. 55–63, Washington, 1893, 8°. (Pilling.)

Tribal divisions, p. 55.—Characters used to render the sounds of the Chinook language, pp. 55–56.—Discussion of the language, p. 57.—Genders, with examples, pp. 57–58.—Plurals, with examples, pp. 58–59.—Cases, with examples, pp. 59–60.—Numerals, p. 60.—Verbs, pp. 60–62.—Word composition, pp. 62–63.

—— [Myths, legends, and texts in the Chinookan languages.]

Manuscripts, four note books, sm. 4°; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Note book no. 1. Texts, etc., in the Chinook dialect: Cikla, a creation myth, p. 1; Ckulkulotl, the salmon spear, p. 15; The panther and the stick, p. 26.—Wasko text: Coyote and eagle, p. 32.—Clackamas text, p. 33.—Katlamat texts: Ak'asqēnāqēna, p. 34; The flood, p. 48; Tiāpeqōqōt, p. 54.—Clatsop vocabulary, pp. 68–91.

Note book no. 2. Explanation of Chinook texts, pp. 1–19.—Sentences and vocabulary, Chinook dialect, pp. 19–33.—Explanation of Katlamat texts, pp. 33–57.—Clackamas vocabulary, pp. 1–11.—Wasko vocabulary, pp. 1–11.

Boas (F.) — Continued.

Note book no. 3. Chinook texts with interlinear translations left-hand pages, grammatic and lexicographic explanations on right-hand pages: Cikla, concluded, p. 34; Okulā'm, p 38; Entsq, p. 58; Crow and eagle, p. 70; The child of the West Wind, p. 75; Cāqatl, p. 105; The salmon, p. 113; Customs referring to war, p. 145; War between the Kwileyut and Clatsop, p. 146; The first visit of a ship, p. 150; The sea-lion hunters, p. 155; Raven and gull, p. 170; The skunk, p. 174; Bluejay and his sister go visiting (1), p. 180; Marriage, p. 193; Bluejay and robin, p. 197; Marriage, continued, p. 201; Bluejay and his sister (2), p. 203; Bluejay and his sister (3), p. 214; Souls and Shamans, p. 228; Adolescence of girls, p. 262; Birth, p. 267; Death and sickness, p. 269; Whaling, p. 282; The elk hunter, p. 288; The coyote and the salmon, p. 295; Potlatch, p. 313; Gitla'amatlq, p. 318; The crane, p. 331.—Katlamat texts. Visit to the sun, p. 31; The raccoon, p. 40; Coyote and badger, p. 55; Panther and lynx, p. 68; Emogoālek, p. 76; The seal, p. 87; Visit to the world of the souls, p. 92; Tlgu'lak, p. 98; The mink, p. 103; Robin and salmon berry, p. 119; Panther and owl, p. 131; The coyote, p. 146; The famine, p. 151.

Note book no. 4. Chinook explanations of texts, pp. 1–19.—Notes on Chinook dialect from the explanations of the Katlamet texts, pp. 19–32.—Katlamet explanations of texts, pp. 33–48.—Katlama; taken from explanations of Chinook texts, pp. 48–54.

Since the above was put in type I have seen a portion of this material in a more advanced state of preparation for the press. It still requires about one hundred pages to make it complete. It is headed as follows:

—— Chinook Texts | Told by Charles Cultee; | Recorded and translated | by | Franz Boas.

Manuscript, ll. i–iv, 1–252 folio, written on one side only; in possession of its author.

Introduction, ll. i–ii.—[Sounds of] letters, ll. iii–iv.—Cikla, their myth, with literal interlinear translation into English, ll. 1–13; a free English translation, ll. 14–20.—Ōkulā'm, her myth, with literal interlinear translation into English, ll. 21–33; a free English translation, ll. 34–42.—Anēktiyō'lemiy, her myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 43–59; English translation, ll. 59–70.—The salmon, his myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 72–90; English translation, ll. 91–102.—Raven and gull, their myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 104–106; English translation, ll. 107–108.—Coyote, his myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 109–119; English translation, ll. 119–123.—The crane, his myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 125–128; English translation, ll. 129–130.—Enstiy, his myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 131–137; English translation, ll. 137–142.—The crow, his story, with interlinear English translation, ll. 143–145; English translation, ll. 145–147.—Caxas, his myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 148–152; English translation, 152–155.—Stikna, her myth, with interlinear English translation, ll. 156–164; English translation, ll. 164–168.—The skunk, his story, with interlinear English translation, ll. 169–172; English translation, ll. 172–173.—Robin, their myth, and Bluejays, with interlinear English translation, ll. 175–177; English translation, ll. 178–179.—Bluejay and Ioi, their myth (1), with interlinear English translation, ll. 180–186; English translation, ll. 186–190.—The same (2), ll. 191–199, 199–202.—The same (3), ll. 203–215 (ll. 209–214 missing).—Ll. 216–235 missing.—The soul, with interlinear English translation, ll. 236–247; English translation, ll. 248–252.

At the close of each myth will appear explanatory notes.

I copy the following notes from the Introduction:

The following texts were collected in the summers of 1890 and 1891. While studying the Salishan languages of Washington and Oregon I heard that the dialects of the Lower Chinook were on the verge of disappearing: that only a few individuals of the once powerful tribes of the Clatsop and Chinook survived who remembered their languages. This fact determined me to make an effort to collect what little remained of these languages. I first went to Clatsop, where a small band of Indians is located near Seaside, Clatsop County, Oregon. Although a number of them belonged to the Clatsop tribe, they had all adopted the Nehelim language, a dialect of the Salishan Tillamook. This change of language was brought about by frequent intermarriages with the Nehelim. I found one middle-aged man and two old women who still remembered the Clatsop language, but I found it impossible to obtain more than a vocabulary and a few sentences. The man had forgotten too great a part of the language, while the women were not able to grasp what I wanted. They claimed to have forgotten their myths and traditions, and could not or would not give me any connected texts. One old Clatsop woman, who had been married to a Mr. Smith, was too sick to be seen and died soon after my visit. The few remaining Clatsop had totally forgotten the history of their tribe and even maintained that no allied dialect was spoken north of Columbia River and on Shoalwater Bay. They assured me that the whole country was occupied by the Chihalis, another Salishan tribe. They told me, however, that a few of their relations, who still continued to speak Clatsop, lived on Shoalwater Bay among the Chihalis. I went to search for these people and found them located at Bay Center, Pacific County, Washington. They proved to be the last survivors of the Chinook, who at one time occupied the greater part of Shoalwater Bay and the northern bank of Columbia River as far as Grey's Harbor. The tribe has adopted the Chihalis language in the same way in which

Boas (F.)—Continued.

the Clatsop have adopted the Nehelim. The only ones who spoke Chinook were Joseph Cultee and Katharine. While I was unable to obtain anything from the latter, Cultee proved to be a veritable storehouse of information. His wife is a Chihalis and he speaks now-a-days exclusively Chihalis, which is also the language of his children. He has lived for a long time in Katlamat, his mother's town, and speaks for this reason the Katlamat dialect as well as the Chinook dialect. He uses this dialect in conversing with Samson, a Katlamat Indian, who is also located at Bay Center. Until a few years ago he spoke Chinook with one of his relations, while he uses it now only when conversing with Katharine, who lives a few miles from Bay Center.

Possibly this Chinook is to a certain extent mixed with Katlamat expressions, but from a close study of the material I have reached the conclusion that it is, on the whole, pure and trustworthy.

I have also obtained from Cultee a series of Katlamat texts, which I believe are not quite as good as the Chinook text, but nevertheless give a good insight into the differences of the two dialects. It may be possible to obtain material on this dialect from other sources.

My work of translating and explaining the texts was greatly facilitated by Cultee's remarkable intelligence. After he had once grasped what I wanted he explained to me the grammatical structure of the sentences by means of examples and elucidated the sense of difficult periods. This work was the more difficult as we conversed only by means of the Chinook Jargon.

The following pages contain nothing but the texts with notes and translations. The grammar and dictionary of the language will contain a comparison of all the dialects of the Chinookan stock. I have translated the first two texts almost verbatim, while in the latter texts I only endeavored to render the sense accurately, for which purposes short sentences have been inserted, others omitted.

—— [Grammar and dictionary of the Chinook language. By Dr. Franz Boas.] (*)

Manuscript, in possession of its author, who is preparing it for publication. See note above.

—— See **Bulmer** (T. S.)

Franz Boas was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, July 9, 1858. From 1877 to 1882 he attended the universities of Heidelberg, Bonn, and Kiel. The year 1882 he spent in Berlin preparing for an Arctic voyage, and sailed June, 1883, to Cumberland Sound, Baffin Land, traveling in that region until September, 1884, returning via St. Johns, Newfoundland, to New York. The winter of 1884–1885 he spent in Washington, preparing the results of his journey for publication and in studying in the

Boas (F.)—Continued.

National Museum. From 1885 to 1886 Dr. Boas was an assistant in the Royal Ethnographical Museum of Berlin, and Docent of Geography at the University of Berlin. In the winter of 1885–1886 he journeyed to British Columbia under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for the purpose of studying the Indians. During 1886–1888 Dr. Boas was assistant editor of "Science," in New York, and from 1888 to 1892 Docent of Anthropology at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. During these years he made repeated journeys to the Pacific coast with the object of continuing his researches among the Indians. In 1891 Kiel gave him the degree of Ph. D.

Dr. Boas's principal writings are: Baffin Land, Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1885; The Central Eskimo (in the 6th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology); Reports to the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the Indians of British Columbia, 1888–1892; Volkssagen aus Britisch Columbien, Verh. der Ges. für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte in Berlin, 1891.

Bolduc: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Rev. J.-B. Z. Bolduc, Quebec, Canada.

Bolduc (*Père* Jean-Baptiste Zacarie). Mission | de la | Colombie. | Lettre et journal | de | Mr. J.-B. Z. Bolduc, | missionnaire de la Colombie. | [Picture of a church.] |

Quebec: | de l'imprimerie de J.-B. Fréchette, père, | imprimeur-libraire, No. 13, rue Lamontagne. [1843.]

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–95, 16°. The larger part of the edition of this work was burned in the printing office, and it is, in consequence, very scarce.

Lord's prayer in Tchinouc Jargon with interlinear French translation, p. 94.—Quelques mots [14], French, Tchinouc [Jargon] et Sneomus, p. 95.

Copies seen: Bolduc, Mallet, Wellesley.

Boston Athenæum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Boston, Mass.

Boston Public: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in that library, Boston, Mass.

Boulet (*Rev.* Jean-Baptiste), *editor*. See **Youth's Companion**.

Brinton: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brinton (*Dr.* Daniel Garrison). The language of palæolithic man.

In American Philosoph. Soc. Proc. vol. 25, pp. 212–225, Philadelphia, 1888, 8°.

Terms for *I, thou, man, divinity*, in Chinook, p. 216.

Issued separately as follows:

—— The language | of | palæolithic man. | By | Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., | Professor of American Linguistics and Archæology in the University of Pennsylvania. | Read before the American Philosophical Society, | October 5, 1888. |

Press of MacCalla & co., | Nos. 237–9 Dock Street, Philadelphia. | 1888.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–16, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, p. 7.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

This article reprinted in the following:

— Essays of an Americanist. | I. Ethnologic and Archæologic. | II. Mythology and Folk Lore. | III. Graphic Systems and Literature. | IV. Linguistic. | By | Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., | Professor [&c. nine lines.] |

Philadelphia: | Porter & Coates. | 1890.

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 17–467, index of authors and authorities pp. 469–474, index of subjects pp. 475–489, 8°. A collected reprint of some of Dr. Brinton's more important essays.

The earliest form of human speech as revealed by American tongues (read before the American Philosophical Society in 1885 and published in their proceedings under the title of "The language of palæolithic man"). pp. 390–409.

Linguistic contents as under titles next above, p. 401.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

— The American Race: | A Linguistic Classification and Ethnographic | Description of the Native Tribes of | North and South America. | By | Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., | Professor [&c. ten lines.] |

New York: | N. D. C. Hodges, Publisher, | 47 Lafayette Place. | 1891.

Title verso copyright notice 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. ix–xii, contents pp. xiii–xvi, text pp. 17–332, linguistic appendix pp. 333–364, additions and corrections pp. 365–368, index of authors pp. 369–373, index of subjects pp. 374–392, 8°.

A brief discussion of the north Pacific coast stocks (pp. 103–117) includes a list of the divisions of the Chinook linguistic stock, p. 108.

Brinton (D. G.) — Continued.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling.

Daniel Garrison Brinton, ethnologist, born in Chester County, Pa., May 13, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Jefferson Medical College in 1861, after which he spent a year in Europe in study and in travel. On his return he entered the army, in August, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon. In February of the following year he was commissioned surgeon and served as surgeon-in-chief of the second division, eleventh corps. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements, and was appointed medical director of his corps in October, 1863. In consequence of a sunstroke received soon after the battle of Gettysburg he was disqualified for active service, and in the autumn of that year he became superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., until August, 1865, when, the civil war having closed, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he became editor of "The Medical and Surgical Reporter," and also of the quarterly "Compendium of Medical Science." Dr. Brinton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis, especially the popular series known as "Napheys's Modern Therapeutics," which has passed through many editions. In the medical controversies of the day, he has always taken the position that medical science should be based on the results of clinical observation rather than on physiological experiments. He has become prominent as a student and a writer on American ethnology, his work in this direction beginning while he was a student in college. The winter of 1856–'57, spent in Florida, supplied him with material for his first published book on the subject. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archæology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. For some years he has been president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and in 1886 he was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to preside over the section on anthropology. During the same year he was awarded the medal of the "Société Américaine de France" for his "numerous and learned works on American ethnology," being the first native of the United States that has been so honored. In 1885 the American publishers of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia" requested him to edit the first volume, to contribute to it the articles on "Anthropology" and "Ethnology," and to revise that on "Ethnography," by Professor Gerland, of Strpasburg. He also contributed to the second volume of the same work an essay on the "Prehistoric Archæology of both Hemispheres." Dr. Brinton has established a library and publishing house of aboriginal American literature, for the purpose

Brinton (D. G.) — Continued.

of placing within the reach of scholars authentic materials for the study of the languages and culture of the native races of America. Each work is the production of native minds and is printed in the original. The series, most of which were edited by Dr. Brinton himself, includes "The Maya Chronicles" (Philadelphia, 1882); "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (1883); "The Güegüence: A Comedy Ballet in the Nahuatl Spanish Dialect of Nicaragua" (1883); "A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians" (1884); "The Lenape and Their Legends" (1885); "The Annals of the Cakchiquels" (1885). ["Ancient Nahuatl Poetry" (1887); "Rig Veda Americanus (1890).] Besides publishing numerous papers, he has contributed valuable reports on his examination of mounds, shell-heaps, rock inscriptions, and other antiquities. He is the author of "The Floridian Peninsula: Its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Myths of the New World: A Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Race of America" (New York, 1868); "The Religious Sentiment: A Contribution to the Science and Philosophy of Religion" (1876) "American Hero Myths: A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent" (Philadelphia, 1882); "Aboriginal American Authors and their Productions, Especially those in the Native Languages" (1883); and "A Grammar of the Cakchiquel Language of Guatemala" (1884).—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

British Museum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution. London, Eng.

Bulmer (*Dr.* Thomas Sanderson). Chinook Jargon | grammar and dictionary | | compiled by | T. S. Bulmer, M.D., C. M., F. S. A., London, | Surgeon-Accoucheur, Royal College of Surgeons, England. | Author of [&c. four lines.] (*)

Manuscript in possession of its author, Cedar City, Utah, who furnished me the above transcript of the title-page, and who writes me, October, 1891, concerning it as follows: "I shall issue it on Hall's typewriter, and then duplicate copies with another special machine, and use various types on the machine, testing the uses of each. . . . Fifty pages will be devoted to the origin of the language from all sources. Examples of hymns from various languages will be given.

—— Chinook Jargon language. | Part II. | [Two lines Chinook Jargon.] | To be completed in IX parts. | compiled by | T. S. Bulmer, M. D., C. M., F. S. A. Sc. A., London. | Ably assisted by | Rev'd M. Eells, D. D., and Rev'd Père N. L. St. Onge, (formerly missionary to the | Yakama Indians).

Manuscript; title as above verso blank 1 l. text ll. 1–124, 4°. In possession of Dr. Bulmer.

Preface in English, ll. 1–3; in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 4–12.—Eulogy of the Chinook Jargon, in English, ll. 13–15; in Jargon (with interlinear translation into English) by Mr. Eells, ll. 16–19.—The Chinook Jargon (general remarks, with interlinear English translation), ll. 20–22.—Special notes on the Chinook, ll. 23–24.—Bibliography of the Chinook Jargon, ll. 24*a*–24*b*.—Origin of certain Indian words, l. 25.—Remarks on onomatopœia, ll. 26–27.—Rise and progress of the written language of the Chinook Jargon, l. 28.—Changes in the language, with vocabulary, ll. 28–35.—Some words in Yakama, with a resemblance to the Jargon, ll. 36–40.—Words in the Niskwalli having some resemblance to the Chinook Jargon, l. 41.—Some words from the Cree, l. 42.—A list of verbs found in the Jargon, alphabetically arranged, l. 42.—Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections, ll. 51–54.—List of the principal adjectives, ll. 55–59.—Grammatical construction of the Chinook Jargon, ll. 61–63.—Comparison of languages (20 words and phrases) in Tlaoquatch and Nootka, with the Columbian and Chinook, ll. 63½–64.—Cree words in the Jargon, ll. 65–74.—On the position of words, l. 75.—Remarks on the translation of abstract words, ll. 76–79.—The alphabet, ll. 80–85.—Partial list of compound words, alphabetically arranged, ll. 86–92.—Inflections, ll. 93–96—Adjectives, ll. 96–98.—General rules on tenses, ll. 98–112.—Personal pronouns, ll. 113–122.—Numerals, ll. 123–124.

—— The Chee-Chinook language | or | Chinook Jargon. In | IX | parts. | Part III. | English-Chinook dictionary. | First edition. | By T. S. Bulmer, ably assisted by | the Revd. M. Eells, D.D., & the Revd Père Saint Onge, both missionaries to the Indians in Washington & Oregon states.

Manuscript; title verso blank, 1 l. preface verso blank 1 l. special note for readers verso blank 1 l. "memos to guide the reader" 2 ll. text alphabetically arranged by English words ll. 1–189, written on one side only, folio. In possession of its author, who kindly loaned it to me for examination. In his "memos" the author gives a list of letters used to indicate the origin of the respective words *C, N, I, E, F, Ch. Yak.*, Chinook, Nootka, Indian, English, French, Chihalis, and Yakama; and a second list of persons from whom the words were obtained and localities in which they were used.

"In my selection of the term *Chee-Chinook* I merely intend to convey to students that it has its principal origin in the Old or Original Chinook language; and although it contains many other Indian words, as well as French

Bulmer (T. S.)—Continued.

and English, yet it came forth from its mother as an hybrid, and as such has been bred and nourished as a nursling from the parent stem. I therefore designate it a *chee* or new Chinook the word *chee* being a Jargon word for *lately, just now, new.*"

[——] Chinook Jargon dictionary. Part III. Chinook-English.

Manuscript; 121 leaves, folio, written on one side only, interspersed with 40 blank leaves inserted for additions and corrections. In possession of its author.

The dictionary occupies 106 leaves, and many of the words are followed by their equivalents in the languages from which they are derived, and the authority therefor. Following the dictionary are the following: Original Indian names of town-sites, rivers, mountains, etc., in the western parts of the State of Washington: Skokomish, 2 ll.; Chemakum, Lower Chihalis, Duwamish, 1 l.; Chinook, 2 ll.; miscellaneous, 2 ll.—Names of various places in the Klamath and Modoc countries, 3 ll.—Camping places and other localities around the Upper Klamath Lake, 5 ll.

[——] Appendix to Bulmer's Chinook Jargon grammar and dictionary.

Manuscript, ll. 1-70, 4°, in possession of its author.

General phrases, as literal as possible, Chinook and English, ll. 6-26.—Detached sentences, ll. 27-29.—Prayer in English, ll. 30-31; same in Jargon, ll. 32-33.—"History" in English, ll. 34-36; same in Jargon (by Mr. Eells), with interlinear English translation, ll. 37-43.—An address, in English, ll. 44-46; same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 47-53.—A sermon in English, ll. 54-55; same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 56-61.—Address in Jargon to the Indians of Puget Sound, by Mr. Eells, with interlinear English translation, ll. 62-66.—Address "On Man," in English, l. 67; same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 68-70.

[——] Part II | of | Bulmer's Appendix | to the Chee-Chinook | Grammar and Dictionary.

Manuscript, 57 ll. 4°, in possession of its author.

Form of marriage, ll. 2-3.—Solemnization of the marriage service, ll. 4-10. These two articles are in Jargon, with interlinear English translation.—Address, in English, ll. 11-12; the same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 13-17.—"From Addison," in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, ll. 18-19.—An oration in English, l. 20; the same in Twana by Mr. Eells, with interlinear English translation, ll. 21-22.—A Twana tradition, by Mr. Eells, with interlinear English translation, l. 23; the same in English, ll. 24-25.—Legends in Jargon, by Père L. N. St. Onge, with interlinear English translation, ll. 26-57.

Bulmer (T. S.)—Continued.

[——] Special scientific notes.

Manuscript, ll. 1-77, 4°, in possession of its author.

General remarks on Indian languages, ll. 1-3.—Origin of languages, ll. 4-11.—Scientific notes on the European and Asiatic languages, ll. 12-35.—American Indian languages, ll. 35-63, includes remarks upon and examples in the Iroquois, Cherokee, Sahaptin, Algonkin, Nahuatl, Shoshone, Cree, Sioux, and Jargon.—List of words in the Chinook Jargon the same as in Nitlakapamuk, ll. 64-67.—Selish numerals 1-18, l. 65.—List of tribes of Alaska and its neighborhood, l. 66.—Twana verbs, l. 67.—Niskwally verbs, l. 68.—Clallam verbs, l. 69.—Remarks on the Yakama, ll. 70-77.

[——] The Christian prayers | in Chinook [Jargon].

Manuscript; 61 ll. 4°, in the possession of its author.

Prayers in Chinook Jargon, ll. 1-5.—Lessons 1-17 in Chinook Jargon, with English headings, ll. 6-23.—List of special words adopted by Fathers Blanchet and Demers in connection with the service of the mass, ll. 24-25.—Translation of the Chinook prayers into English, ll. 26-38.—Copy of a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Eells to the Indians at Walla-Walla, with interlinear English translation, ll. 39-46. "Of the 97 words used, 46 are of Chinook origin, 17 Nootka, 3 Selish, 23 English, 2 Jargon, and 6 in French.—Articles of faith of the Congregational church at Skokomish, Washington, in the Jargon with interlinear English translation, ll. 47-52.—Oration in Chinook Jargon with interlinear English translation, ll. 53-54.—Prayers to God in English blank verse, ll. 55-56; the same in Jargon with interlinear English translation, ll. 57-61.

—— [Hymns, songs, etc., in the Chinook Jargon and other languages.]

Manuscript; no title-page; text 77 leaves. 4°, in possession of its author.

Songs, l. 1.—Song with music, ll. 2-3.—School songs by Mr. Eells, ll. 4-5.—Songs from Dr. Boas, ll. 6-12.—Hymns by Mr. Eells, ll. 13-32. All the above are in Jargon with English translations.—Hymns in Niskwalli by Mr. Eells, l. 33.—Hymns in Jargon by Père St. Onge, ll. 34-45.—Hymn in Yakama, by Père St. Onge, ll. 45-46; the same in English, ll. 57-64.—Yakama prose song by Father Pandosy, with French translation, ll. 65-69.—Hymns in Jargon by Mr. Eells, ll. 70-71.—Hymn in Yakama with interlinear English translation, ll. 72-73.—Song in English, l. 74; same in Siwash, ll. 75-77.

—— [The Lord's prayer in various Indian languages.]

Manuscript; no title-page; text 24 unnumbered leaves, written on one side only, 4°.

The Lord's prayer in Chinook Jargon, l. 1; in Yakama, l. 2; in Micmac, l. 3.—Ave Maria in Micmac, l. 3.—Lord's prayer in Penobscot, l. 4;

Bulmer (T. S.) — Continued.

in Mareschite, l. 5; in Passamaquoddy (two versions) l. 5; Micmac (ancient), l. 6; Montagnais, l. 6; Abenaki, ll. 6–7; pure Mareschite, l. 7; Snohomish, l. 7; Niskwalli, * l. 8; Clallam, * l. 9; Twana, * l. 10; Sioux, l. 11; Flathead, * l. 12; Cascade, * l. 12; Tlallam, l. 13; Huron, l. 13; Blackfoot, l. 13; Abenaki, l. 14; Choctaw, l. 14; Ottawa, l. 14; Assiniboine, l. 15; Seneca, l. 15; Caughnawaga, l. 15; other Micmac, l. 16; Totonac, l. 16; Cora, l. 16; Mistek, * l. 17; Maya, * l. 17; Algonquin, * l. 22.—Hymn in Snohomish, ll. 23–24.

Those prayers marked with an asterisk are accompanied by an interlinear English translation.

The compiler of this paper informs me it is his intention to add one hundred other versions of the Lord's prayer, from the Californian and Mexican languages.

In addition to the above papers, Dr. Bulmer is also the author of a number of articles appearing in Father Le Jeune's *Kamloops Wawa, q. v.*

I am indebted to Dr. Bulmer for the notes upon which is based the following account:

Thomas Sanderson Bulmer was born in 1834, in Yorkshire, England. He was educated at Preston grammar school, Stokesley, and at Newton under Brow, was advanced under Rev. C. Cator and Lord Beresford's son at Stokesley, and afterwards was admitted a pupil of the York and Ripon diocesan college. He was appointed principal of Doncaster union agricultural schools, but soon after emigrated to New York. There he took charge, as head master, of General Hamilton's free school. Thence he went to Upper Canada and was appointed one of the professors in L'Assomption Jesuit College. From there he went to Rush Medical College and Lind University, Chicago; thence to the École Normale, Montreal; thence to Toronto University, medical department. Later he continued his studies in the École de Médecine and McGill University, Montreal, and graduated in medicine at Victoria University. In 1868 he crossed to London, whence he proceeded to New Zealand, and was appointed superintendent of quarantine at Wellington. In Tasmania and Australia he held similar positions. His health failing, he went to Egypt, and later returned to England. The English climate not agreeing with him, he took a tour of the Mediterranean ports. Returning to London, the Russian grippe attacked him, and he was warned to seek a new climate. He returned to Montreal, en route for the Rocky Mountains, where he sought Indian society for a considerable time. Finding winter disastrous to him, he proceeded to Utah in search of health. For the last two years he has been engaged in writing up his Chinook books, as well as completing his Egyptian Rites and Ceremonies, in which he has been assisted by English Egyptologists. Dr. Bulmer is a member of several societies in England and America and the author of a number of works on medical and scientific subjects.

Bureau of Ethnology: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

Buschmann (Johann Carl Eduard). Die Völker und Sprachen Neu-Mexiko's und der Westseite des britischen Nordamerika's, dargestellt von Hrn. Buschmann.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen, aus dem Jahre 1857, pp. 209–414, Berlin, 1858, 4°.

A few words of Chinook and Cathlascon (from Scouler), pp. 373–374.—Vocabulary of several Indian languages compared with the pseudo-Chinook (Cathlascon?) from Scouler, pp. 375–378.

Issued separately with title-page as follows:

—— Die Völker und Sprachen | Neu-Mexico's | und | der Westseite | des | britischen Nordamerika's | dargestellt | von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann. | Aus den Abhandlungen der königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften | zu Berlin 1857. |

Berlin | gedruckt in der Buchdruckerei der königl. Akademie | der Wissenschaften | 1858. | In Commission bei F. Dümmler's Verlags-Buchhandlung.

Cover title as above, title as above verso notice 1 l. text pp. 209–404, Inhalts-Übersicht pp. 405–413, Verbesserungen p. 414, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull.

The copy at the Fischer sale, catalogue no. 270, brought 14*s.*; at the Field sale, catalogue no. 235, 75 cents; priced by Leclerc, 1878. no. 3012, 12 fr. and by Trübner, 1882, 15*s.*

—— Die Spuren der aztekischen Sprache im nördlichen Mexico und höheren amerikanischen Norden. Zugleich eine Musterung der Völker und Sprachen des nördlichen Mexico's und der Westseite Nordamerika's von Guadalaxara an bis zum Eismeer. Von Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann.

In Königliche Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, Abhandlungen aus dem Jahre 1854, zweiter Supp.-Band, pp. 1–819 (forms the whole volume), Berlin, 1859, 4°.

List of words in the Waiilatpa, Molele, Watlala, two dialects of the Chinook, and Calapuya, pp. 620–625.—Supplementary vocabulary of the Chinuk and Calapuya (from Parker, Scouler, Rafinesque, and Gallatin), pp. 625–626.—Lord's prayer in Chinook (from Duflot de Mofras), p. 626.

Issued separately with title-page as follows:

Buschmann (J. C. E.) — Continued.

—— Die | Spuren der aztekischen Sprache | im nördlichen Mexico | und höheren amerikanischen Norden. | Zugleich | eine Musterung der Völker und Sprachen | des nördlichen Mexico's | und der Westseite Nordamerika's | von Guadalaxara an bis zum Eismeer. | Von | Joh. Carl Ed. Buschmann. |

Berlin. | Gedruckt in der Buchdruckerei der Königl. Akademie | der Wissenschaften. | 1859.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. general title of the series verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. abgekürzte Inhalts-übersicht pp. vii–xii, text pp. 1–713, Einleitung in das geographische Register pp. 714–718, geographische Register pp. 718–815, vermischte Nachweisungen pp. 816–818, Verbesserungen, p. 819, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Astor, Brinton, Eames, Maisonneuve, Pilling, Quaritch, Smithsonian, Trumbull.

Published at 20 Marks. An uncut half-morocco copy was sold at the Fischer sale, catalogue no. 269, to Quaritch, for 2*l.* 11*s.*; the latter prices two copies, catalogue no. 12552, one 2*l.* 2*s.* the other 2*l.* 10*s.*; the Pinart copy, catalogue no. 178, brought 9 fr.; Koehler, catalogue no. 440, prices it 13 M. 50 pf.; priced again by Quaritch, no. 30037, 2*l.*

C.

Cascade:

Hymns	See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Sentences	Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Lord's prayer	Youth's.
Prayer	Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)

Catechism:

Chinook Jargon See Demers (M.) *et al.*

Cathlascon:

Vocabulary	See Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Scouler (J.)
Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.)
Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)

Catlin (George). A descriptive catalogue | of | Catlin's Indian collection, | containing | portraits, landscapes, costumes, &c., | and | representations of the manners and customs | of the | North American Indians. | Collected and painted entirely by Mr. Catlin, during eight years' travel amongst | forty-eight tribes, mostly speaking different languages. | Also | opinions of the press in England, France, and the United States. |

London: | published by the author, | at his Indian collection, No. 6, Waterloo place. | 1848.

Title verso names of printers 1 l. note and certificates pp. 3–7, text pp. 8–92, 8°.

Proper names of a number of individuals in various North American languages, among them a few of the Chinook.

Copies seen: Harvard, Wellesley.

Priced by Maisonneuve & co. in 1889, 2 fr.

The descriptive catalogue is reprinted in the various editions of Catlin's Notes of eight years' travel and residence in Europe, for titles of which see below.

—— North and South American Indians. | Catalogue | descriptive and instructive | of | Catlin's | Indian Cartoons. | Portraits, types, and customs [*sic*]. | 600 paintings in oil, | with | 20,000 full length figures | illustrating their various games, religious ceremonies, and | other customs, | and | 27 canvas paintings | of | Lasalle's discoveries. |

New York: | Baker & Godwin, Printers, | Printing-house square, | 1871.

Abridged title on cover, title as above verso blank 1 l. remarks verso note 1 l. text pp. 5–92, certificates pp. 93–99, 8°.

Linguistic contents as in edition of 1848, titled next above.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Eames, Wellesley, Wisconsin Historical Society.

—— The Catlin Indian collection, containing portraits, landscapes, costumes, &c., and representations of the manners and customs of the North American Indians. Presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Mrs. Thomas Harrison, of Philadelphia, in 1879. A descriptive catalogue. By George Catlin, the artist.

In Rhees (W. J.), Visitor's guide to the Smithsonian Institution and United States National Museum, in Washington, pp. 70–89, Washington, 1887, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, p. 76.

Copies seen: Pilling, Powell.

—— Part V. The George Catlin Indian gallery in the National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), with memoir and statistics. By Thomas Donaldson.

In Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution * * * July, 1885, part 2 (half-title 1 l. pp. i–vii, 3–939), Washington, 1886, 8°.

Catlin (G.)—Continued.

Descriptive catalogue of Indian portraits (pp. 13–230) includes the Chinook, p. 99.

Issued separately, with title-page as follows:

—— The | George Catlin Indian gallery | in the | U. S. National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), | with | memoir and statistics. | By | Thomas Donaldson. | From the Smithsonian report for 1885. |

Washington: | Government printing office. | 1887.

Title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. i–iii, illustrations pp. v–vii, text pp. 3–915, index pp. 917–939, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Smithsonian.

Issued also with title-page as follows:

—— The | George Catlin | Indian gallery, | in the | U. S. National Museum, | (Smithsonian Institution.) | With memoir and statistics. | By Thomas Donaldson. |

Washington, D. C. | W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. | 1888.

Title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. i–iii, illustrations pp. v–vii, text pp. 3–915, index pp. 917–939, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Lowdermilk.

—— Catlin's notes | of | eight years' travels and residence | In Europe, | with his | North American Indian collection: | with anecdotes and incidents of the travels and adventures of three | different parties of American Indians whom he introduced | to the courts of | England, France and Belgium. | In two volumes octavo. | Vol. I[–II]. | With numerous illustrations. |

New-York: | Burgess, Stringer & co., 222 Broadway. | 1848.

2 vols.: half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. v–ix, contents pp. xi–xvi, text pp. 1–296; half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso copyright 1 l. contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 1–325, appendix pp. 327–336, 8°.

A descriptive catalogue of Catlin's Indian collection (vol. 1, pp. 248–296) includes proper names in a number of Indian languages, among them a few of the Chinook, p. 264.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Powell, Watkinson.

At the Fischer sale a copy, no. 350, brought 2*s.*; the Field copy, no. 365, sold for $2.50.

—— Catlin's notes | of | eight years' travels and residence | In Europe, | with his | North American Indian collection: | with anecdotes and incidents of the travels and adventures of three | different parties of American Indians whom he introduced | to the courts of | England, France, and Belgium. | In two volumes octavo. | Vol. I[–II]. | With numerous illustrations. |

New York: | published by the author. | To be had at all the bookstores. | 1848.

2 vols.: pp. i–xvi, 1–296; i–xii, 1–336; plates, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Congress.

—— Catlin's notes | of | eight years' travels and residence | in Europe, | with his | North American Indian collection. | With | anecdotes and incidents of the travels and adventures of | three different parties of American Indians whom he | introduced to the courts of | England, France, and Belgium. | In two volumes, octavo. | Vol. I[–II]. | With numerous illustrations. | Second edition. |

London: | published by the author, | at his Indian collection, No. 6, Waterloo place. | 1848.

2 vols.: half-title verso blank 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. preface pp. v–ix, contents pp. xi–xvi, text pp. 1–202, appendix pp. 203–247, catalogue pp. 248–296; half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 1–325, appendix pp. 327–336, plates, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Lenox, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Some copies, otherwise as above, have "Third edition" (Congress); others "Fourth edition" (Bureau of Ethnology, Lenox), both with the same date.

—— Adventures | of the | Ojibbeway and Ioway Indians | in | England, France, and Belgium; | being notes of | eight years' travels and residence in Europe | with his | North American Indian collection, | by Geo. Catlin. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. | With numerous Engravings. | Third edition. |

London: | published by the author, | at his Indian collection, no. 6, Waterloo place. | 1852.

2 vols.: half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–ix, contents pp. xi–xvi, text pp. 1–296; half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 1–325, appendices pp. 327–336, 8°.

A reprint of Notes of eight years' travels in Europe.

Catlin (G.) — Continued.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, Bureau of Ethnology, Wisconsin Historical Society.

George Catlin, painter, born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1796, died in Jersey City, N. J., December 23, 1872. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., but after a few years' practice went to Philadelphia and turned his attention to drawing and painting. As an artist he was entirely self-taught. In 1832 he went to the Far West and spent eight years among the Indians of Yellowstone River, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Florida, painting a unique series of Indian portraits and pictures, which attracted much attention on their exhibition both in this country and in Europe. Among these were 470 full-length portraits and a large number of pictures illustrative of Indian life and customs, most of which are now preserved in the National Museum, Washington. In 1852–1857 Mr. Catlin traveled in South and Central America, after which he lived in Europe until 1871, when he returned to the United States. One hundred and twenty-six of his drawings illustrative of Indian life were at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Chaltin (*Rev.* W. C.) See **Gill** (J. K.)

Chamberlain (Alexander Francis). Words of Algonkian origin [in the Chinook Jargon].

In Science, vol. 18, pp. 260–261, New York, 1891, 4°. (Pilling.)

A list of words found in the Jargon vocabularies of Winthrop, Gibbs, and Hale, which are of Algonquian origin.

—— The Eskimo race and language. Their origin and relations. By A. F. Chamberlain, B. A.

In Canadian Inst. Proc. third series, vol. 6, pp. 261–337, Toronto, 1889, 8°.

Comparative Eskimo and Indian vocabularies (pp. 318–322) contain a number of Chinook and Watlala words (from Tolmie and Dawson, and from Hale), pp. 318–320.

—— Notes on the Chinook Jargon as spoken in the Kootenay District, South Eastern British Columbia, by A. F. Chamberlain, M. A. Ph. D.

Manuscript, 7 unnumbered pages, written on one side only; in possession of its author, who has kindly sent it to me for inspection.

A vocabulary of 150 Jargon words.

Alexander Francis Chamberlain was born at Kenninghall, Norfolk, England, Jan. 12, 1865, and came to New York with his parents in 1870, removing with them to Canada in 1874. He matriculated from the Collegiate Institute, Peterboro, Ontario, into the University of Toronto, in 1882, from which institution he graduated with honors in modern languages and ethnology in 1886. From 1887 to 1890 he was

Chamberlain (A. F.) — Continued.

fellow in modern languages in University College, Toronto, and in 1889 received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater. In 1890 he was appointed fellow in anthropology in Clark University, Worcester, Mass., where he occupied himself with studies in the Algonquian languages and the physical anthropology of America. In June, 1890, he went to British Columbia, where, until the following October, he was engaged in studying the Kootenay Indians under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A summary of the results of these investigations appears in the proceedings of the association for 1892. A dictionary and grammar of the Kootenay language, together with a collection of texts of myths, are also being proceeded with. In 1892 Mr. Chamberlain received from Clark University the degree of Ph. D. in anthropology, his thesis being: "The Language of the Mississagas of Skūgog: A contribution to the Linguistics of the Algonkian Tribes of Canada," embodying the results of his investigations of these Indians.

Mr. Chamberlain, whose attention was, early in life, directed to philologic and ethnologic studies, has contributed to the scientific journals of America, from time to time, articles on subjects connected with linguistics and folk-lore, especially of the Algonquian tribes. He has also been engaged in the study of the Low-German and French Canadian dialects, the results of which will shortly appear. Mr. Chamberlain is a member of several of the learned societies of America and Canada and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1892 he was appointed lecturer in anthropology at Clark University.

Charencey (*Comte* Charles Félix Hyacinthe Gouhier de). [Review of] An international idiom, a manual of the Oregon trade languages or Chinook Jargon, by Mr. Horatio Hale.

In Le Muséon, vol. 10, pp. 273–274, Louvain, 1891, 8°.

Chase (Pliny Earle). On the radical significance of numerals.

In American Philosoph. Soc. Proc. vol. 10, pp. 18–23, Philadelphia, 1869, 8°.

Examples in several Indian languages, among them the Chinook Jargon (from Gibbs).

Chinook. The Chinook Jargon, and English and French equivalent forms.

In the Steamer Bulletin, San Francisco, June 21, 1858. (*)

Contains an unarranged vocabulary of 354 words and phrases.

Title and note from Gibbs's Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.

For notice of a reprint see **Hazlitt** (W. C.)

Chinook [Jargon] dictionary. See **Coones** (S. F.)

Chinook. [Vocabularies of some of the Indian languages of northwest America.]

Manuscript, 2 vols. 82 pages folio. Bought for the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., at the sale of the library of the late Mr. Geo. Brinley, the catalogue of which says they came "from the library of Dr. John Pickering, to whom, probably, they were presented by Mr. Duponceau. They were presented 'to Peter S. Duponceau, esq., with J. K. Townshend's respects. Fort Vancouver, Columbia River, September, 1835.'"

Contains linguistic material relating to a number of the peoples in the vicinity of Puget Sound, amongst them a Chinook vocabulary of 194 words and phrases, and a Chinook Jargon vocabulary, "used as the means of communication between the Indians and whites on Columbia River," of 146 words.

Chinook:

Classification	See Bates (H. W.)
Classification	Domenech (E. H. D.)
Classification	Gairdner (—)
Classification	Gallatin (A.)
Classification	Keane (A. H.)
Classification	Jehan (L. F.)
Classification	Latham (R. G.)
Classification	Priest (J.)
Classification	Powell (J. W.)
Classification	Rafinesque (C. S.)
Classification	Sayce (A. H.)
Dictionary	Boas (F.)
Dictionary	Gibbs (G.)
General discussion	Bancroft (H. H.)
General discussion	Beach (W. W.)
General discussion	Berghaus (H.)
General discussion	Brinton (D. G.)
General discussion	Duncan (D.)
General discussion	Eells (M.)
General discussion	Featherman (A.)
General discussion	Gallatin (A.)
General discussion	Hale (H.)
General discussion	Sproat (G. M.)
General discussion	Whymper (F.)
Geographic names	Gibbs (G.)
Grammar	Boas (F.)
Grammatic comments	Gallatin (A.)
Grammatic comments	Hale (H.)
Grammatic treatise	Boas (F.)
Grammatic treatise	Müller (F.)
Hymns	Blanchet (F. N.)
Hymns	Tate (C. M.)
Legends	Boas (F.)
Lord's prayer	Bergholtz (G. F.)
Lord's prayer	Duflot de Mofras (E.)
Numerals	Boas (F.)
Numerals	Duflot de Mofras (E.)
Numerals	Eells (M.)
Numerals	Haldeman (S. S.)
Numerals	Ross (A.)
Prayers	Blanchet (F. N.)
Proper names	Catlin (G.)
Proper names	Stanley (J. M.)
Sentences	Franchère (G.)
Songs	Boas (F.)

Chinook — Continued.

Songs	See Eells (M.)
Texts	Boas (F.)
Tribal names	Boas (F.)
Tribal names	Douglass (J.)
Tribal names	Haines (E. M.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Vocabulary	Chinook.
Vocabulary	Domenech (E. H. D.)
Vocabulary	Dunn (J.)
Vocabulary	Franchère (G.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)
Vocabulary	Knipe (C.)
Vocabulary	Montgomerie (J. E.)
Vocabulary	Pinart (A. L.)
Vocabulary	Priest (J.)
Vocabulary	Rafinesque (C. S.)
Vocabulary	Ross (A.)
Vocabulary	Scouler (J.)
Vocabulary	Shortess (R.)
Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.)
Vocabulary	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Vocabulary	Wabass (W. G.)
Words	Bancroft (H. H.)
Words	Brinton (D. G.)
Words	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Words	Chamberlain (A. F.)
Words	Daa (L. K.)
Words	Grasserie (R. de la).
Words	Haines (E. M.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Platzmann (J.)
Words	Pott (A. F.)
Words	Smith (S. B.)
Words	Tylor (E. B.)
Words	Youth's.

Chinook Jargon.

In American Homes, illustrated, vol. 4, pp. 338-339, Chicago, 1873, 8°. (Lenox.)

Contains specimens of a dialogue and the Lord's prayer with English word for word translation.

Chinook Jargon:

Bible history		See Durieu (P.)
Bible history		St. Onge (L. N.)
Bible stories		Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
Catechism		Demers (M.) *et al.*
Dictionary	(3d ed. 1856)	Blanchet (F. N.)
Dictionary	(3d ed. 1862?)	Blanchet (F. N.)
Dictionary	(4th ed. 1868)	Blanchet (F. N.)
Dictionary	(6th ed. 1873?)	Blanchet (F. N.)
Dictionary	(6th ed. 1878)	Blanchet (F. N.)
Dictionary	(7th ed. 1879)	Blanchet (F. N.)
Dictionary	(Mss. 1891)	Bulmer (T. S.)
Dictionary	(1891)	Coones (S. F.)
Dictionary	(1871)	Demers (M.) *et al.*
Dictionary	(1862)	Dictionary.
Dictionary	(1865)	Dictionary.
Dictionary	(1871?)	Dictionary.
Dictionary	(1873)	Dictionary.
Dictionary	(1877?)	Dictionary.
Dictionary	(1883)	Dictionary.
Dictionary	(1887)	Dictionary.

Chinook Jargon — Continued.

Dictionary (1887)	Dictionary.
Dictionary (1889)	Dictionary.
Dictionary (1886)	Durieu (P.)
Dictionary (1892)	Durieu (P.)
Dictionary (Mss. 1893)	Eells (M.)
Dictionary (Mss. 1884)	Everette (W. E.)
Dictionary (Wash.,1863)	Gibbs (G.)
Dictionary (N. Y.,1863,8°)	Gibbs (G.)
Dictionary (N. Y.,1863,4°)	Gibbs (G.)
Dictionary (9th ed. 1882)	Gill (J. K.)
Dictionary (10th ed. 1884)	Gill (J. K.)
Dictionary (11th ed. 1887)	Gill (J. K.)
Dictionary (12th ed. 1889)	Gill (J. K.)
Dictionary (13th ed. 1891)	Gill (J. K.)
Dictionary (1880)	Good (J. B.)
Dictionary (1858)	Guide.
Dictionary (1890)	Hale (H.)
Dictionary (1872)	Langvein (H. L.)
Dictionary (1886)	LeJeune (J. M. R.)
Dictionary (1892)	LeJeune (J. M. R.)
Dictionary (1853)	Lionnet (—)
Dictionary (1888)	Probsch (T. W.)
Dictionary (Mss. 1893)	St. Onge (L. N.)
Dictionary (1865)	Stuart (G.)
Dictionary (1889)	Tate (C. M.)
Dictionary (1860)	Vocabulary.
General discussion	Bancroft (H. H.)
General discussion	Beach (W. W.)
General discussion	Clough (J. C.)
General discussion	Drake (S. G.)
General discussion	Eells (M.)
General discussion	Gatschet (A. S.)
General discussion	Haines (E. M.)
General discussion	Hale (H.)
General discussion	Nicoll (E. H.)
General discussion	Reade (J.)
General discussion	Sproat (G. M.)
General discussion	Swan (J. G.)
General discussion	Western.
General discussion	Wilson (D.)
Grammar	Bulmer (T. S.)
Grammatic comments	Crane (A.)
Grammatic comments	Eells (M.)
Grammatic comments	Hale (H.)
Grammatic treatise	Demers (M.) *et al.*
Grammatic treatise	Hale (H.)
Hymn book	Eells (M.)
Hymn book	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
Hymns	Bulmer (T. S.)
Hymns	Demers (M.) *et al.*
Hymns	Everette (W. E.)
Hymns	Eells (M.)
Hymns	Hale (H.)
Hymns	Macleod (N. D.)
Hymns	St. Onge (L. N.)
Legends	St. Onge (L. N.)
Lord's prayer	Bancroft (H. H.)
Lord's prayer	Bolduc (J. B. Z.)
Lord's prayer	Bulmer (T. S.)
Lord's prayer	Chinook.
Lord's prayer	Dictionary.
Lord's prayer	Eells (M.)
Lord's prayer	Everette (W. E.)
Lord's prayer	Gibbs (G.)
Lord's prayer	Gill (J. K.)

Chinook Jargon — Continued.

Lord's prayer	Good (J. B.)
Lord's prayer	See Hale (H.)
Lord's prayer	Marietti (P.)
Lord's prayer	Nicoll (E. F.)
Numerals	Cox (R.)
Numerals	Dictionary.
Numerals	Gill (J. K.)
Numerals	Good (J. B.)
Numerals	Haines (E. M.)
Numerals	Hale (H.)
Numerals	Hazlitt (W. C.)
Numerals	Montgomerie (J. E.)
Numerals	Nicoll (E. H.)
Numerals	Palmer (J.)
Numerals	Parker (S.)
Numerals	Richardson (A. D.)
Numerals	Stuart (G.)
Numerals	Swan (J. G.)
Periodical	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
Prayers	Bulmer (T. S.)
Prayers	Demers (M.) *et al.*
Prayers	Tate (C. M.)
Primer	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
Review	Charencey (H. de).
Review	Crane (A.)
Review	Leland (C. G.)
Review	Reade (J.)
Review	Western.
Sermons	Eells (M.)
Sermons	Hale (H.)
Sermons	New.
Sentences	Allen (A.)
Sentences	Chinook.
Sentences	Dictionary.
Sentences	Eells (M.)
Sentences	Green (J. S.)
Sentences	Hale (H.)
Sentences	Leland (C. G.)
Sentences	Mactie (M.)
Sentences	Macdonald (D. G. F.)
Sentences	Stuart (G.)
Songs	Bulmer (T. S.)
Songs	Crane (A.)
Ten commandments	Everette (W. E.)
Text	Bulmer (T. S.)
Text	Demers (M.) *et al.*
Text	Dictionary.
Text	Eells (M.)
Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
Vocabulary	Armstrong (A. N.)
Vocabulary	Belden (G. P.)
Vocabulary	Bolduc (J. B. Z.)
Vocabulary	Chamberlain (A. F.)
Vocabulary	Chinook.
Vocabulary	Cox (R.)
Vocabulary	Dictionary.
Vocabulary	Eells (M.)
Vocabulary	Everette (W. E.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)
Vocabulary	Guide.
Vocabulary	Haines (E. M.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)
Vocabulary	Hazlitt (W. C.)
Vocabulary	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

Chinook Jargon — Continued.

Vocabulary	See Lionnet (—)
Vocabulary	Macdonald (D.G. F.)
Vocabulary	Palmer (J.)
Vocabulary	Parker (S.)
Vocabulary	Richardson (A. D.)
Vocabulary	Ross (A.)
Vocabulary	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
Vocabulary	Scouler (J.)
Vocabulary	Sproat (G. M.)
Vocabulary	Swan (J. G.)
Vocabulary	Vocabulary.
Vocabulary	Winthrop (T.)
Words	Chamberlain (A.F.)
Words	Chase (P. E.)
Words	Crane (A.)
Words	Eells (M.)
Words	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Leland (C. G.)
Words	Norris (P. W.)
Words	Tylor (E. B.)
Words	Wilson (D.)
Clakama:	
Proper names	See Stanley (J. M.)
Sentences	Gatschet (A. S.)
Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
Classification:	
Chinook	See Bates (H. W.)
Chinook	Domenech (E. H. D.)
Chinook	Gairdner (—)
Chinook	Gallatin (A.)
Chinook	Jehan (L. F.)
Chinook	Keane (A. H.)
Chinook	Latham (R. G.)
Chinook	Priest (J.)
Chinook	Powell (J. W.)
Chinook	Rafinesque (C. S.)
Chinook	Sayce (A. H.)
Clatsop:	
Vocabulary	See Emmons (G. F.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)
Vocabulary	Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Vocabulary	Semple (J. E.)

Clough (James Cresswell). On | the existence | of | mixed languages | being | an examination of the fundamental axioms of the | foreign school of modern philology, more | especially as applied to the English | Prize Essay | by | James Cresswell Clough | fellow of the Royal historical society | member of the English dialect society; assistant at Huddersfield college | late modern master at Liverpool college | [Greek quotation, one line] |

London | Longmans, Green, and co | 1876 | All rights reserved

Half-title verso names of printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface p. [v], statements etc. p. [vi], contents pp. [vii]–viii, text pp. 1–125, postscript p. [126], 8°.

Clough (J. C.) — Continued.

Some account of the Chinook Jargon, with specimen words (from Wilson's *Prehistoric man*), pp. 7–9.

Copies seen: Eames.

Complete Chinook Jargon. See **Probsch** (T. W.)

Complete dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1856–1862.) See **Blanchet** (F. N.)

Complete dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1882.) See **Gill** (J. K.)

Congress: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

[**Coones** (S. F.)] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | as spoken on | Puget sound and the northwest, | with | original Indian names for prominent places | and localities with their meanings, | historical sketch, etc. |

Published by | Lowman & Hanford stationery & printing co., | Seattle, Wash. [1891.]

Cover title: Chinook Dictionary | and | original Indian names | of | western Washington. | [Picture.] |

Lowman & Hanford | stationery & | printing company. [1891.]

Cover title, title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. [3–4], p. 5 blank, key to pronunciation p. [6], numerals p. [7], text pp. 9–38, 24°.

Numerals, p. [7].—Chinook-English dictionary alphabetically arranged, pp. 9–32.—English conversation and interrogatories, answered in Chinook, pp. 33–34.—The oath, p. 34.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Cornell: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler, belonging to the library of that university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Cox (Ross). Adventures | on the | Columbia river, | including | the narrative of a residence | of six years on the western side of | the Rocky mountains, | among | various tribes of Indians | hitherto unknown: | together with | a journey across the American continent. | By Ross Cox. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. |

London: | Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, | New Burlington street. | 1831.

2 vols.: title verso name of printer 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–ix, introduction pp. xi–xx, contents of vol. 1 pp. xxi–xxiv, text pp. 1–388; title verso name of printer

Cox (R.) — Continued.

1 l. contents pp. v–viii; text pp. 1–393, appendix pp. 395–400, 8°.

Numerals 1–12, 20, and a short vocabulary (7 words and 3 phrases) in Chinook Jargon, vol. 2, p. 134.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress.

Sabin's Dictionary, no. 17267, mentions a "second edition, London, 1832, 8°".

—— The | Columbia river; | or, | scenes and adventures | during | a residence of six years on the western | side of the Rocky mountains | among | various tribes of Indians | hitherto unknown; | together with | a journey across the American continent. | By Ross Cox. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. | Third edition. |

London: | Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley. | New Burlington street. | 1832.

2 vols.: title verso names of printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, introduction pp. vii–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xx, text pp. 1–333; title verso names of printers 1 l. contents pp. iii–vi, text pp. 1–350, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, vol. 2, pp. 117–118.

Copies seen: Greely.

—— Adventures | on the | Columbia river, | including | the narrative of a residence | of six years on the western side of | the Rocky mountains, | among | various tribes of Indians | hitherto unknown: | together with | a journey across the American continent. | By Ross Cox. |

New York: | printed and published by J. & J. Harper, 82 Cliff-street. | And sold by the principal booksellers throughout the United States. | 1832.

Title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, introduction pp. vii–x, contents pp. xi–xv, text pp. 25–331, appendix pp. 333–335, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 225–226.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Congress, Harvard, Mallet, Pilling.

Crane (Agnes). The Chinook Jargon.

In the Brighton Herald, no. 4883, p. 4, Brighton, England, July 12, 1890, folio. (Pilling.)

A review of **Hale** (H.), Manual of the Oregon trade language. It occupies a column and a half of the Herald and contains a number of Jargon words with their derivations, a brief outline of phonetics and grammar of the language, and one verse of a song, with English translation.

Crane (A.) — Continued.

Curtin (Jeremiah). [Words, phrases, and sentences in the Wasko language.]

Manuscript, pp. 77–228, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded at Warm Spring, Oregon, in 1884, in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, second edition. The Bureau alphabet is used.

Of the schedules, nos. 1–4, 6–8, 16, 18–29 are well filled; nos. 5, 10, 12–14, and 17 partially so; and nos. 9, 11, 15, and 30 have no entries.

Jeremiah Curtin was born in Milwaukee, Wis., about 1835. He had little education in childhood, but at the age of twenty or twenty-one prepared himself to enter Phillips Exeter Academy, made extraordinary progress, and soon entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1863. By this time he had become noted among his classmates and acquaintances for his wonderful facility as a linguist. On leaving college he had acquired a good knowledge of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Roumanian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Gothic, German, and Finnish, besides Greek and Latin. He had also made considerable progress in Hebrew, Persian, and Sanskrit, and was beginning to speak Russian. When Admiral Lissofsky's fleet visited this country, in 1864, Curtin became acquainted with the officers and accompanied the expedition on its return to Russia. In St. Petersburg he obtained employment as a translator of polyglot telegraphic dispatches, but he was presently appointed by Mr. Seward to the office of secretary of the United States legation, and he held this place till 1868. During this period he became familiar with the Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Lettish, and Hungarian languages, and made a beginning in Turkish. From 1868 till 1877 he traveled in eastern Europe and in Asia, apparently in the service of the Russian government. In 1873, at the celebration at Prague of the 500th anniversary of the birth of John Huss, he delivered the oration, speaking with great eloquence in the Bohemian language. During his travels in the Danube country he learned to speak Slavonian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian. He lived for some time in the Caucasus, where he learned Mingrelian, Abkasian, and Armenian. At the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, he left the Russian dominions, and, after a year in London, returned to his native country. Since then he has been studying the languages of the American Indians and has made valuable researches under the auspices of Maj. John W. Powell and the Bureau of Ethnology. He is said to be acquainted with more than fifty languages.— *Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

D.

Daa (Ludwig Kristensen). On the affinities between the languages of the northern tribes of the old and new continents. By Lewis Kr. Daa, Esq., of Christiania, Norway. (Read December the 20th.)

In Philological Soc. [of London] Trans. 1856, pp. 251–294, London [1857], 8°. (Congress.)

Comparative tables showing affinities between Asiatic and American languages, pp. 264–285, contain words from many North American languages, among them a few of the Tschinuk.

Dawson (*Dr.* George Mercer). See **Tolmie** (W. F.) and **Dawson** (G. M.)

George Mercer Dawson was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, August 1, 1849, and is the eldest son of Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill University, Montreal. He was educated at McGill College and the Royal School of Mines; held the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship, given by the Prince of Wales; and took the Edward Forbes medal in palæontology and the Murchison medal in geology. He was appointed geologist and naturalist to Her Majesty's North American Boundary Commission in 1873, and at the close of the commission's work, in 1875, he published a report under the title of "Geology and Resources of the Forty-ninth Parallel." In July, 1875, he received an appointment on the geological survey of Canada. From 1875 to 1879 he was occupied in the geological survey and exploration of British Columbia, and subsequently engaged in similar work both in the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. Dr. Dawson is the author of numerous papers on geology, natural history, and ethnology, published in the Canadian Naturalist, Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, etc. He was in 1887 selected to take charge of the Yukon expedition.

Definitio Dogmatis . . . Jargon Tchinook. See **Demers** (M.)

De Horsey (*Lieut.* Algernon Frederick Rous). See **Montgomerie** (J. E.) and **De Horsey** (A. F. R.)

[**Demers** (*Bishop* Modeste).] Definitio Dogmatis Immaculatæ Conceptionis Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ | a SS. D. N. Pio PP. IX.

Second heading: Eadem in eam Linguam translata quæ vulgo Jargon Tchinook | dicitur, quæque obtinet in tota Oregonensi Provincia; | auctore Episcopo Vancouveriensis Insulæ.

Colophon: Typis Joannis Mariæ Shea, Neo Eboracensis. [1860?]

No title-page, headings only; text 1 leaf verso blank, 12°.

Demers (M.) — Continued.

The dogma is first given in Latin, followed by the translation into the Chinook Jargon.

Copies seen: Georgetown, Pilling.

—— **Blanchet** (F. N.) and **St. Onge** (L. N.) J. M. J. | Chinook [Jargon] | Dictionary, Catechism, | prayers and hymns. | Composed in 1838 & 1839 by | rt. rev. Modeste Demers. | Revised, corrected and completed, | in 1867 by | most rev. F. N. Blanchet. | With modifications and additions by | Rev. L. N. St. Onge Missionary | among the Yakamas and other Indian Tribes. | Montreal. | 1871.

Cover title: The | missionary's companion | on the | Pacific coast. | [Picture.] | [Three lines of scripture—Mat. xxiii. 19.]

Cover title, frontispiece verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. plate 1 l. preface (by Father St. Onge, unsigned) pp. 7–9, text pp. 9–65, addenda p. 66, table [of contents] p. 67, errata p. 68. 16°.

Short account of the origin of the Chinook Jargon, pp. 7–8.—Rules of the language, pp. 9–10.—Of the nouns, pp. 11–12.—Orthography, p. 12.—Chinook [Jargon] dictionary (pp. 13–32) in double columns, under the following heads, each alphabetically arranged by Jargon words: Nouns, pp. 13–22; Adjectives, pp. 23–25; Numbers, pp. 25–26; Pronouns, p. 26; Verbs, pp. 26–29; Adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections, pp. 30–31.—Appendix, pp. 31–32.—The Christian prayers in Chinook [Jargon], pp. 33–38.— Hymns (in Jargon with French headings), pp. 39–46.—Catechism (in Jargon with English headings), pp. 47–65.—Addenda [a short vocabulary], p. 66.

"The Chinook Jargon was invented by the Hudson Bay Company traders, who were mostly French Canadians. Having to trade with the numerous tribes inhabiting the countries west of the Rocky Mountains, it was necessary to have a language understood by all. Hence, the idea of composing the Chinook Jargon. Fort Vancouver being the principal post, the traders of the twenty-nine forts belonging to the company, on the western slope, and the Indians from every part of that immense country, had to come to Vancouver for the trading season. They used to learn the Chinook and then teach it to others. In this manner it became universally known.

"The two first missionaries to Oregon, Rev. F. N. Blanchet, V. G., and his worthy companion, Rev. Mod. Demers, arrived from Canada to Vancouver on the 24th of November, 1838. They had to instruct numerous tribes of Indians, and the wives and children of the whites, who spoke only the Chinook. The two missionaries set to work to learn it, and in a few weeks Father Demers had mastered it and began to preach

Demers (M.) — Continued.

"He composed a vocabulary which was very useful to other missionaries. He composed several canticles, which the Indians learned and sang with taste and delight. He also translated all the Christian prayers in the same language.

"Such is the origin of the Chinook Jargon, which enabled the two first missionaries in the country to do a great deal of good among the Indians and half-breeds. The invention of the Catholic Ladder, in April, 1839, by Very Rev. Blanchet, and its [oral] explanation in Chinook, had a marvelous success and gave the Catholic missionaries a great superiority and preponderance much envied by the missionaries belonging to other denominations.

"Father Demers, afterwards Bishop of Vancouvers Island, has now gone to enjoy the reward of his great labours and apostolic zeal. It would be too bad to lose his Dictionary and other Chinook works. So, Archbishop Blanchet, who has himself made a compendium of the Christian doctrine in the same language, has had the good inspiration to get the whole published with his corrections and additions."— *Preface by Father St. Onge.*

Concerning the preparation and publication of this work, Father St. Onge writes me as follows:

"Bishop Demers's little book, which was corrected by Archbishop Blanchet, was never printed. The archbishop gave me the manuscript, which I arranged. I made the spelling uniform and overhauled it completely. I was in the hospital at Montreal at the time, where my bishop had sent me because of ill health. When I got a little stronger, time being hard to pass, I procured a small press, went to work and printed this Chinook book and the Yakama catechism. It was hard work for an invalid, and I made the dictionary as short as possible.

"The Catholic Ladder, of which I send you a copy, was, as you suggest, published by Father Lacombe; but it is only an embellished edition of the Ladder invented by Archbishop Blanchet in April, 1839. The archbishop never printed any Chinook explanation of it, and in my preface to the Chinook Dictionary the word *oral* should have been included.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Trumbull, Wellesley.

Modeste Demers, R. C. bishop, born in Canada, died in Vancouver's Island in 1871. He went to the Northwest Territory in 1838 and was engaged in missionary duty among the Indians until 1847, when he was consecrated bishop of Vancouver's Island. — *Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Dickinson (—). See **Everette** (W. E.)

Dictionary | of | Indian Tongues | containing most of the words and terms | used in the | Tsimpsean, Hydah, & Chinook, | with their meaning or equivalent | in the | English Language. |

Published by Hibben & Carswell, | Victoria, V. I. | Printed at the office of the Daily Chronicle, | Government Street. | 1862. (*)

Title 1 l. text pp. 1–15, 16°.

Hydah vocabulary. pp. 1–3. — Tsimpsean vocabulary, grammatic notes and phrases, pp. 3–10.—Chinook Jargon, pp. 11–15.

Title from Dr. Franz Boas from copy in his possession.

Dictionary | of | Indian tongues, | containing | Most of the Words and Terms | used in the | Tshimpsean, Hydah, and Chinook, | with their meaning or equivalent | in the | English language. |

Published by | Hibben & Carswell, | Victoria, V. I. | Printed at the British colonist office. | 1865.

Cover title verso advertisement, no inside title, text pp. 1–14, sq. 16°.

Chinook Jargon-English vocabulary, double columns, pp. 1–4.—Chinook examples (phrases and sentences), p. 5.— Hydah-English vocabulary, double columns, pp. 6–7.—English-Tshimshean [*sic*] vocabulary, verbal conjugations, phrases and sentences, double columns, pp. 8–14.

Copies seen: Astor, Eames.

Dictionary. A | dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language, | Of the North Pacific Coast. | [Picture of an Indian.] |

Published by T. N. Hibben & Co., | Victoria, B. C. | Colonist print—Victoria, B. C. [1871?]

Cover title as above, no inside title, text pp. 1–29, advertisement on back cover, 8°.

Chinook-English, pp. 1–18.—English-Chinook, pp. 19–29.—Lord's prayer in Jargon with interlinear English translation, p. 29.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Cornell, Eames, Trumbull, Wellesley.

For the most part a reprint, with omissions, of Gibbs (G.), Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.

Reprinted in: British Columbia; Report of the Hon. H. L. Langvein, C. B. Minister of Public Works, pp. 161–182, Ottawa, 1872, 8°. (Georgetown.)

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or, | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. |

Victoria, B. C.: | T. N. Hibben & co., publishers, | Government street. [1877?]

Cover title: Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. | [Picture.] |

Victoria, B. C.: | Published by T. N. Hibben & Co., | Government Street. [1877?]

Dictionary — Continued.

Cover title, title verso copyright notice (1877) and name of printer 1 l. text pp. 5–33, 8°.

Part I. Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 5–23.—Part II. English Chinook, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 23–33. Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, p. 33.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. |

Victoria, B. C. | T. N. Hibben & Co., publishers, | Government Street. | 1883.

Cover title: New Edition. | Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. | [Picture.] |

Victoria, B. C.: | Published by T. N. Hibben & Co. | Government street. [1883.]

Cover title, title verso copyright notice (1877) and name of printer 1 l. text pp. 5–35, 8°.

Part I. Chinook-English, pp. 5–24.—Part II. English-Chinook, pp. 24–34. — Lord's prayer in Jargon with English interlinear translation, p. 35.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. |

Victoria, B. C. | T. N. Hibben & co., Publishers, | Government Street. | 1887.

Cover title: New Edition. | Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. | [Picture.] |

Victoria, B. C.: | Published by T. N. Hibben & Co. | Government street. [1887.]

Cover title verso advertisement, title verso copyright notice (1887) and name of printer 1 l. text pp. 3–33, 8°.

Part I. Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 3–21.—Part II. English-Chinook, alphabetically arranged, pp. 22–32. — Lord's prayer in Jargon with interlinear English translation, p. 33.

Copies seen: Ford.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. |

Victoria, B. C. | B. C. stationery co., Publishers, | Government Street, | 1887.

Cover title: Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. | New edition. |

B. C. stationery co., Publishers, | Government Street, | Victoria, B. C. | 1887.

Cover title, title verso copyright notice (1877, by T. N. Hibben) and name of printer 1 l. text pp. 3–33, 8°.

Part I. Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 3–21.—Part II. English-Chinook, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 22–32.—Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, p. 33.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Dictionary — Continued.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language, | of the | north Pacific coast. | [Vignette.] |

Victoria, B. C. | T. N. Hibben [&] co., Publishers. | Government Street, | 1889.

Cover title: New Edition. | Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | Indian Trade Language | of the | north Pacific coast. | [Picture.] |

Victoria, B. C. | Published by T. N. Hibben & co. | Government street. [1889.]

Cover title, title verso copyright (1877) and name of printer 1 l. text pp. 3–32, 8°.

Part I. Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 3–21.—Part II. English-Chinook, alphabetically arranged, double columns, pp. 21–32.—Lord's prayer in Jargon with interlinear English translation, p. 32.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | or | Indian trade language | now in general use on | the north-west coast. | Adapted for general business. |

Olympia, W. T. | T. G. Lowe & co., publishers and stationers. | 1873. | Printed at the Courier job rooms, Olympia, W. T.

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–32, 12°.

Part I. Chinook-English, pp. 1–20.—Part II. English-Chinook, pp. 21–32.

Copies seen: Bancroft.

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1868–1879.) See **Blanchet** (F. N.)

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1891.) See **Coones** (S. F.)

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1882–1887.) See **Gill** (J. K.)

Dictionary of the Chinook . . . trade language. See **Probsch** (T. W.)

Dictionary:

Chinook		See Boas (F.)
Chinook		Gibbs (G.)
" Jargon	(3d ed. 1856)	Blanchet (F. N.)
" Jargon	(3d ed. 1862?)	Blanchet (F. N.)
" Jargon	(4th ed. 1868)	Blanchet (F. N.)
" Jargon	(6th ed. 1873?)	Blanchet (F. N.)
" Jargon	(6th ed. 1878)	Blanchet (F. N.)
" Jargon	(7th ed. 1879)	Blanchet (F. N.)
" Jargon	(Mss. 1891)	Bulmer (T. S.)
" Jargon	(1891)	Coones (S. F.)
" Jargon	(1871)	Demers (M.) *et al.*
" Jargon	(1862)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1865)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1871?)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1873)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1877?)	Dictionary.

Dictionary — Continued.

Chinook—Continued.

" Jargon	(1883)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1887)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1887)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1889)	Dictionary.
" Jargon	(1886)	Durieu (P.)
" Jargon	(1892)	Durieu (P.)
" Jargon	(Mss. 1893)	Eells (M.)
" Jargon	(Mss. 1884)	Everette (W. E.)
" Jargon	(Wash., 1863)	Gibbs (G.)
" Jargon	(N. Y., 1863,8°)	Gibbs (G.)
" Jargon	(N. Y., 1863,4°)	Gibbs (G.)
" Jargon	(9th ed. 1882)	Gill (J. K.)
" Jargon	(10th ed. 1884)	Gill (J. K.)
" Jargon	(11th ed. 1887)	Gill (J. K.)
" Jargon	(12th ed. 1889)	Gill (J. K.)
" Jargon	(13th ed. 1891)	Gill (J. K.)
" Jargon	(1880)	Good (J. B.)
" Jargon	(1858)	Guide.
" Jargon	(1890)	Hale (H.)
" Jargon	(1872)	Langvein (H. L.)
" Jargon	(1886)	LeJeune (J. M. R.)
" Jargon	(1892)	LeJeune (J. M. R.)
" Jargon	(1853)	Lionnet (—)
" Jargon	(1888)	Probsch (T. W.)
" Jargon	(Mss. 1893)	St. Onge (L. N.)
" Jargon	(1865)	Stuart (G.)
" Jargon	(1889)	Tate (C. M.)
" Jargon	(1860)	Vocabulary.

Domenech (*Abbé* Emanuel Henri Dieudonné). Seven years' residence | in the great | deserts of North America | by the | abbé Em. Domenech | Apostolical Missionary: Canon of Montpellier: Member of the Pontifical Academy Tiberina, | and of the Geographical and Ethnographical Societies of France, &c. | Illustrated with fifty-eight woodcuts by A. Joliet, three | plates of ancient Indian music, and a map showing the actual situation of | the Indian tribes and the country described by the author. | In Two Volumes | Vol. I[–II]. |

London | Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts | 1860 | The right of translation is reserved.

2 vols.: half-title verso names of printers 1 l. | title verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. v–vi, preface pp. vii–xiii. contents pp. xv–xxi. list of illustrations pp. xxiii–xxiv, text pp. 1–445; half-title verso names of printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 1–465, colophon p. [466], map, plates, 8°.

List of Indian tribes of North America, vol. 1, pp. 440–445.—Vocabularies, etc. vol. 2, pp. 164–189, contain 84 words of the Chinook.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Watkinson.

At the Field sale a copy, no. 550, brought $2.37, and at the Pinart sale, no. 328, 6 fr. Clarke & co. 1886, no. 5415, price a copy $5.

Domenech (E. H. D.) — Continued.

Emanuel Henri Dieudonné Domenech, French author, was born in Lyons, France, November 4, 1825; died in France in June, 1886. He became a priest in the Roman Catholic church, and was sent as a missionary to Texas and Mexico. During Maximilian's residence in America, Domenech acted as private chaplain to the emperor, and he was also almoner to the French army during its occupation of Mexico. On his return to France he was made honorary canon of Montpellier. His "Manuscrit pictographique américain, précédé d'une notice sur l'idéographie des Peaux Rouges" (1860) was published by the French government, with a facsimile of a manuscript in the library of the Paris arsenal, relating, as he claimed, to the American Indians; but the German orientalist, Julius Petzholdt, declared that it consisted only of scribbling and incoherent illustrations of a local German dialect. Domenech maintained the authenticity of the manuscript in a pamphlet entitled "La vérité sur le livre des sauvages" (1861), which drew forth a reply from Petzholdt, translated into French under the title of "Le livre des sauvages au point de vue de la civilisation française" (Brussels, 1861). During the latter part of his life he produced several works pertaining to religion and ancient history.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Douglass (*Sir* James). Private papers | of Sir James Douglass. | Second series.

Manuscript, pp. 1–36, folio; in the Bancroft Library, San Francisco, Cal.

Contains lists of native tribes from Puget Sound northward to Cross Sound, Alaska, with traders' and native tribal names, grouped according to languages, pp. 7–33. Between pp. 33 and 34 are 14 blank pages.

This manuscript was copied from the original papers in Sir James's possession; in Indian names the copyist has universally substituted an initial *R* for the initial *K*.

Drake (Samuel Gardner). The | Aboriginal races | of | North America; | comprising | biographical sketches of eminent individuals, | and | an historical account of the different tribes, | from | the first discovery of the continent | to | the present period | with a dissertation on their | Origin, Antiquities, Manners and Customs, | illustrative narratives and anecdotes, | and a | copious analytical index | by Samuel G. Drake. Fifteenth edition, | revised, with valuable additions, | by Prof. H. L. Williams. | [Quotation, six lines.] |

New York. | Hurst & company, publishers. | 122 Nassau Street. [1882.]

Title verso copyright 1 l. preface pp. 3–4, contents pp. 5–8, Indian tribes and nations pp.

Drake (S. G.) — Continued.

9–16, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 19–767, index pp. 768–787, 8°.

Gatschet (A. S.), Indian languages of the Pacific States, pp. 748–763.

Copies seen: Astor, Congress, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Clarke & co. 1886, no. 6377, price a copy $3.

Duflot de Mofras (Eugène). Exploration | du territoire | de l'Orégon, | des Californies | et de la mer Vermeille, | exécutée pendant les années 1840, 1841 et 1842, | par | M. Duflot de Mofras, | Attaché à la légation de France à Mexico; | ouvrage publié par ordre du roi, | sous les auspices de M. le maréchal Soult, duc de Dalmatie, | Président du Conseil, | et de M. le ministre des affaires étrangères. | Tome premier[–second]. |

Paris, | Arthus Bertrand, éditeur, | libraire de la Société de géographie, | Rue Hautefeuille, n° 23. | 1844.

2 vols.: frontispiece 1 l. half-title verso names of printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. avant-propos pp. vii–xii, avertissement verso note 1 l. nota verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–518, table des chapitres pp. 519–521, table des cartes pp. 523–524; half-title verso names of printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–500, table des chapitres pp. 501–504, table des cartes pp. 505–506, table alphabétique et analytique des matières pp. 507–514, 8°, atlas folio.

Chapitre xiii, Philologie, diversités de langues, etc. (vol. 2, pp. 387–484), includes the Lord's prayer in langue Tchinouk du Rio Colombia, p. 390; numerals 1–10 of the Tchinooks, p. 401.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Geological Survey.

Dufossé (E.) Americana | Catalogue de livres | relatifs à l'Amérique | Europe, Asie, Afrique | et Océanie | [&c. thirty-four lines] |

Librairie ancienne et moderne de E. Dufossé | 27, rue Guénégaud, 27 | près le Pont-neuf | Paris [1887]

Cover title as above, no inside title, table des divisions 1 l. text pp. 175–422, 8°.

Contains, passim, titles of a few works relating to the Chinookan languages.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

This series of catalogues was begun in 1876.

Dunbar: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. John B. Dunbar, Bloomfield, N. J., which is now dispersed.

Duncan (David). American races. Compiled and abstracted by Professor Duncan, M. A.

Duncan (D.) — Continued.

Forms Part 6 of Spencer (H.), Descriptive sociology, London, 1878, folio. (Congress.)

Under the heading "Language," pp. 40–42, there are given comments and extracts from various authors upon native tribes, including examples of the Chinook, p. 42.

Some copies have the imprint: New York, D. Appleton & co. [n. d.] (Powell.)

Dunn (John). History | of | the Oregon territory | and British North-American | fur trade; | with | an account | of the habits and customs of the principal native | tribes on the northern continent. | By John Dunn, | late of the Hudson's bay company; | eight years a resident in the | country. |

London: | Edwards and Hughes, Ave Maria lane. | 1844.

Title verso name of printer 1 l. preface pp. iii–vi, contents pp. vii–viii, text pp. 1–359, map, 8°.

A vocabulary (32 words and 9 phrases) of the language of the Chinook tribe, p. 359.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress.

There is an edition of this work: Philadelphia, Zeiber & co., 1845, which does not contain the vocabulary. (Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Harvard.)

Reprinted, omitting the linguistics, in Smith's Weekly Volume, vol. 1, pp. 382–416, Philadelphia, 1845, 4°. (Mallet.)

—— History | of | the Oregon territory | and British North-American | fur trade; | with | an account | of the habits and customs of the principal native | tribes on the northern continent. | By John Dunn, | late of the Hudson bay company, | eight years a resident in the country. | Second edition. |

London: | Edwards and Hughes, Ave-Maria lane. | 1846.

Title verso name of printer 1 l. preface pp. iii–vi, contents pp. vii–viii, text pp. 1–359, map, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, p. 359.

Copies seen: Astor.

[**Durieu** (*Bishop* Paul).] Bible history | containing the most | remarkable events | of the | old and new testament. | To which is added a compendium of | church history. | For the use of the Catholic schools | in the United States. | By | right rev. Richard Gilmour, D. D., | Bishop of Cleveland. [Translated into the Chinook Jargon by right rev. Paul Durieu, Bishop of British Columbia.] | [Vignette.] |

Durieu (P.) — Continued.

New-York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: | Benziger brothers, | printers to the holy apostolic see. [n. d.] [Kamloops, B. C.: 1893.]

Frontispiece verso l. 1 recto blank, title verso letter from Pope Leo XIII and copyright notice (1869) 1 l. "approbations to Bishop Gilmour's bible history" 3 ll. preface pp. v–vi, text in English, pp. 7–56+, in Chinook Jargon, stenographic characters, pp. 1–60+, 12°. In course of publication, and will contain 330 pages in English and about 400 in Jargon.

This work is an outcome of the enterprise of Father Le Jeune, of Kamloops, British Columbia, who has transcribed Bishop Durieu's Jargon translation of the bible history into the characters adopted by him for teaching his Indian charges to read and write; a description of which will be found in this bibliography under his name. His notes have been reproduced by him, with the aid of the mimeograph, on sheets the size of those in the edition of the bible history in English, with which they have been interleaved. When finished it will be issued in an edition of 200, that number of copies of the edition in English having been furnished by Father St. Onge, of Troy, N. Y.

Copies seen: Pilling.

I have in my library a copy of each of two editions of a "Chinook Vocabulary," with imprints of 1886 and 1892, on the respective title pages of which appears the name of Bishop Durieu. These I had placed under his name, but in a letter to me, dated November 16, 1892, the bishop modestly disclaims their authorship, which he attributes to Father J. M. R. Le Jeune, under whose name, with accompanying explanations, they will be found in this bibliography.

Durieu (P.) — Continued.

— See **Le Jeune** (J. M. R.)

The Rev. A. G. Morice, of Stuart's Lake Mission, British Columbia, a famous Athapascan scholar, has kindly furnished me the following brief account of this writer:

"Bishop Paul Durieu was born at St. Pal-de-Mons, in the diocese of Puy, France, December 3, 1830. After his course in classics he entered the novitiate of the Oblates at Notre Dame de l'Ozier in 1847 and made his religious profession in 1849. He was ordained priest at Marseilles March 11, 1854, and was sent to the missions of Oregon, where he occupied, successively, several posts. At the breaking out of the rebellion among the Yakama Indians he had to leave for the Jesuit mission at Spokane. He was afterwards sent to Victoria and then to Okanagan by his superiors. Thence he was sent as superior of the Fort Rupert Mission, and when, on June 2, 1875, he was appointed coadjutor bishop of British Columbia, he was superior of St. Charles House at New Westminster. On June 3, 1890, he succeeded Bishop L. Y. D'Herbainez as vicar apostolic of British Columbia.

"He understands but does not speak several Salishan dialects, and he is especially noted for his unqualified success among the Indians."

E.

Eames: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, New York City.

Eells: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been loaned to me for collation and description by Rev. Myron Eells, Union City, Mason County, Washington.

Eells (*Rev.* Myron). How languages grow.

In the Advance, March 25 and July 8, 1875, Chicago, 1875, folio. (*)

Relates wholly to the Chinook Jargon.

Title and note furnished by Mr. Eells.

— Art. IV. The Twana Indians of the Skokomish reservation. By Rev. M. Eells, Missionary among these Indians.

In **Hayden** (F. V.), Bulletin, vol. 3, pp. 57–114, Washington, 1877, 8°. (Pilling.)

Four songs in Chinook, with English translations, pp. 91–92.

Issued separately with cover title as follows:

— Author's edition. | Department of the interior. | United States geological and geographical survey. | F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist-in-Charge. | The | Twana Indians | of the | Skokomish reservation in Washington territory. | By | rev. M. Eells, | missionary among these Indians. | Extracted from the bulletin of the survey, Vol. III, No. 1. | Washington, April 9, 1877.

Cover title as above, no inside title, text pp. 57–114, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Brinton, Eames, National Museum, Pilling.

Eells (M.) — Continued.

— Hymns | in the | Chinook Jargon Language | compiled by | rev. M. Eels[*sic*], | Missionary of the American Missionary Association. | [Vignette.] | Portland, Oregon: | publishing house of Geo. H. Himes. | 1878.

Cover title as above, title as above verso copyright notice (1878) 1 l. note p. 3, text pp. 4–30, sq. 16°.

Hymns (alternate pages Jargon, with English headings, and English translation), pp. 4–

Eells (M.)—Continued.

27.—Lord's prayer, with interlinear English translation, pp. 28–29.—Blessing before meals, with interlinear English translation, p. 30.

Copies seen: Dunbar, Eames, Georgetown, Pilling, Wellesley.

—— Hymns | in the | Chinook+Jargon+ Language | compiled by | rev. M. Eells | Missionary of the American Missionary Association. | Second edition. | Revised and Enlarged. |

Portland, Oregon: | David Steel, successor to Himes the printer, | 169–171 Second Street, | 1889.

Cover title as above verso note, title as above verso copyright notice (1878 and 1889) 1 l. note p. 3, text pp. 4–40, sq. 16°.

Hymns (alternate pages Jargon, with English headings and English translation), pp. 4–31.—Hymn in the Twana or Skokomish language, p. 32; English translation, p. 33.—Hymn in the Clallam language, p. 34; English translation, p. 35.—Hymn in the Nisqually language, p. 36; English translation, p. 37.—Medley in four languages (Jargon, Skokomish, Clallam, and English), p. 36; English translation, p. 37.—Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, pp. 38–29.—Blessing before meals, in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, p. 40.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

——The Twana language of Washington territory. By rev. M. Eells.

In American Antiquarian, vol. 3, pp. 296–303, Chicago, 1880–1881, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

A grammatic treatise upon several Indian languages of Washington Territory, among them the Chinook Jargon, p. 303.

—— The Chinook Jargon.

In the Seattle Weekly Post-Intelligencer, vol. 1, no. 52, p. 4, column 8, Seattle, Washington Ty., September 29, 1882. (Pilling.)

Explains the origin of "that miserable Chinook," defends it as a useful intertribal language and for intercourse between the Indians and white men, gives the derivation of several words of the language and some grammatic notes.

—— History of | Indian missions | on the Pacific coast. | Oregon, Washington and Idaho. | By | rev. Myron Eells. | Missionary of the American Missionary Association. | With | an introduction | by | rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D. |

Philadelphia: the American Sunday-school union, | 1122 Chestnut Street. | 10 Bible house, New York. [1882.]

Frontispiece, title verso copyright (1882) 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–vi, introduction by G. H. Atkinson pp. vii–xi, preface (dated October, 1882) pp. xiii–xvi, text pp. 17–270, 12°.

Eells (M.)—Continued.

Chapter v, Literature, science, education, morals, and religion (pp. 202–226), contains a short list of books, papers, and manuscripts relating to the Indians of the northwest coast, among them the Chinook and Chinook Jargon, pp. 203–207, 209–211.

Copies seen: Congress, Pilling.

—— Ten years | of | missionary work | among the Indians | at | Skokomish, Washington territory. | 1874–1884. | By Rev. M. Eells, | Missionary of the American Missionary Association. |

Boston: | Congregational Sunday-School Publishing Society, | Congregational house, | Corner Beacon and Somerset Streets. [1886.]

Half-title (Ten years at Skokomish) verso blank 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright (1886) and names of printers 1 l. preface 1 l. dedication verso note 1 l. contents pp. vii–x, introduction pp. 11–13, text pp. 15–271, 12°.

Hymn (three verses) in Chinook Jargon, with English translation, pp. 248–249.—Specimen lines of a Jargon hymn, pp. 253–254.

Copies seen: Congress, Pilling.

—— Indians of Puget Sound. (Sixth paper.) Measuring and valuing.

In American Antiquarian, vol. 10, p. 174–178, Chicago, 1888, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology.)

Numerals, and remarks concerning the numeral system of quite a number of the languages of Washington Territory, among them the Chinook.

The preceding articles of the series, all of which appeared in the American Antiquarian, contain no linguistic material. It was the intention of the editor of the Antiquarian, when the series should be finished, to issue them in book form. So far as they were printed in the magazine they were repaged and perhaps a number of signatures struck off. The sixth paper, for instance, titled above, I have in my possession, paged 44–48.

—— The Twana, Chemakum, and Klallam Indians of Washington Territory. By Rev. Myron Eells.

In Smithsonian Institution, Annual Rept. of the Board of Regents for 1887, part i, pp. 605–681, Washington, 1889, 8°. (Pilling.)

Numerals 1–10 of a number of Indian languages of Washington Territory, among them the Chinook Jargon, p. 644.—Remarks on the same, p. 645.—Three words of the Chinook Jargon not found in Gibbs's dictionary, p. 652.—Word for *God* in Twana, Nisqually, Klallam, and Chinook, p. 679.

"The Chinook Jargon has been ably compiled by Hon. G. Gibbs. I know of but three words in this locality of Indian origin which are not in his dictionary. . . Out of about 800 words and phrases which answer for words

Eells (M.)—Continued.

given by him, only about 470 are used here' which shows how the same language will vary in different localities."

This article was issued separately, also, without change. And again as follows:

—— The Twana, Chemakum, and Klallam Indians of Washington territory. By Rev. Myron Eells.

In Smithsonian Institution, Misc. Papers relating to anthropology, from the Smithsonian report for 1886–'87, pp. 605–681, Washington, 1889, 8°. (Eames, Pilling.)

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

—— Aboriginal geographic names in the state of Washington. By Myron Eells.

In American Anthropologist, vol. 5, pp. 27 35, Washington, 1892, 8°. (Pilling.)

Arranged alphabetically and derivations given. The languages represented are: Chinook, Chinook Jargon, Nez Percé, Chehalis, Clallam, Twana, Calispel, Cayuse, Puyallup, and Spokane.

—— [Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.] (*)

Under date of January 9, 1893, Mr. Eells writes me, concerning this work, as follows:

"I have been at work for the last ten months, as I have had spare time, on a Chinook Jargon-English and English-Chinook Jargon Dictionary, with introduction, remarks about the language, and grammar. I am gathering all the words I can find, whether obsolete or not, from about fifteen Chinook dictionaries which have been issued since 1838 with the various spellings, marking, as far as I can, all those now in use; also introducing all which have been adopted into the language of late years from the English and all phrases which can be used as words. I have gone through with the English-Chinook part and have nearly three thousand words; have gone through with the Chinook-English part except *S* and *T* and have about two thousand; I hope to finish it this winter, though it is much more of a task than I supposed it would be when I began. I hardly expect it will ever be published, but will keep it in manuscript, having done it largely to preserve the language in its present transitional form, which is quite different from what it was thirty or forty years ago.

"I hardly know whether it is worth while for you to mention this, as it is in such an unfinished state; still I have even now put far more work on it than I have on all my other Chinook Jargon writings."

—— [Words, phrases and sentences in the Chinook Jargon.] (*)

Manuscript in possession of its author. Recorded in a copy of Powell's Introduction to the study of Indian languages, second edition, pp. 77–103, 105, 109–111, 113–125, 127, 129, 132–188, 189–227. On p. 228 is a translation of John iii, 16.

Eells (M.)—Continued.

—— [Sermons in the Chinook Jargon.] (*)

Manuscript, 26 pages, 8°, in possession of its author.

"About 16 years ago, in 1875, when I was learning to talk the language, I wrote four sermons in the Chinook Jargon which I still have. Since that time I have preached a great deal in the language, but do it so easily that I simply make a few headings in English and talk extempore. On looking over these sermons I find that were I to use them again I should need to revise them and to change many expressions so as to make them clearer."

Titles and notes of these three manuscripts furnished me by Mr. Eells.

—— See **Bulmer** (T. S.)

Rev. Myron Eells was born at Walker's Prairie, Washington Territory, October 7, 1843; he is the son of Rev. Cushing Eells, D. D., and Mrs. M. F. Eells, who went to Oregon in 1838 as missionaries to the Spokane Indians. He left Walker's Prairie in 1848 on account of the Whitman massacre at Wallawalla and Cayuse war, and went to Salem, Oregon, where he began to go to school. In 1849 he removed to Forest Grove, Oregon; in 1851 to Hillsboro, Oregon, and in 1857 again to Forest Grove, at which places he continued his school life. In 1862 he removed to Wallawalla, spending the time in farming and the wood business until 1868, except the falls, winters, and springs of 1863–'64, 1864–'65, and 1865–'66, when he was at Forest Grove in college, graduating from Pacific University in 1866, in the second class which ever graduated from that institution. In 1868 he went to Hartford, Conn., to study for the ministry, entering the Hartford Theological Seminary that year, graduating from it in 1871, and being ordained at Hartford, June 15, 1871, as a Congregational minister. He went to Boisé City in October, 1871, under the American Home Missionary Society, organized the First Congregational church of that place in 1872, and was pastor of it until he left in 1874. Mr. Eells was also superintendent of its Sunday school from 1872 to 1874 and president of the Idaho Bible Society from 1872 to 1874. He went to Skokomish, Washington, in June, 1874, and has worked as missionary of the American Missionary Association ever since among the Skokomish or Twana, and Clallam Indians; pastor of Congregational church at Skokomish Reservation since 1876, and superintendent of Sunday school at Skokomish since 1882. He organized a Congregational church among the Clallams in 1882, of which he has since been pastor, and another among the whites at Seabeck in 1889, of which he was pastor until 1886. In 1887 he was chosen trustee of the Pacific University, Oregon; in 1885 was elected assistant secretary and in 1889 secretary of its board of trustees. He delivered the address before the Gamma Sigma society of that institution in

Eells (M.) — Continued.

1876, before the alumni in 1890, and preached the baccalaureate sermon in 1886. In 1888 he was chosen trustee of Whitman College, Washington, delivered the commencement address there in 1888, and received the degree of D.D. from that institution in 1890. In 1888 he was elected its financial secretary, and in 1891 was asked to become president of the institution, but declined both.

He was elected an associate member of the Victoria Institute of London in 1881, and a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society at Washington in 1885, to both of which societies he has furnished papers which have been published by them. He was also elected vice-president of the Whitman Historical Society at Wallawalla in 1889. From 1874 to 1886 he was clerk of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Eells at present (1893) holds the position of superintendent of the department of ethnology for the State of Washington at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Emmons (George Falconer). Replies to inquiries respecting the Indian tribes of Oregon and California. By George Falconer Emmons, U. S. N.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian Tribes, vol. 3, pp. 200–225, Philadelphia, 1853, 4°.

Vocabulary of the Clatsop dialect (about 40 words), pp. 223–224.

"Many words in this language, I presume, are common to the Chinook language, and perhaps to the Chickeelis and Kilamukes, who mix with and appear to understand each other."

Everette (*Dr.* Willis Eugene). Comparative literal translation of the "Lord's Prayer" in the T¢ĭńuk or Chinook Jargon with English. (*)

Manuscript; recorded "from personal knowledge of the language. Written at Chilcat, Alaska, 1884. Corrected word by word by Sitka and Chilcat Indians."

—— Comparative literal translation of the Ten Commandments in the T¢ĭńuk or Chinook Jargon with English. (*)

Manuscript; recorded "from personal knowledge of the language. Written at Pyramid Harbor, Alaska, in May, 1884, and corrected word by word by repeating to Chilcat, Sitka, and British Columbia Indians until they were thoroughly satisfied with each word and its meaning, as well as a full understanding of each sentence."

—— A Dictionary of the Language of the "Klinkit" (Klĭńgi't) or Chilcat Indians of Alaska, together with that of the T¢ĭńuk, or Chinook Trade Jargon used on the North American Pacific Coast compared with English. (*)

Everette (W. E.) — Continued.

Manuscript; 1,000 words, alphabetically arranged. Recorded "from personal knowledge of the language, and corrected word by word by the Indian trader, Mr. Dickinson, and Chilcat and Sitka Indians, during April, 1884, at Pyramid Harbor, Alaska."

Titles and notes concerning the above manuscripts furnished by the author.

—— Hymn in the Chinook Jargon as sung by the Indians of Lake Chelan, Washington territory, U. S. A.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The hymn, which is written in black ink, is accompanied by an English interlinear translation in red.

—— The Lord's Prayer | in | Chinook Jargon | as spoken by the Indian Tribes that live on the Pacific coast of Western Oregon, U. S. A.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology.

The prayer in Jargon is written in black, with an English interlinear translation in red.

The two last mentioned manuscripts were transmitted to the Bureau of Ethnology from the Yakama Indian Agency, August 15, 1883.

From notes kindly furnished me by the subject of this sketch, I have compiled the following:

Dr. Willis Eugene Everette was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1855. He was placed under the care of tutors at an early age, and when his parents died, at the close of the war, he began to plan for his own education and future life work. After eight years of study under private tutors and in various schools of learning, he resolved to attempt to investigate the origin of the aboriginal races of North America. He went direct into the field among the Indians of the western shores of Hudson Bay, where he wintered. Here he began studying the languages, manners, and customs of the Cree, Athabasca, and Chippewa. Thence he journeyed amongst the Saulteux, Blood, Piegan, and Blackfeet; the Sioux, Gros-Ventres, Mandan, Assiniboine, and Crow; the Paiute and Klamath people; the Rogue River, Alzea, and Siletz Indians; the Umatilla and Nez Percé people; the Klikitat and Yakima tribes; the Indians of Puget Sound; thence up along the British Columbia coast to Chilcat, Alaska, where the Tlinkit, Sheetkah, and other Alaskan races were found; thence across the main range of Alaska into the headwaters of the Yukon River, and down the Yukon throughout the interior of Alaska to the Arctic sea coast, among the Kutcha-Kutchin, Kvichpatshi, and Yukoniyut people, of the valley of the Yukon River and seacoast of Norton Sound; and, finally, down to the Aleutian Archipelago, among the Aleuts of Unalaska, thus completing a chain of investigation from the

Everette (W. E.) — Continued.

northern extremities of the United States and along the Pacific coast to the northwestern part of North America. From time to time he returned to civilization for the purpose of making studies in geology, medicine, chemistry, law, and mineralogy.

He is now writing up his numerous explorations as fast as his mining and law practice will permit. He has several hundred manuscripts, personally collected, of the languages, manners, customs, and traditions of the North American aborigines, and is in hopes that some day he will have leisure enough to reduce them into a set of about ten quarto volumes. Although mining geology and mining law is his profession, his actual life work has been the study of the anthropology of our North American aborigines, and he devotes all his spare time to the latter. His present location is Tacoma, Washington.

F.

Featherman (A.) Social history | of the | races of mankind. | First division: | Nigritians[-Third division: | Aoneo-Maranonians]. | By | A. Featherman. | [Two lines quotation.] |

London: Trübner & co., Ludgate Hill. | 1885 [-1889]. | (All rights reserved.)

3 vols. 8°.

A general discussion of a number of North American families of speech occurs in volume 3, among them the Chinook, which occupies pp. 369–378, and which includes a brief account of their language on p. 373.

Copies seen: Congress.

Field (Thomas Warren). An essay | towards an | Indian bibliography. | Being a | catalogue of books, | relating to the | history, antiquities, languages, customs, religion, | wars, literature, and origin of the | American Indians, | in the library of | Thomas W. Field. | With bibliographical and historical notes, and | synopses of the contents of some of | the works least known. |

New York: | Scribner, Armstrong, and co. | 1873.

Title verso names of printers 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, text pp. 1–430, 8°.

Titles and descriptions of works in or relating to the Chinookan languages passim.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

At the Field sale, no. 688, a copy brought $4.25; at the Menzies sale, no. 718, a "half-crushed, red levant morocco, gilt top, uncut copy," brought $5.50. Priced by Leclerc, 1878, 18 fr.; by Quaritch, no. 11996, 15*s.*; at the Pinart sale, no. 368, it brought 17 fr.; at the Murphy sale, no. 949, $4.50. Priced by Quaritch, no. 30224, 1*l.*

—— Catalogue | of the | library | belonging to | Mr. Thomas W. Field. | To be sold at auction, | by | Bangs, Merwin & co., | May 24th, 1875, | and following days. |

New York. | 1875.

Cover title 22 lines, title as above verso blank 1 l. notice etc. pp. iii–viii, text pp. 1–376, list of prices pp. 377–393, supplement pp. 1–59, 8°. Compiled by Mr. Joseph Sabin, mainly from Mr. Field's Essay, title of which is given above.

Contains titles of a number of works in and relating to the Chinookan languages.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

At the Squier sale, no. 1178, an uncut copy brought $1.25.

Ford: This word following a title or inclosed within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler, belonging to the library of Mr. Paul L. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Franchère (Gabriel). Relation | d'un | voyage | a la côte du | nord-ouest | de | l'Amérique Septentrionale, | dans les années | 1810, 11, 12, 13, et 14. | Par G. Franchère, fils. |

Montreal: | de l'imprimerie de C. B. Pasteur. | 1820.

Half-title (Relation d'un voyage) verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. 5–6, avant propos pp. 7–10, text pp. 11–284, 8°.

Quelques mots (46) de la langue Chinouque ou Tchinouk, pp. 204–205.—Eleven phrases in the same, p. 205.

Copies seen: Georgetown, Jacques Cartier School, Mallet.

—— Narrative | of a | voyage | to | the northwest coast of America | in the years 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814 | or the | first American settlement on the Pacific | By Gabriel Franchère | Translated and edited by J. V. Huntington | [Vignette] |

Redfield | 110 and 112 Nassau street, New York | 1854.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright and name of stereotyper 1 l. preface to the second edition pp. 3–7, preface [in English] to the French edition pp. 9–10, contents pp. 11–16, introduction pp. 17–22, text pp. 23–376. 16°.

A brief reference to the Chinook language, p. 262. The vocabulary and phrases are omitted in this edition.

Franchère (G.) — Continued.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Georgetown, Mallet, Pilling, Trumbull.

Gabriel Franchère was born on November 3, 1786, in Montreal, where his father had established himself as a merchant. His early life appears to have been spent at school and behind his father's counter.

In the spring of 1810 Franchère sought employment in the Pacific Fur Company, and on May 24 he signed articles of engagement with one of the company's partners. By this agreement he bound himself to the service of the company, as a clerk, for five years. In July he left home, with a number of his young compatriots, in canoes for New York.

The Pacific Fur Company was equipping two expeditions for the Columbia country—one overland, from St. Louis, and the other by sea, around Cape Horn, and Franchère was assigned to the party going by sea. September, 1810, the ship Tonquin, Jonathan Thorn, lieutenant U. S. Navy, master, set sail for the Pacific coast. On April 12 the party were landed on the south side of the Columbia, ten miles from its mouth, and the company's principal port, called Astoria, was founded.

Franchère exhibited a wonderful talent for acquiring the Indian languages of the country, and otherwise made himself so useful that he was retained at headquarters most of the time, although he made a number of excursions up the Columbia, the Cowlitz, and the Willamette.

After the disbandment of the Pacific Fur Company he entered temporarily into the service of the Northwest Company; but, although brilliant offers were made to him, as soon as opportunity offered he determined to return to Montreal by the Canadian overland route up the Columbia, across the Rocky Mountains through the Athabasca Pass, down the Athabasca, across the marshes, down the Saskatchewan, across Lake Winnipeg, up Winnipeg and Rainy rivers, down the Kaministiqua, across Lakes Superior and Huron, up the French River, across the height of lands at Lake Nipissing, down the Mattawan, and finally down the Ottawa to the St. Lawrence, a distance of five thousand miles, traveled in canoes and on foot. He appeared under the paternal roof on the evening of September 1, 1814, greatly to the surprise of his family, who had received no intelligence of him since he had left New York, four years previously, and who mourned him as dead, since they imagined he had perished in the ill-fated Tonquin, off the coast of New Caledonia.

Franchère removed to Sault Ste. Marie with his young family in 1834 and engaged in the fur trade. Later he became a partner in the noted commercial house of P. Choteau, Son & Co., of St. Louis, and later still he established himself in New York City as the senior partner in the firm of G. Franchère & Co.

He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. John S. Prince, mayor of St. Paul, Minn., at the age of seventy years, the last survivor of the celebrated Astor expeditions.—*Mallet, in Catholic Annual, 1887.*

Franchère (G.) — Continued.

Frost (J. H.) See **Lee** (D.) and **Frost** (J. H.)

G.

Gairdner (*Dr.* —). Notes on the Geography of the Columbia River. By the late Dr. Gairdner.

In Royal Geog. Soc. Jour. vol. 11, pp. 250–257, London, 1841, 8°. (Congress.)

Notes on the Indian tribes of the upper and lower Columbia, pp. 255–256, contains a list of the peoples of that locality, with their habitat, among them the divisions of the Chinook.

Gallatin (Albert). A synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky Mountains and in the British and Russian possessions in North America. By the Hon. Albert Gallatin.

In American Antiquarian Soc. Trans. (Archæologia Americana), vol. 2, pp. 1–422, Cambridge, 1836, 8°.

A vocabulary of 33 words, and the numerals 1–12, 20, in Chinook (mouth of the Columbia). p. 379.

Gallatin (A.) — Continued.

—— Hale's Indians of North-west America, and vocabularies of North America; with an introduction. By Albert Gallatin.

In American Ethnological Soc. Trans. vol. 2, pp. xxiii–clxxxviii, 1–130, New York, 1848, 8°.

General account of the Tsinuk, or Chinooks, pp. 15–17. — The Tshinuk family (pp. 56–58) includes pronunciation, p. 56; personal pronouns of the Watlala, p. 56; possessive pronouns, p. 57; partial conjugation of the verb *to be cold*, p. 57; transitive inflections, p. 58; pluralization of nouns in the Waiwaikum, p. 58.—The "Jargon" or trade language of Oregon (pp. 62–70) includes a general account of the language, pp. 62–64; Jargon words (41) derived from the English, p. 64; derived from the French (33), p. 65; formed by onomatopœia (12), p. 65; alphabetical English meaning of the words of the Jargon (165), p. 66; grammatic treatise, pp. 66–70.

"All the words thus brought together and combined in this singularly constructed speech

Gallatin (A.)—Continued.

[Jargon] are about two hundred and fifty in number. Of these, 110, including the numerals, are from the Tshinuk, 17 from the Nootkas, 38 from either the one or the other, but doubtful from which; 33 from the French, and 41 from the English. These two last are subjoined, as well as the words formed by onomatopœia; and an alphabetical English list of all the other words is added, which will show of what materials the scanty vocabulary consists."

Vocabulary of the lower Chinook (179 words), pp. 89–95.—Vocabulary of the Watlala (60 words), p. 121.

—— Table of generic Indian families of languages.

In Schoolcraft (H. R.), Indian tribes, vol. 3, pp. 397–402, Philadelphia, 1853, 4°.

Includes the Tshinook, p. 402.

Albert Gallatin was born in Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761, and died in Astoria, L. I., August 12, 1849. He was descended from an ancient patrician family of Geneva, whose name had long been honorably connected with the history of Switzerland. Young Albert had been baptized by the name of Abraham Alfonse Albert. In 1773 he was sent to a boarding school and a year later entered the University of Geneva, where he was graduated in 1779. He sailed from L'Orient late in May, 1780, and reached Boston on July 14. He entered Congress on December 7, 1795, and continued a member of that body until his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, which office he held continously until 1813. His services were rewarded with the appointment of minister to France in February, 1815; he entered on the duties of this office in January, 1816. In 1826, at the solicitation of President Adams, he accepted the appointment of envoy extraordinary to Great Britain. On his return to the United States he settled in New York City, where, from 1831 to 1839, he was president of the National Bank of New York. In 1842 he was associated in the establishment of the American Ethnological Society, becoming its first president, and in 1843 he was elected to hold a similar office in the New York Historical Society, an honor which was annually conferred on him until his death.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Gatschet: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Mr. Albert S. Gatschet, Washington, D. C.

Gatschet (Albert Samuel). Indian languages of the Pacific states and territories.

In Magazine of American Hist. vol. 1, pp. 145–171, New York, 1877, sm. 4°. (Pilling.)

Short account of the Chinook language and its dialects, p. 167.—Same of the Chinook Jargon, p. 168.

Issued separately with half-title as follows:

Gatschet (A. S.)—Continued.

—— Indian languages | of the | Pacific states and territories | by | Albert S. Gatschet | Reprinted from March [1877] Number of The Magazine of American History

[New York: 1877.]

Half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 145–171, sm. 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Astor, Eames, Pilling, Wellesley.

Reprinted in the following works:

Beach (W. W.), Indian Miscellany, pp. 416 447, Albany, 1877, 8°.

Drake (S. G.), Aboriginal races of North America, pp. 748–763, New York, 1882, 8°.

A supplementary paper by the same author and with the same title, which appeared in the Magazine of American History, vol. 8, contains no Chinookan material.

—— Vocabulary of the Clackama language.

Manuscript, 7 leaves, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected at the Grande Ronde Reserve, Yamhill Co., Oregon, in December, 1877, from Frank Johnson, a Clackama Indian, and recorded on one of the Smithsonian forms (no. 170) of 211 words. About 150 words and phrases are given.

—— Words, phrases, and sentences in the Clackama language.

Manuscript; recorded in a copy of Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages, 1st edition. Material collected at Grande Ronde reservation, Yamhill County, Oregon, December, 1877.

—— Vocabulary of the Wasco and Waccanéssisi dialects of the Chinuk family.

Manuscript, 7 pp. folio. Taken at the Klamath Lake Agency, Oregon, in 1877.

Albert Samuel Gatschet was born in St. Beatenberg, in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, October 3, 1832. His propedeutic education was acquired in the lyceums of Neuchatel (1843–1845) and of Berne (1846–1852), after which he followed courses in the universities of Berne and Berlin (1852–1858). His studies had for their object the ancient world in all its phases of religion, history, language, and art, and thereby his attention was at an early day directed to philologic researches. In 1865 he began the publication of a series of brief monographs on the local etymology of his country, entitled "Ortsetymologische Forschungen aus der Schweiz" (1865–'67). In 1867 he spent several months in London pursuing antiquarian studies in the British Museum. In 1868 he settled in New York and became a contributor to various domestic and foreign periodicals, mainly on scientific subjects. Drifting into a more attentive study of the American Indians, he published several compositions upon their languages, the most

Gatschet (A. S.) — Continued.

important of which is "Zwölf Sprachen aus dem Südwesten Nordamerikas," Weimar, 1876. This led to his being appointed to the position of ethnologist in the United States Geological Survey, under Maj. John W. Powell, in March, 1877, when he removed to Washington, and first employed himself in arranging the linguistic manuscripts of the Smithsonian Institution, now the property of the Bureau of Ethnology, which forms a part of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Gatschet has ever since been actively connected with that bureau. To increase its linguistic collections and to extend his own studies of the Indian languages, he has made extensive trips of linguistic and ethnologic exploration among the Indians of North America. After returning from a six months' sojourn among the Klamaths and Kalapuyas of Oregon, settled on both sides of the Cascade Range, he visited the Kataba in South Carolina and the Cha'hta and Shetimasha of Louisiana in 1881–'82, the Kayowe, Comanche, Apache, Yattassee, Caddo, Naktche, Modoc, and other tribes in the Indian Territory, the Tonkawe and Lipans in Texas, and the Atakapa Indians of Louisiana in 1884–'85. In 1886 he saw the Tlaskaltecs at Saltillo, Mexico, a remnant of the Nahua race, brought there about 1575 from Anahuac, and was the first to discover the affinity of the Biloxi language with the Siouan family. He also committed to writing the Tunixka or Tonica language of Louisiana, never before investigated and forming a linguistic family of itself. Excursions to other parts of the country brought to his knowledge other Indian languages: the Tuskarora, Caughnawaga, Penobscot, and Karankawa.

Mr. Gatschet has compiled an extensive report embodying his researches among the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians of Oregon, which forms Vol. II of *Contributions to North American Ethnology*. Among the tribes and languages discussed by him in separate publications are the Timucua (Florida), Tonkawē (Texas), Yuma (California, Arizona, Mexico), Chúmĕto (California), Beothuk (Newfoundland), Creek, and Hitchiti (Alabama). His numerous papers are scattered through the publications of the various learned societies, the magazines, and government reports.

General discussion:

Chinook	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Chinook	Beach (W. W.)
Chinook	Berghaus (H.)
Chinook	Brinton (D. G.)
Chinook	Duncan (D.)
Chinook	Eells (M.)
Chinook	Featherman (A.)
Chinook	Gallatin (A.)
Chinook	Gatschet (A. S.)
Chinook	Hale (H.)
Chinook	Sproat (G. M.)
Chinook	Whymper (F.)
Chinook Jargon	Bancroft (H. H.)
Chinook Jargon	Beach (W. W.)

General discussion — Continued.

Chinook Jargon	See Clough (J. C.)
Chinook Jargon	Drake (S. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Gatschet (A. S.)
Chinook Jargon	Haines (E. M.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	Nicoll (E. H.)
Chinook Jargon	Reade (J.)
Chinook Jargon	Sproat (G. M.)
Chinook Jargon	Swan (J. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Western.
Chinook Jargon	Wilson (D.)

Geographic names:

Chinook	See Gibbs (G.)

Geological Survey: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Georgetown: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Gibbs (*Dr.* George). Smithsonian miscellaneous collections. | 161 | A | dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or | trade language of Oregon. | Prepared for the Smithsonian institution. | By | George Gibbs. | [Seal of the institution.] | Washington: | Smithsonian institution: | March, 1863.

Title verso advertisement 1 l. contents p. iii, preface pp. v–xi, bibliography pp. xiii–xiv, half-title (Part I. Chinook-English) verso note 1 l. text pp. 1–29, half-title (Part II. English-Chinook) p. 31, text pp. 33–44, 8°.

General discussion of the language and its derivation, pp. v–viii. — Short comparative vocabulary (eighteen words and phrases) of English, Tlaoquatch and Nutka, and Columbian, p. ix.—Analogies between the Chinook and other languages (Haeltzuk, Bellbella, Clatsop, Nutka, Cowlitz, Kwantlen, Selish, Chihalis, Nisqually, Yakama and Klikatat), p. x.—Bibliography of the Chinook Jargon (sixteen entries), pp. xiii–xiv.—Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon: Chinook-English, pp. 1–29; English-Chinook, pp. 33–43.—The Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, p. [44].

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Dunbar, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull, Wellesley.

"Some years ago the Smithsonian Institution printed a small vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon, furnished by Dr. B. R. Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy, and prepared, as I afterwards learned, by Mr. Lionnet, a Catholic priest, for his own use while studying the language at Chinook Point. It was submitted by the Institution, for revision and preparation for the press, to the late Professor W. W. Turner.

Gibbs (G.)—Continued.

Although it received the critical examination of that distinguished philologist, and was of use in directing attention to the language, it was deficient in the number of words in use, contained many which did not properly belong to the Jargon, and did not give the sources from which the words were derived.

"Mr. Hale had previously given a vocabulary and account of this Jargon in his 'Ethnography of the United States Exploring Expedition,' which was noticed by Mr. Gallatin in the Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, vol. ii. He however fell into some errors in his derivation of the words, chiefly from ignoring the Chehalis element of the Jargon, and the number of words given by him amounted only to about two hundred and fifty.

"A copy of Mr. Lionnet's vocabulary having been sent to me with a request to make such corrections as it might require, I concluded not merely to collate the words contained in this and other printed and manuscript vocabularies, but to ascertain, so far as possible, the languages which had contributed to it, with the original Indian words. This had become the more important as its extended use by different tribes had led to ethnological errors in the classing together of essentially distinct families."—*Preface.*

Issued also with title-page as follows:

—— A | dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | or, | trade language of Oregon. | By George Gibbs. |
New York: | Cramoisy press. | 1863.

Half-title (Shea's Library of American Linguistics. XII.) verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–xi, bibliography of the Chinook Jargon pp. xiii–xiv, half-title of part I verso note 1 l. Chinook-English dictionary pp. 1–29, half-title of part II verso blank 1 l. English-Chinook dictionary pp. 33–43, the Lord's prayer in Jargon p. [44], 8°.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, Congress, Dunbar, Harvard, Lenox, Smithsonian, Trumbull, Wellesley.

Some copies (twenty-five, I believe) were issued in large quarto form with no change of title-page. (Pilling, Smithsonian.)

See Hale (H.)

—— Alphabetical vocabulary | of the | Chinook language. | By | George Gibbs. | [Small design, with motto in Irish and Latin.] |
New York: | Cramoisy press. | 1863.

Title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. iii–v, orthography p. vi, bibliography pp. vii–viii, text pp. 9–23, 8°.

Vocabulary (English-Chinook), pp. 9–20.—Local nomenclature, pp. 21–23.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Harvard, Lenox, Smithsonian, Trumbull, Wellesley.

Gibbs (G.)—Continued.

Some copies contain a loose half-title (Shea's | library of American linguistics. | VIII.) inserted afterwards. (Lenox.)

There was a small edition (twenty-five copies, I believe) issued in large quarto form, with title slightly changed, as follows:

—— Alphabetical vocabulary | of the | Chinook language. | By | George Gibbs. | Published under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution. |
New York: | Cramoisy press. | 1863.

Title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. iii–v, orthography p. vi, bibliography pp. vii–viii, text pp. 9–23, 4°.

Vocabulary alphabetically arranged by English words, double columns, pp. 9–20.—Local nomenclature, pp. 21–23.

Copies seen: Eames, Lenox, Pilling, Smithsonian.

—— Bibliography of the Chinook Jargon.

In Gibbs (G.), Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, pp. xiii–xiv, Washington, 1863, 8°.

Contains sixteen titular entries, chronologically arranged.

Reprinted in the same work: New York, 1863, 8° and 4°, titled above.

—— Bibliography [of the Chinook language].

In Gibbs (G.), Alphabetical vocabulary of the Chinook language, pp. vii–viii, New York, 1863, 8° and 4°.

Contains six titular entries only.

—— Chinook Jargon Vocabulary. Compiled by Geo. Gibbs, Esq.

Manuscript, 38 pages, 8°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Recorded in a blank book; alphabetically arranged by Jargon words. Contains 481 entries.

George Gibbs, the son of Col. George Gibbs, was born on the 17th of July, 1815, at Sunswick, Long Island, near the village of Halletts Cove, now known as Astoria. At seventeen he was taken to Europe, where he remained two years. On his return from Europe he commenced the reading of law, and in 1838 took his degree of bachelor of law at Harvard University. In 1848 Mr. Gibbs went overland from St. Louis to Oregon and established himself at Columbia. In 1854 he received the appointment of collector of the port of Astoria, which he held during Mr. Fillmore's administration. Later he removed from Oregon to Washington Territory, and settled upon a ranch a few miles from Fort Steilacoom. Here he had his headquarters for several years, devoting himself to the study of the Indian languages and to the collection of vocabularies and traditions of the northwestern tribes. During a great part of the time he was attached to the United States Government Commission in laying the boundary, as the geologist or botanist of the expedition. He

Gibbs (G.) — Continued.

was also attached as geologist to the survey of a railroad route to the Pacific, under Major Stevens. In 1857 he was appointed to the northwest boundary survey under Mr. Archibald Campbell, as commissioner. In 1860 Mr. Gibbs returned to New York, and in 1861 was on duty in Washington in guarding the Capital. Later he resided in Washington, being mainly employed in the Hudson Bay Claims Commission, to which he was secretary. He was also engaged in the arrangement of a large mass of manuscript bearing upon the ethnology and philology of the American Indians. His services were availed of by the Smithsonian Institution to superintend its labors in this field, and to his energy and complete knowledge of the subject it greatly owes its success in this branch of the service. The valuable and laborious service which he rendered to the Institution was entirely gratuitous, and in his death that establishment as well as the cause of science lost an ardent friend and an important contributor to its advancement. In 1871 Mr. Gibbs married his cousin, Miss Mary K. Gibbs, of Newport, R. I., and removed to New Haven, where he died on the 9th of April, 1873.

[**Gill** (John Kaye).] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | with examples of | Use in Conversation. | (Compiled from all vocabularies, and greatly improved | by the addition of necessary words | never before published.) | Ninth edition. |

Portland, Oregon: | published by J. K. Gill & co. | 93 First Street. [1882.]

Cover title: A complete | dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon. | English-Chinook and Chinook-English. | Ninth edition. | Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. |

Portland, Oregon. | J. K. Gill & co., publishers. | 1882. | Himes the printer.

Cover title, title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–62, 18°.

English and Chinook, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 5–33.—Numerals 1–12, 20, 30, 100, 1000, p. 33.—Chinook and English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 34–57.—Conversations, pp. 58–60.—The Lord's prayer, with interlinear English translation, pp. 61–62.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

In the preparation of this dictionary Mr. Gill had, he informs me, the assistance of Rev. W. C. Chaltin. An eighth edition was published in 1878, in continuation of those issued by the firm of S. J. McCormick (see **Blanchet** (F. N.), whose stock was purchased by the firm of which Mr. Gill was a member. Of that edition I have been unable to locate a copy.

"The first attempt at publication of the trappers' and traders' Indian Jargon in use among the coast and interior tribes of the Northwest was made in 1825, by a sailor [John R. Jewitt] who was captured from the ship

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Boston, which was surprised by the Indians at Nootka Sound, her captain and crew murdered, the sailor who issued his adventures under the title, 'The Captive in Nootka' and later the 'Traders' Dictionary,' being the only survivor.

"Several little books, mostly for traders' use, have been printed in this Jargon. A worthy missionary [Rev. Myron Eells] published quite a number of hymns translated from English, in Chinook, which has been the only use of the language in the field of belles-lettres.

"The language of the native Indians is seldom heard. The progressive English is forcing its way even into the lodges of the most savage tribes; and many of the original Indian dialects of the coast, of which Chinook was the most important, have disappeared entirely, with the nations that spoke them.

"Of the ancient languages of the Chinooks, but two hundred words are given in the present dictionary, the remainder being words from other coast tribes, Yakimas, Wascos, Nez Percés, and other tongues."—*Preface.*

Mr. Gill's statement in regard to the "first attempt at publication of the trappers' and traders' Indian Jargon," quoted above, needs a word of correction. Jewitt's work, first issued under the title of "A journal kept at Nootka Sound," Boston, 1807, contains no linguistic material. Later it was published with the title "A narrative of the adventures and sufferings of John R. Jewitt," Middletown, Connecticut, 1815, and went through a number of editions. This work does not contain a Jargon vocabulary at all, but one in the Nootka language (Wakashan family). The work entitled "The Captive in Nootka" is not by Jewitt, but is a compilation from his work by S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), and was first issued, so far as I know, Philadelphia, 1832. It contains a few Nootka words and phrases passim, but no vocabulary. Of the Traders' Dictionary, by Jewitt, of which Mr. Gill speaks, I have been unable to trace a single copy.

[——] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | with examples of | Its Use in Conversation. | Compiled from all existing vocabularies, and greatly | improved by the addition of necessary | words never before published. | Tenth edition. |

Portland, Oregon: | published by J. K. Gill & co. | 1884.

Cover title: Gill's | complete dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon. | English-Chinook and Chinook-English. | Tenth edition, | Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. |

Portland, Oregon: | J. K. Gill & co., publishers. | 1884.

Cover title, title verso name of printer 1 l. preface signed J. K. Gill & co. pp. 5–6, text pp. 7–60, 18°.

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

English-Chinook dictionary, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 7–32.—Numerals, p. 32.—Chinook-English dictionary, alphabetically arranged, pp. 33–54.—Conversations, English-Chinook, pp. 55–58.—Lord's prayer, with interlinear English translation, pp. 59–60.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Eames, Pilling.

[——] Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | with examples of | Use in Conversation. | (Compiled from all vocabularies, and greatly im- | proved by the addition of necessary words | never before published.) | Eleventh edition. |

1887. | Portland, Oregon: | published by J. K. Gill & co., | Booksellers and Stationers.

Cover title: Dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | [Design] | English-Chinook and Chinook-English. | Eleventh edition. | Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. |

Portland, Oregon: | J. K. Gill & co., publishers. | 1887.

Cover title, title verso blank 1 l. explanatory suggestions verso blank 1 l. preface (unsigned and dated Jan. 1, 1887) pp. 5–6, text pp. 7–60, 18°.

Linguistic contents as in tenth edition titled next above.

Copies seen: Harvard.

—— Gill's | dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | with examples of | Use in Conversation. | (Compiled from all vocabularies, and greatly im- | proved by the addition of necessary words | never before published.) | Twelfth edition. |

1889. | Portland, Oregon: | published by J. K. Gill & co., | Booksellers and Stationers.

Cover title: Gill's | dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon, | [Picture of an Indian.] | English-Chinook and Chinook-English. | Twelfth edition. | Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. |

Portland, Oregon: | J. K. Gill & co., publishers. | 1889. | Swope & Taylor, printers.

Cover title, title verso copyright (1889) 1 l. explanatory suggestions pp. 3–4, preface pp. 5–6, text pp. 7–63, 18°.

English-Chinook dictionary, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 7–32.—Numerals, p. 32.—Chinook-English vocabulary, alphabetically arranged, pp. 33–54.—Conversation, English-Chinook, pp. 55–58.—Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, pp. 59–60.—Appendix, English-Chinook, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 61–63.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— Gill's | dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon | with examples of | Use in Conversation. | (Compiled from all vocabularies, and greatly im- | proved by the addition of necessary words | never before published.) | Thirteenth edition. |

Portland, Oregon: | Published by J. K. Gill & Co., | Booksellers and Stationers. | 1891.

Cover title: Gill's dictionary | of the | Chinook Jargon. | [Picture of an Indian.] | English-Chinook and Chinook-English. | Thirteenth edition. | Revised, corrected and enlarged. |

Portland, Oregon: | J. K. Gill & co., publishers. | 1891. | S. C. Beach, printer.

Cover title, title verso copyright (1891) 1 l. explanatory suggestions pp. 3–4, preface pp. 5–6, text pp. 7–63, 18°.

English-Chinook, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 7–32.— Numerals 1–12, 20, 30, 100, 1000, p. 32.—Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 33–54.—Conversation, pp. 55–58.—The Lord's prayer, with interlinear English translation, pp. 58–60.—Appendix, English-Chinook, pp. 61–63.

Copies seen: Pilling.

In response to certain inquiries of mine, Mr. Gill writes me, under date of November 19, 1891, as follows:

"In your favor of October 27th you request us to supply you with a copy of each edition of the Chinook Jargon which we have published, and also to state what we may be able in regard to the bibliography of the Chinookan languages.

"So far as the Chinook Dictionary published by McCormick is concerned [see Blanchet (F. N.)], we doubt very much whether we could find, without advertising, a single copy of it at this time. We received from McCormick & Co. some dozens of them of different dates of publication, but uniform as to contents, when we bought the dictionary from them. We either disposed of or destroyed them years ago. It is now about twelve years since we began the publication of our Dictionary of Chinook. The dictator of this letter compiled our dictionary and added hundreds of necessary words to the vocabulary of the English-Chinook, which is yet quite insufficient as a dictionary for ordinary civilized people, but more than equal to the demands of the Indians and settlers for whom it was intended. It is, at least, quite as extensive as need be, but not, perhaps, so well selected. I flatter myself that the dictionary we produced in 1878, which I believe was our earliest publication of it, was the first one based upon a right conception of the origin of many of the words comprising the Chinook vocabulary, and also a phonetic basis which should produce the form of all Chinook words and the simplest style corresponding to our method of writing English. We have just issued a thirteenth edition of this dictionary,

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

which corresponds with the last two. We also send you a copy of the ninth edition, which I believe represents the previous eight editions and the succeeding ones up to the eleventh. The work was stereotyped when we got out our first edition, and the only change has been in the preface and appendix. I have learned much about the Chinook Jargon and other Indian tongues since the compilation of the first dictionary, and if it were to be rewritten to-day I should make some very slight changes in the book. I do not think the changes required would affect more than twelve of the root-words of the Chinook, but I should make some research into the literature of the early part of this century and pass some time among the Indians most proficient in the Chinook to find if possible the words used intertribally for '*coyote*,' '*rock*,' '*fir*,' '*maple*,' '*mountain*,' '*hill*,' the names of different parts of the human body, its diseases, and many other subjects and things which must have been referred to by words in common use before the white people came to this region, but which the compilers of the early dictionaries seem to have entirely neglected.

"When I began the compilation of our own it was only because we had to have a new edition of the dictionary. The head of our firm considered the old one was 'plenty good enough,' and for that reason my labors in increasing the vocabulary, both Chinook and English, were greatly curtailed. His view of the matter was a business one, however, and mine the impracticable side of it. Probably within the time we have been publishing this dictionary (thirteen years) the Indians who were restricted to the use of Chinook in conversation with the settlers of the North Pacific coast have decreased more than one-half in number. A great portion of these have died or been killed by our enterprising settlers (the probable reason for this killing being that the Indians lived upon lands our people wanted; an example which they have had before them since the settlement of Manhattan and which they have not been slow to follow). Chinook is becoming a joke on the Pacific coast. White people learn it for the sake of attempting to talk with Indians, who speak just as good English as their would-be patrons and interlocutors. The sale for the books slowly decreases also.

"You are probably aware that during the last year a valuable book upon the Chinook was issued in London, written by Horatio Hale, M. A., F. R. S. C. It is the most ambitious publication on this subject which has ever been attempted, and to me it is a marvel that this work should have seen the light in London, so remote from any apparent interest in, or knowledge of, the Chinook. If you have it you will find that Mr. Hale has followed nearly the same system of spelling as that I adopted a dozen years ago. I judge that my dictionary was his model, to some extent, from the fact

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

that he spells the word *kloshe* as I do; also *klone*, *klook*, etc., which in some of the other vocabularies have been spelled with a 'c' instead of 'k' and with a final 'se' instead of 'she,' and, in fact, three or four different ways of spelling for the same word. Mr. Hale uses *kluh* for the verb *to tear*, *to rend*, *to plow*, etc.

"Now, this word, as I hear it spoken among the Indians, ends gutturally, and for that reason I spelled it as I have heard it pronounced, *klugh*. Mr. Hale accents the last syllable of *klahane* and spells the last syllable *nie*, which would make his pronounciation of the word very different from mine. Mine, I know, is the common, in fact, universal expression. I am often moved to open a correspondence with Mr. Hale on the subject of his book because of his iconoclasm. He attempts to prove too much, as I believe, and would make it appear that Chinook did not exist as an intertribal language prior to its necessity for the use of the trapper and the trader. I am convinced of the contrary. Within the year I have talked with an Indian who was a man grown when Lewis and Clarke came to this country, and have his assurance that the Klikitat, Multnomah, Clatsop, Chinook, and other tribes all talked to each other in this ancient Volapük upon matters of business or any other inter-tribal affairs, while each tribe had its own language. I have said something on this subject in the preface to our dictionary. Mr. Hale's book has given me much pleasure in reading over his collection of Chinook romantic songs and examples of the common use of the language. It is not strange if there should be a wide difference in the pronunciation and use of the language between San Francisco Bay and Sitka, between the mouth of the Columbia and the top of the Rocky Mountains.

"Mr. Hale mentions one or two books or pamphlets which I have not seen, but shall take my first opportunity to procure, giving more space to the Chinook.

"I inclose you several books which I think you will be glad to get. . . .

"You will see that none of these different books attempt to give the accent, and leave the learner entirely at a loss as to the force of the words. For instance, the Chinook word for blanket, *pasesee* (spelled in two or three ways by the different publishers), is properly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. You will see how very different the word becomes if you attempt to accent the first or last syllables. I can assure you that there are no differences in our publications of the Chinook dictionary excepting what I have referred to in the two examples sent you. The books from other sources which I send are the only editions which had appeared at the time I procured them and I think they have none of them been duplicated since."

In response to criticism made by me in regard to the above, more especially of that portion of it relating to Jewitt's work (see under first

Gill (J. K.) — Continued.

Gill title above), Mr. Gill writes me, under date of October 6, 1892, as follows:

"As to my argument that the Jargon was of an earlier date than 1820, I have to say that I went rapidly last evening through my copy of Jewitt's "Captive of Nootka" (1861), and found scattered through the following words, which I am sure have a relation more than accidental to the present Chinook.

"Jewitt uses the word *pow* for the firing of a gun. He speaks of an edible root called *quanoose* and another, *yama*, the latter doubtless a form of *kamas* and the former probably of *kouse*, both of which roots are still eaten by many of our primitive Indians. *Tyee* is identical with the present word for the deity or anything great. *Pelth-pelth* is evidently *pil-pil; peshak* (bad) is also identical. Three other words used by Jewitt, *kutsak*, *quahootze*, and *ahwelth*, are all rather familiar to me in sound, and if I had time to hunt them up I believe I could connect two of them with Chinook readily.

"Now, I do not claim that the Chinook Jargon originated at the mouth of the Columbia River, where the Chinook Indians lived, but that it was an intertribal language of quite ancient date, and used at first by the coast tribes, whose intercourse was much more frequent than those of the interior. It spread by the Columbia River and through waterways, at last reaching the Rocky Mountains, and covered the coast from San Francisco Bay to the Arctic. As the trading was done largely at Nootka Sound a century ago, that language would naturally be largely represented in such a jargon, but the fact that the oldest white people who have made any records of this Oregon region have used *tyee* as a name for God, *chuck* for water, *kloshe* for good, etc., and that the same things are found in the Nootka and other northern tongues, other than the original Jargon, seems to me only to prove my position. Jewitt encountered these words as long ago as 1803, which certainly gives me reason for my theory that the Chinook is of an earlier date than opponents concede. The whole of Jewitt's narrative is so palpably that of a simple, old-time sailor spinning his yarn, which bears internal evidence of its truth, and which agrees with established facts and circumstances on this northwest coast, that it leaves us no doubt as to the existence of most of the things he speaks of, though he was not a man of sufficient observation and experience to make the best use of his opportunities. When he wrote *yama* for *kamass* it may have been days or months from the time of hearing it, and wrote his remembrance, perhaps, of a word which may have been pronounced differently when he actually heard it. Authors who have edited Jewitt's work have taken some liberties with his text, and improved, according to their notions, upon it. Like that Scotch pastor who, hearing Shakespeare's 'Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks,' and being convinced that the printer had done the poet injustice, said: 'Ay, he meant sermons in books, stones in the running brooks,' so many a simple story is made to serve the purpose of pedagogism and quite loses its intended character.

"The Nootka Indians in 1803, when Jewitt was among them, were in the habit of using the words which I have quoted above among themselves. There were no whites in the country excepting Jewitt and his companions, and the inference is that the Indians used only the language which was familiar to them, and not in any sense to accommodate their expression to Jewitt's comprehension. In speaking with strangers of other tribes, however, they would probably do what Americans who converse with Germans sometimes do, that is, interpolate German words (if they know any) in their English conversation, with the idea that they exhibit their own knowledge, or that they set their auditor at ease. As Jewitt was of a different race, the use of the words above may have been impressed upon him rather than the words which may have been in use for the same things in the native tongue of the Nootkas. But if the words are Nootka, as you insist, and I am willing to admit they may be, there is no doubt about their having been transplanted to the mouth of the Columbia and having spread into the interior of the Pacific Slope—a transplanting which may have been from either source, as you can readily see. And as the earliest whites on the Columbia heard the same words in use by Indians who spoke languages which were Greek to the Indians on Puget Sound and Vancouver Island, the fact is all the more certainly established that many words were common among a number of tribes who had their own native words also for the same things. As Jewitt gives but a dozen or less Indian words altogether in the edition of his book which I have, and at least six of them are congeners of the Chinook, I am inclined to think that if he had used sixty words of the people among whom he lived, he might have shown us the same proportion of Chinook words, and it is but fair to consider that he would not have chosen only words which were of this common Jargon."

Mr. Gill's comments were forwarded by me to Mr. Horatio Hale, the author of the "Manual of the Oregon trade language or Chinook Jargon" referred to by Mr. Gill, who comments as follows:

"In preparing my account of the Chinook Jargon for the enterprising London publishers, Messrs. Whittaker & Co., I had not the advantage of being able to refer to Mr. Gill's dictionary, which I have never seen. From his account of it, I have no doubt that it would have been of material service in my task. His care in marking the accented syllables is a scholarly precaution which compilers of such vocabularies are too apt to neglect.

"My materials were derived mainly from my own collections, made in Oregon in 1841,

Gill (J. K.)—Continued.

and published in 1846 in my volume of the U. S. Exploring Expedition series. These were supplemented by later information obtained from the excellent dictionary of George Gibbs and from the letters and publications of Mr. Eells and Dr. Boas. I should have preferred to retain the 'scientific orthography' (consonants as in English, vowels as in Italian) which was adopted in my former work; but as the Jargon has now become, through its use by the missionaries and others, a written language with the English orthography, it seemed proper to adopt that spelling, merely adding the scientific forms in parentheses as a guide to the pronunciation.

"The word meaning *out*, which Mr. Gill spells *klahane* (dividing it in his dictionary, I presume, to show that it is a trisyllable) is written by Mr. Eells in his sermon printed in my Jargon volume (p. 32) *klahanie (klahanie kopa town*, out of town), and by Mr. Gibbs, *klahhanie*, or *klagh-anie*, with the accent affixed to the last syllable. The Jargon has several trisyllables of this sort, such as *saghalie* or *sahhalie*, above, *keekwilee*, below, *illahie*, earth, which are variously written, and are accented indifferently on the first or on the last syllable.

"In Mr. Gill's suggestion that 'Chinook existed as an intertribal language prior to the necessity of the use of the trapper and trader,' he evidently confounds, as many do, the proper Chinook language with the Jargon, or artificial trade language. The Indians of Oregon territory were quick in learning languages, and some of them could speak five or six native idioms. The genuine Chinook, being spoken by a tribe holding a central position along the Columbia River, and much given to trade, would naturally be known to many natives of other tribes, and would be frequently spoken in intertribal intercourse, like the Chippewa among the eastern Indians and the Malay in the East Indian Archipelago. This was doubtless what was meant by Mr. Gill's aged native informant in referring to the Chinook as the common medium of intercourse before the white traders visited the country. That he could have referred to the Jargon is simply impossible, as the internal evidence of its structure sufficiently shows.

"Both philology and ethnography are much indebted to the thoughtful labors of intelligent inquirers like Mr. Gill in preserving these interesting relics of vanishing idioms and aboriginal customs. I ought, perhaps, to add that though the use of the Jargon is dying out, for the reason which Mr. Gill so pithily gives, in the country of its origin—the Pacific coast region south of Puget Sound—it is extending in British Columbia and Alaska, and seems likely to do good service there for many years to come."

Gill's complete dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. See **Gill** (J. K.)

Gill's dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. (1889–1891.) See **Gill** (J. K.)

Good (*Rev.* John Booth). A vocabulary | and | outlines of grammar | of the | Nitlakapamuk | or | Thompson tongue, | (The Indian language spoken between Yale, Lillooet, | Cache Creek and Nicola Lake.) | Together with a | Phonetic Chinook Dictionary, | Adapted for use in the Province of | British Columbia. | By J. B. Good, S. P. G. missionary, Yale-Lytton. | By aid of a Grant from the Right Hon. Superintendent of Indian | Affairs, Ottawa. |

Victoria: | Printed by the St. Paul's Mission Press, (S. P. C. K.) | Collegiate School, 1880.

Cover title differing from the above in one line of the imprint only ("Victoria, B. C.:"), title as above verso blank 1 l. preface pp. 5–6, text pp. 8–46, 8°.

Chinook [Jargon] dictionary. English-Chinook, alphabetically arranged, in double columns, containing about 750 words and the numerals 1–11, 20, 30, 100, 1000, occupies the even numbered pages 8–30, the Thompson vocabulary occurring on the alternate, odd-numbered pages.—Conversations, English-Chinook, pp. 32, 34.—The Lord's prayer in Jargon, with interlinear translation in English, p. 34.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Dunbar, Eames, Mallet, Pilling, Wellesley.

Grammar:

Chinook	See Boas (F.)

Grammatic comments:

Chinook	See Gallatin (A.)
Chinook	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	Crane (A.)
Chinook Jargon	Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Watlala	Bancroft (H. H.)

Grammatic treatise:

Chinook	See Boas (F.)
Chinook	Müller (F.)
Chinook Jargon	Bulmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon	Demers (M.) *et al.*
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)

Grasserie (Raoul de la). Études | de | grammaire comparée | Des relations grammaticales | considérées dans leur concept et dans leur expression | ou de la | catégorie des cas | par | Raoul de la Grasserie | docteur en droit | Juge au Tribunal de Rennes | Membre de la Société de Linguistique de Paris. |

Paris | Jean Maisonneuve, éditeur | 25, quai Voltaire, | 25 | 1890

Printed cover as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–344, contents pp. 345–351, 8°.

Grasserie (R.) — Continued.

Examples from several North American languages are made use of by the author: Nahuatl, Dakota, Othomi, Maya, Quiché, Totonaque, Iroquois, Athapaske, Chiapanèque, Sahaptin, Tcherokess, Algonquin, Tarasque, Esquiman, Tchinuk, Choctaw, pp. 17, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 84, 129–132, 133, 177, 325–326, 394, 395.

Copies seen: Gatschet.

Greely: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Gen. A. W. Greely, Washington, D. C.

Green (J. S.) Extracts from the report of an exploring tour on the northwest coast of North America in 1829, by Rev. J. S. Green.

In the Missionary Herald, vol. 26, pp. 343–345, Boston [1830], 8°. (Pilling.)

"Their language," p. 344, includes four phrases in the language of Queen Charlotte Island compared with the same in the Jargon of the tribes.

Guide-Book to the Gold Regions of Frazer River. With a map of the different routes, &c.

New York, 1858. (*)

55 pp. 24°.

A vocabulary of the Jargon, pp. 45–55.

Title and note from Gibbs's Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.

Guide | to the province of | British Columbia, | for | 1877–8. | Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources | of information. |

Victoria: | T. N. Hibben & co., publishers. | 1877.

Title verso copyright notice (1877) and name of printer 1 l. preface verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–xii, text pp. 1–374, advertisements pp. 375–410, 8°.

Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. Indian trade language of the Pacific coast. Part I, Chinook-English, pp. 232–239.—Part II. English-Chinook, pp. 240–249. Each alphabetically arranged.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames, Pilling.

H.

Haines (Elijah Middlebrook). The | American Indian | (Uh-nish-in-na-ba). | The Whole Subject Complete in One Volume | Illustrated with Numerous Appropriate Engravings. | By Elijah M. Haines. | [Design.] |

Chicago: | the Mas-sin-ná-gan company, | 1888.

Title verso copyright notice (1888) etc. 1 l. preface pp. vii–viii, contents and list of illustrations pp. 9–22, text pp. 23–821, large 8°.

Chapter vi, Indian tribes, pp. 121–171, gives special lists and a general alphabetic list of the tribes of North America, derivations of tribal names being frequently given; among them the Chinook, pp. 131–132.—Chapter ix. Indian languages (pp. 184–212) contains much linguistic material relating to the North American peoples; amongst it "the Chinook Jargon," which includes a general discussion of the language, p. 211, and a vocabulary of 90 words, alphabetically arranged by English words, pp. 211–212.—Chapter xxxvi. Numerals and the use of numbers (pp. 433–451) includes the numerals 1–12, 20, 100 (from Schoolcraft), p. 445.—Chapter lv. Vocabularies (668–703) includes a "Vocabulary comparing pronouns and other parts of speech (*I, thou, he, yes, no*) in the dialects of various Indian tribes, among them the Chinook, p. 676.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

Haldeman (Samuel Stehman). Analytic orthography: | an | investigation of the sounds of the voice, | and their | alphabetic notation; | including | the mechanism of speech, | and its bearing upon

Haldeman (S. S.) — Continued.

| etymology. | By | S. S. Haldeman, A. M., | professor in Delaware college; | member [&c. six lines.] |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | London: Trübner & co. Paris: Benjamin Duprat. | Berlin: Ferd. Dümmler. | 1860.

Half-title (Trevelyan prize essay) verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–viii, slip of additional corrections, text pp. 5–147, corrections and additions p. 148, 4°.

Numerals 1–10 in a number of American languages, among them the Chinook, "dictated by Dr. J. K. Townsend," p. 146.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Trumbull.

First printed in American Philosoph. Soc. Trans. new series, vol. 11. (*)

Samuel Stehman Haldeman, naturalist, was born in Locust Grove, Lancaster County, Pa., August 12, 1812; died in Chickies, Pa., September 10, 1880. He was educated at a classical school in Harrisburg and then spent two years in Dickinson College. In 1836 Henry D. Rogers, having been appointed State geologist of New Jersey, sent for Mr. Haldeman, who had been his pupil at Dickinson, to assist him. A year later, on the reorganization of the Pennsylvania geological survey, Haldeman was transferred to his own State, and was actively engaged on the survey until 1842. He made extensive researches among Indian dialects and also in Pennsylvania Dutch, besides investigations in the English, Chinese, and other languages.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Hale (Horatio). United States | exploring expedition. | During the years | 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. | Under the command of | Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. | Vol. VI. | Ethnography and philology. | By | Horatio Hale, | philologist of the expedition. |

Philadelphia: | printed by C. Sherman. | 1846.

Half-title (United States exploring expedition, by authority of Congress) verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–vii, alphabet pp. ix–xii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–666, map, 4°.

Languages of northwestern America (pp. 553–650) contains general remarks and examples of the languages of the peoples of that region, including the Tshinuk family, pp. 562–564.—Remarks on the vocabularies, pp. 567–568. — Vocabulary (600 words) of the Tshinuk (Watlala or Cascade Indians, Nihaloitih or Echeloots, Tshinuk, Tlatsop or Clatsops, Wakaikam or Wahkyecums), pp. 570–629.—The "Jargon" or trade language of Oregon (pp. 635–650) contains remarks on its origin, pp. 635–636.—Lists of 17 words derived from the Nootka, 41 words from the English, 100 words from the Tshinuk, 33 words from the French, 12 words by onomatopœia, and 38 doubtful, pp. 636–639.—Remarks on the phonology, grammar, etc. (including the numerals 1–10, 100, and the pronouns), pp. 640–644.—Short sentences with English equivalents, pp. 644–646.—Vocabulary (English-Chinook, about 325 words), pp. 646–650.

For a reprint of much of this material see Gallatin (A.)

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Congress, Lenox, Trumbull.

At the Squier sale, no. 446, a copy brought $13; at the Murphy sale, no. 1123, half maroon morocco, top edge gilt, $13.

Issued also with the following title:

—— United States | exploring expedition. | During the years | 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. | Under the command of | Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. | Ethnography and philology. | By | Horatio Hale, | philologist of the expedition. |

Philadelphia: | Lea and Blanchard. | 1846.

Half-title (United States exploring expedition) verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–vii, alphabet pp. ix–xii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–666, map, 4°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Eames, Lenox.

—— Was America peopled from Polynesia?

In Congrès Int. des Américanistes, Compte-rendu, 7th session, pp. 375–387, Berlin, 1890, 8°. (Eames, Pilling.)

Hale (H.) — Continued.

Table of the pronouns *I, thou, we* (inc.), *we* (exc.), *ye*, and *they* in the languages of Polynesia and of western America, pp. 386–387, includes the Tshinuk, p. 386, line 21.

Issued separately with title-page as follows:

—— Was America peopled from Polynesia? | A study in comparative Philology. | By | Horatio Hale. | From the Proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists | at Berlin, in October 1888. |

Berlin 1890. | Printed by H. S. Hermann.

Title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–15, 8°.

Pronouns in the languages of Polynesia and of western America, including the Tshinuk, p. 14.

Copies seen: Pilling, Wellesley.

—— An international idiom. | A manual of the | Oregon trade language, | or | "Chinook Jargon." | By Horatio Hale, M. A., F. R. S. C., | member [&c. six lines.] |

London: | Whittaker & co., White Hart Street, | Paternoster square. | 1890.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. prefatory note verso extract from a work by Quatrefages 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–63, 16°.

The Oregon trade language, pp. 1–3.—Its origin and composition, pp. 3–9.—Orthography and pronunciation (pp. 9–12) includes three short comparative vocabularies—Chinook, Chinook Jargon, and meaning; English, Jargon, and meaning; French, Jargon, and meaning, pp. 9–11.—Grammar, including numerals and a list of pronouns, pp. 12–19.—The past and future of the Jargon, pp. 19–21.—The language as spoken (pp. 22–38) includes a list of sentences and phrases, pp. 22–23; songs (from Swan and Boas) with English translations, pp. 24–25; hymns (from Eells), with English translation, pp. 26–27; sermon (from Eells's manuscript), in English, pp. 28–31; the same in Jargon, with interlinear English translation, pp. 32–37; the Lord's prayer (from Eells) in Jargon, with interlinear translation into English, pp. 37–38.—Trade language, alphabetically arranged, in double columns, by Jargon words, pp. 39–52.—English and trade language, alphabetically arranged, in double columns, by English words, pp. 53–63.

"This dictionary, it should be stated, is, in the main, a copy (with some additions and corrections) of that of George Gibbs [*q. v.*], published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1863, and now regarded as the standard authority, so far as any can be said to exist; but it may be added that the principal part of that collection was avowedly derived by the estimable com-

Hale (H.) — Continued.

piler from my own vocabulary, published seventeen years before."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

For critical reviews of this work, see **Charencey** (H. de), **Crane** (A.), **Leland** (C. G.), **Reade** (J.), and **Western.**

Horatio Hale, ethnologist, born in Newport, N. H., May 3, 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1837 and was appointed in the same year philologist to the United States exploring expedition under Capt. Charles Wilkes. In this capacity he studied a large number of the languages of the Pacific islands, as well as of North and South America, Australia, and Africa, and also investigated the history, traditions, and customs of the tribes speaking those languages. The results of his inquiries are given in his Ethnography and Philology (Philadelphia, 1846), which forms the seventh volume of the expedition reports. He has published numerous memoirs on anthropology and ethnology, is a member of many learned societies, both in Europe and in America, and in 1886 was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presiding over the section of anthropology.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Harvard: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

[**Hayden** (Ferdinand Vandever)], *in charge.* Department of the interior. | Bulletin | of | the United States | Geological and geographical survey | of | the territories. | No. 1[–Vol. VI]. |

Washington: | Government printing office. | 1874[–1881].

6 vols. 8°.

Eells (M.), The Twana Indians, vol. 3, pp. 57–114.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Hazlitt (William Carew). British Columbia, | and | Vancouver island; | comprising | a historical sketch of the British settlements | in the north-west coast of America; | And a Survey of the | physical character, capabilities, climate, topography, | natural history, geology and ethnology | of that region; | Compiled from Official and other

Hazlitt (W. C.) — Continued.

Authentic Sources. | By | William Carew Hazlitt, | author of [&c. two lines.] | With a map. |

London: | G. Routledge & co., Farringdon street. | New York: | 18 Beekman street. | 1858. | (The author reserves the right of Translation.)

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–viii, text pp. 1–240, appendix pp. 241–247, colophon p. 248, 16°.

Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon (365 words and phrases, and the numerals 1–12, 100, 1000) from the San Francisco Bulletin, June 4 [1858], pp. 241–243. See **Chinook.**

Copies seen: Bancroft, British Museum, Congress, Harvard.

—— The | great gold fields of | Cariboo; | with an authentic description, brought down | to the latest period, | of | British Columbia | and | Vancouver island. | By William Carew Hazlitt, | of the Inner temple, barrister-at-law. | With an accurate map. |

London: | Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, | Farringdon street. | New York: 56, Walker street. | 1862.

Title verso names of printers 1 l. preface pp. iii–v, contents pp. vii–viii, text pp. 1–165, appendices pp. 166–184, 16°.

Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon as noted under title next above, pp. 179–180.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum.

This author's *Cariboo, the newly discovered gold fields of British Columbia*, London, 1862, does not contain the vocabulary.

Hymn-book:

Chinook Jargon	See Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

Hymns:

Cascade	See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Chinook	Blanchet (F. N.)
Chinook	Tate (C. M.)
Chinook Jargon	Bulmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon	Demers (M.) *et al.*
Chinook Jargon	Everette (W. E.)
Chinook Jargon	Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	Macleod (N. D.)
Chinook Jargon	St. Onge (L. N.)

J.

Jacques Cartier School: These words following a title or inclosed within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Montreal.

Jéhan (Louis-François). Troisième et dernière | Encyclopédie théologique, | [&c. twenty-four lines] | publiée | par M. l'abbé Migne | [&c. six lines.] | Tome trente-quatrième. | Dictionnaire de linguistique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 7 francs. |

S'Imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, éditeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, rue d'Amboise, au Petit-Montrouge, | Barrière d'enfer de Paris. | 1858.

Second title: Dictionnaire | de | linguistique | et | de philologie comparée. | Histoire de toutes les langues mortes et vivantes, | ou | traité complet d'idiomographie, | embrassant | l'examen critique des systèmes et de toutes les questions qui se rattachent | à l'origine et à la filiation des langues, à leur essence organique | et à leurs rapports avec l'histoire des races humaines, de leurs migrations, etc. | Précédé d'un | Essai sur le rôle du langage dans l'évolution de l'intelligence humaine. | Par L.-F. Jéhan (de Saint-Clavien), | Membre de la Société géologique de France, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Turin, etc. | [Quotation, three lines.] | Publié | par M. l'Abbé Migne, | éditeur de la Bibliothèque universelle du clergé, | ou | des cours complets sur chaque branche de la science ecclésiastique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 7 francs. |

S'Imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, éditeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, rue d'Amboise, au Petit-Montrouge, | Barrière d'enfer de Paris. | 1858.

Outside title 1 l. titles as above 2 ll. columns (two to a page) 9–1448, large 8°.

See under title next below for linguistic contents.

Copies seen: British Museum.

—— Troisième et derniere | Encyclopédie | théologique, | ou troisième et dernière | serie de dictionnaires sur toutes les parties de la science religieuse, | offrant en français, et par ordre alphabétique, | la plus claire, la plus facile, la plus commode, la plus variée | et la plus complète des théologies: | [&c. seventeen lines] | publiee | par M. l'abbé Migne, | [&c. six lines.] | Tome trente-quatrième. | Dictionnaire de linguistique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 8 francs. |

S'imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, éditeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, rue d'Amboise, 20, au Petit-Montrouge, | autrefois Barrière d'enfer de Paris, maintenant dans Paris. | 1864

Second title: Dictionnaire | de | linguistique | et | de philologie comparée. | Histoire de toutes | les langues mortes et vivantes, | ou | traité complet d'idiomographie, | embrassant | l'examen critique des systèmes et de toutes les questions qui se rattachent | a l'origine et a la filiation des langues, a leur essence organique | et a leurs rapports avec l'histoire des races humaines, de leurs migrations, etc. | Précédé d'un | Essai sur le rôle du langage dans l'évolution de l'intelligence humaine. | Par L.-F. Jéhan (de Saint-Clavien), | Membre de la Société géologique de France, de l'Académie royale des sciences de Turin, etc. | [Quotation, three lines.] | Publié | par M. l'abbé Migne, éditeur de la Bibliothèque universelle du clergé, | ou | des cours complets sur chaque branche de la science ecclésiastique. | Tome unique. | Prix: 7 francs. |

S'imprime et se vend chez J.-P. Migne, éditeur, | aux ateliers catholiques, rue d'Amboise, 20, au Petit-Montrouge, | autrefois Barrière d'enfer de Paris, maintenant dans Paris. | 1864

First title verso "avis important" 1 l. second title verso printer 1 l. introduction numbered by columns 9–208, text in double columns 209–1250, notes additionnelles columns 1249–1432, table des matières columns 1433–1448, large 8°.

The article "Colombienne," columns 435–436, contains a brief enumeration only of the tribes speaking languages of five different families, of which two are Chinook, viz:

2° Colombienne inferieure, including the dialects of the Echeloots, the Skilloots, the Wahkiacum, the Cathlamahs, the Chinnooks, the Clatsops, and the Chilts.

3° Multnomah, including the dialects of the Multnomah, the Cathlacumup, the Cathlanahquiah, the Cathlacomatup, the Clannahminamum, the Clahnaquah, the Quathlapottes, the Shotos, the Cathlahaws, and the Clackumos.

Copies seen: Eames.

Johnson (Frank). See **Gatschet** (A. S.)

Jülg (B.) See **Vater** (J. S.)

K.

Keane (Augustus H.) Ethnography and philology of America. By A. H. Keane.

In **Bates** (H. W.), Central America, the West Indies, etc. pp. 443–561, London, 1878, 8°.

General scheme of American races and languages (pp. 460–497) includes a list of the branches of the Chinookan family, divided into languages and dialects, p. 474.—Alphabetical list of all known American tribes and languages, pp. 498–561.

Reprinted in the 1882 and 1885 editions of the same work and on the same pages.

Keane (A. H.)—Continued.

—— American Indians.

In Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, vol. 12, pp. 822–830, New York, 1881, royal 8°.

Columbia Races, p. 826, includes the divisions of the Chinookan.

Knipe (*Rev.* C.) [Comparative vocabulary of the Chinook and Tahkaht.]

Manuscript, 3 leaves, folio, written on one side only; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Included in an article by Mr. Knipe, entitled: Notes on the Indian tribes of the northwest coast of America.

L.

Langevin (H. L.) British Columbia. | Report of the hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B., | minister of public works. | Printed by order of parliament. | [Vignette.] | Ottawa: | printed by I. B. Taylor, 29, 31 and 33, Rideau street. | 1872.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. contents pp. iii–iv, [list of] appendices pp. v–vi, text pp. 1–55, appendices pp. 56–246, 8°.

Appendix CC. A dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or Indian trade language of the north Pacific coast. Published by T. N. Hibben and Co., Victoria, B. C. Part I. Chinook-English, pp. 161–173. Part II. English-Chinook, pp. 174–182.

Copies seen: Georgetown.

Latham (Robert Gordon). Miscellaneous contributions to the ethnography of North America. By R. G. Latham, M. D.

In Philological Soc. [of London], Proc. vol. 2, pp. 31–50 [London], 1846, 8°. (Congress.)

Contains a number of Cathlascon terms in the comparative lists of words.

Reprinted in the same author's *Opuscula*, pp. 275–297, for title of which see below.

—— On the languages of the Oregon territory. By R. G. Latham, M. D. Read before the Society on the 11th December, 1844.

In Ethnological Soc. of London, Jour. vol. 1, pp. 154–166, Edinburgh [1848], 8°. (Congress.)

A vocabulary of the Shoshonee, showing "affinities (such as they are)" with a number of American languages, among them the Chinook and Cathlascon, pp. 159–160.

This article reprinted in the same author's *Opuscula*, pp. 249–264, for title of which see below.

—— The | natural history | of | the varieties of man. | By | Robert Gordon Latham, M. D., F. R. S., | late fellow of King's college, Cambridge; | one of the vice-presidents of the Ethnological society, London; | corresponding member to the Ethnological society, | New York, etc. | [Monogram in shield.] | London: | John Van Voorst, Paternoster row. | M. D. CCCL [1850].

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xi, bibliography pp. xiii–xv, explanation of plates verso blank 1 l. contents pp. xix–xxviii, text pp. 1–566, index pp. 567–574, list of works by Dr. Latham verso blank 1 l. 8°.

Division F, American Mongolidæ (pp. 287–460) includes a classification of a number of North American families, among them the Chinúcks, pp. 316–323. This includes a general discussion, pp. 316–321; Jargon words of English origin (26), of French origin (22), and derived by onomatopœia (8), pp. 321–322.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames.

—— On the languages of Northern, Western, and Central America. By R. G. Latham, M. D. (Read May the 9th.)

In Philological Soc. [of London], Trans. 1856, pp. 57–115, London [1857], 8°. (Congress.)

Brief references to the Chinook and its relation to other northwest languages.

This article reprinted in the same author's *Opuscula*, pp. 326–377, for title of which see below.

—— Opuscula. | Essays | chiefly | philological and ethnographical | by | Robert Gordon Latham, | M. A., M. D., F. R. S., etc. | late fellow of Kings college, Cambridge, late professor of English | in University college, London, late

Latham (R. G.)—Continued.

assistant physician | at the Middlesex hospital. |

Williams & Norgate, | 14 Henrietta street, Covent garden, London | and | 20 South Frederick street, Edinburgh. | Leipzig, R. Hartmann. | 1860.

Title verso name of printer 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–vi, text pp. 1–377, addenda and corrigenda pp. 378–418, 8°.

A reprint of a number of papers read before the ethnological and philological societies of London, among them the following, which include Chinookan material:

On the languages of Oregon territory (pp. 249–264) contains a comparative vocabulary of the Shoshonie with other languages, among them the Chinook and Cathlascon, pp. 255–256.

Miscellaneous contributions to the ethnography of North America (pp. 275–297) contains a number of Cathlascon words in the comparative lists.

On the languages of northern, western, and central America (pp. 326–377) contains brief references to the Chinook and its relation to other languages.

Addenda and corrigenda, 1859 (pp. 378–418) contains brief comments on the Chinook, p. 388; Chinook words, p. 389; short vocabulary (12 words) of the Chinook compared with Selish and Shoshonie, pp. 415–416.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Public, Brinton, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Pilling, Watkinson.

At the Squier sale a presentation copy, no. 639, brought $2.37. The Murphy copy, no. 1438, sold for $1.

—— Elements | of | comparative philology. | By | R. G. Latham, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., &c., | late fellow of Kings College, Cambridge; and late professor of English | in University college, London. |

London: | Walton and Maberly, | Upper Gower street, and Ivy lane, Paternoster row; | Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green, | Paternoster row. | 1862. | The Right of Translation is Reserved.

Half-title verso names of printers 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xi, contents pp. xiii–xx, tabular view pp. xxi–xxxii, errata p. [xxxiii], text pp. 1–752, addenda pp. 753–757, index pp. 758–774, 8°.

Vocabulary of 48 words, and the numerals 1–10 in the Watlala language, pp. 402–403.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Watkinson.

Dufossé, 1887 catalogue, no. 24564, priced a copy 20 fr., and Hiersemann, no. 36 of catalogue 16, 10 M.

Latham (R. G.)—Continued.

Robert Gordon Latham, the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Latham, was born in the vicarage of Billingsborough, Lincolnshire, March 24, 1812. In 1819 he was entered at Eton. Two years afterwards he was admitted on the foundation, and in 1829 went to Kings, where he took his fellowship and degrees. Ethnology was his first passion and his last, though for botany he had a very strong taste. He died March 9, 1888.—*Theodore Watts in The Athenæum, March 17, 1888.*

Leclerc (Charles). Bibliotheca | americana | Catalogue raisonné | d'une très-précieuse | collection de livres anciens | et modernes | sur l'Amérique et les Philippines | Classés par ordre alphabétique de noms d'Auteurs. | Rédigé par Ch. Leclerc. | [Design.] |

Paris | Maisonneuve & C^ie^ | 15, quai Voltaire | M. D. CCC. LXVII [1867]

Cover title as above, half-title verso details of sale 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vii, catalogue pp. 1–407, 8°.

Includes titles of a number of works containing material relating to the Chinookan languages.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling.

At the Fischer sale, a copy, no. 919, brought 10*s.*; at the Squier sale, no. 651, $1.50. Leclerc, 1878, no. 345, prices it 4 fr. and Maisonneuve, in 1889, 4 fr. The Murphy copy, no. 1452, brought $2.75.

—— Bibliotheca | americana | Histoire, géographie, | voyages, archéologie et linguistique | des | deux Amériques | et | des iles Philippines | rédigée | Par Ch. Leclerc | [Design] |

Paris | Maisonneuve et C^ie^, libraires-éditeurs | 25, quai Voltaire, 25. | 1878

Cover title as above, half-title verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. avant-propos pp. i–xvii, table des divisions pp. xviii–xx, catalogue pp. 1–643, supplément pp. 645–694, index pp. 695–737, colophon verso blank 1 l. 8°.

The linguistic part of this volume occupies pp. 537–643; it is arranged under families, and contains titles of books in many American languages, among them the following:

Langues américaines en général, pp. 537–550; Chinook, p. 565.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Eames, Pilling.

Priced by Quaritch, no. 12172, 12*s.*; another copy, no. 12173, large paper, 1*l.* 1*s.* Leclerc's Supplement, 1881, no. 2831, prices it 15 fr., and no. 2832, a copy on Holland paper, 30 fr. A large paper copy is priced by Quaritch, no. 30230, 12*s.* Maisonneuve in 1889 prices it 15 fr.

Lee (Daniel) and **Frost** (J. H.) Ten years in Oregon. | By D. Lee and J. H. Frost, | late of the Oregon mission of

Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)—Cont'd.

the Methodist episcopal church. | [Picture.] |

New-York: | published for the authors: 200 Mulberry-street. | J. Collord, Printer. | 1844.

Title verso copyright notice 1 l. preface pp. 3–6, contents pp. 7–11, text pp. 13–344, 12°.

Specimen of an Indian [Cathlascon] prayer with English translation, pp. 184–185.—A number of sentences and grace before meals in the language of the Indians of the Cascades, p. 204.—Hymn (two verses) in the Cascade with English translation, p. 205.—Vocabulary (50 words) of the Clatsop [Chinook Jargon], south side of the Columbia River, pp. 343–344.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Pilling, Trumbull.

A few sentences in Chinook Jargon from this work are reprinted in Allen (J.), Ten Years in Oregon.

Legends:

Chinook	See Boas (F.)
Chinook Jargon	St. Ongo (L. N.)

[Le Jeune (*Père* Jean-Marie Raphael).]

Practical | Chinook [Jargon] vocabulary | comprising | all & the only usual words of that wonderful | Language arranged in a most | advantageous order for the speedily learning of | the same, after the plan of | right rev. bishop Durieu O M I. | the most experienced Missionary & Chinook | speaker in British Columbia. |

St. Louis' mission | Kamloops. | 1886.

Cover title verso directions for pronounciation, no inside title; text pp. 1–16, 16°.

The vocabulary, which is Chinook Jargon, is arranged by lessons, i–xviii, without headings. They comprise: i, numerals; ii, the firmament, seasons, and days of the week; iii, geographic features, &c.; iv, the family and relationships; v, animals; vi, implements and utensils; vii, nationalities; viii, nouns; ix, money; x, parts of the body; xi, wearing apparel; xii, domestic utensils; xiii, nouns; xiv, adjectives; xv, pronouns; xvi, adverbs; xvii, verbs; xviii, scripture names and church terms.

Copies seen: Eells, Pilling.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

—— Chinook [Jargon] Vocabulary. | Chinook-English. | From the Original of Rt. Rev. | Bishop Durieu, O. M. I. | With the Chinook Words in Phonography | By | J. M. R. Le Jeune O. M. I. | Second Edition. |

Mimeographed at Kamloops. | October 1892.

Cover title verso "Duployan Phonetic Alphabet," no inside title, text (triple columns, Chinook Jargon in italics alphabetically arranged, Jargon in stenographic characters, and English in italics) pp. 1–16, prayer in Jargon, stenographic characters, on recto of back cover, verso list of publications by Father Le Jeune.

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Early in October, 1892, I wrote to Bishop Durieu requesting a copy of the 1886 edition of the "Chinook Vocabulary," composed by him, and received in reply (November 1) a statement to the effect that he would be glad to oblige me, but that he had written no such book. Transcribing the title-page of the little book in question, I sent it to him asking an explanation, as his name was given thereon. The following is his response:

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
Nov. 16, 1892.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 11th inst., I beg to state that what I wrote you in my last is but the truth. I have not written anything in the Indian language or in the Chinook. What you have enumerated under my name, because my name is mentioned on the title of the work, must be placed under the name of Rev. Father Le Jeune as the publisher and the author. But to make sure of it, and in order that your bibliography may be correct, I will send this letter to Rev. Father Le Jeune, of Kamloops, begging him to give you the name of the author of those works you have placed under my name.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Your humble servant,
PAUL DURIEU.

This was sent me with the following explanatory letter by Father Le Jeune:

KAMLOOPS, B. C., *Nov. 21, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Bishop Durieu gave me those lessons in Chinook, in a few flying sheets, over twelve years ago (September, 1879). Of course those sheets are lost long ago. As his lordship does not want to appear as the author of those little pamphlets, you had better mention them as arranged by myself out of lessons received from his lordship.

Yours,
FATHER LE JEUNE.

[——] [Two lines stenographic characters.] | No. 1. Kamloops Wawa May 2. '91 [—67. 26 Feb. 93]

A periodical in the Chinook Jargon, stenographic characters, intended as a weekly, but issued in its early stages at irregular intervals, at Kamloops, British Columbia, under the editorship of Father Le Jeune, and reproduced by him with the aid of the mimeograph. See facsimile of the first page of the initial issue.

The first three numbers are in triple columns, Jargon in italics, Jargon in shorthand characters, and English in italics; the fourth number is in double columns, Jargon in shorthand and English in italics; the subsequent issues are in shorthand with headings in Eng-

Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.

lish. All the issues are in 16° except nos. 5-6 and 7-8 (double numbers), which are in 32°. At the beginning each issue consisted of 8 pages, with continuous pagination, but occasionally the parts were separately paged. Beginning with no. 33, the first issue of vol. 2, all the numbers consist of 4 pages each.

The following is a detailed list of the issues, made up from my copy, which is the only one I have seen, giving number, date of issue, and pagination:

No. 1 May 2, '91, pp. 1-8, 16°.
2 9, '91, 1-16, 16°.
3 16, '91, 17-24, 16°.
4 Aug. 5, '91, 25-32, 16°.
5-6 Sept. '91, 1-32, 32°*a*.
[7-8 Oct. '91, 1-32], 32°*a*.
9 Feb. 1, '92, 1-4, 16*a*°.
10 6, '92, 5-8, 16°.
11 14, '92, 9-12, 16°.
12 21, '92, 13-16, 16°.
13 28, '92, 17-20, 16°.
14 Mch. 6, '92, 21-24, 16°.
15 13, '92, [25-29], 17-20*b*, 16°.
16 20, '92, 33-34, 21-24*b*, 39-40, 16°.
17 27, '92, 41-48, 16°.
18 Apr. 3, '92, 49-52, 1-4*c*, 16°.
19 10, '92, 25-28*b* (57-60 lacking), 16°.
20 10, '92, 65-66, 29-32*b*, 71-72, 16°.
21 17-24, '92, 73-74, 33-36*b*, 79-80, 16°.
22 24, '92, 81-82 (83-86 lacking), 87-88, 16°.
23 May 1, '92, 89-90, 37-40*b*, 95-96, 16°.
24 8, '92, 105-112 (97-104 lacking), 16°.
25 15, '92, 113-114, 41-44*b*, 119-120, 16°.
26 22, '92, 121-122, 123-126*b*, 127-128, 45-48*b*, 16°.
27 26, '92, 129-130, 131-134*b*, 135-136, 16°.
28 June 5, '92, 137-138, 139-142*b*, 139-142, *bis b*, 143-144, 16°.
29 12, '92, 145-146, 147-150*b*, 151-152, 16°.
30 19, '92, 155-158 [*sic*] *b*, 16°.
31 26, '92, 153-154, 159-160, 163-166*b*, 16°.
32 30, '92, (167-168 lacking) 169-172*b*, 16°.

Vol. 2:

33 July 3, '92, 1-4, 16°.
34 10, '92, 5-8, 16°.
35 17, '92, 9-12, 16°.
36 24, '92, 13-16, 16°.
37 31, '92, 17-20, 16°.
38 Aug. 7, '92, 21-24, 16°.
Supplement to nos. 33-38, pp. 1-24*d*, 16°.
39 Aug. 14, '92, pp. 25-28, 16°.
40 21, '92, 29-32, 16°.

Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.

No. 41 Aug. 28, '92, pp. 33-36, 16°.
42 Sept. 4, '92, 37-40, 16°.
43 11, '92, 41-44, 16°.
44 18, '92, 45-48, 16°.
45 25, '92, 49-52, 16°.
46 Oct. 2, '92, 53-56, 16°.
47 16 (*sic*) 57-60, 16°.
48 16, '92, 61-64, 16°.
49 23, '92, 65-68, 16°.
50 30, '92, 69-72, 16°.
51 Nov. 6, '92, 73-76, 16°.
52 13, '92, 77-80, 16°.
53 20, '92, 81-84, 16°.
54 27, '92, 85-88, 16°.
55 Dec. 4, '92, 89-92, 16°.
56 11, '92, 93-96, 16°.
57 18, '92, 97-100, 16°.
58 25, '92, 101-104, 16°.

Vol. 3:

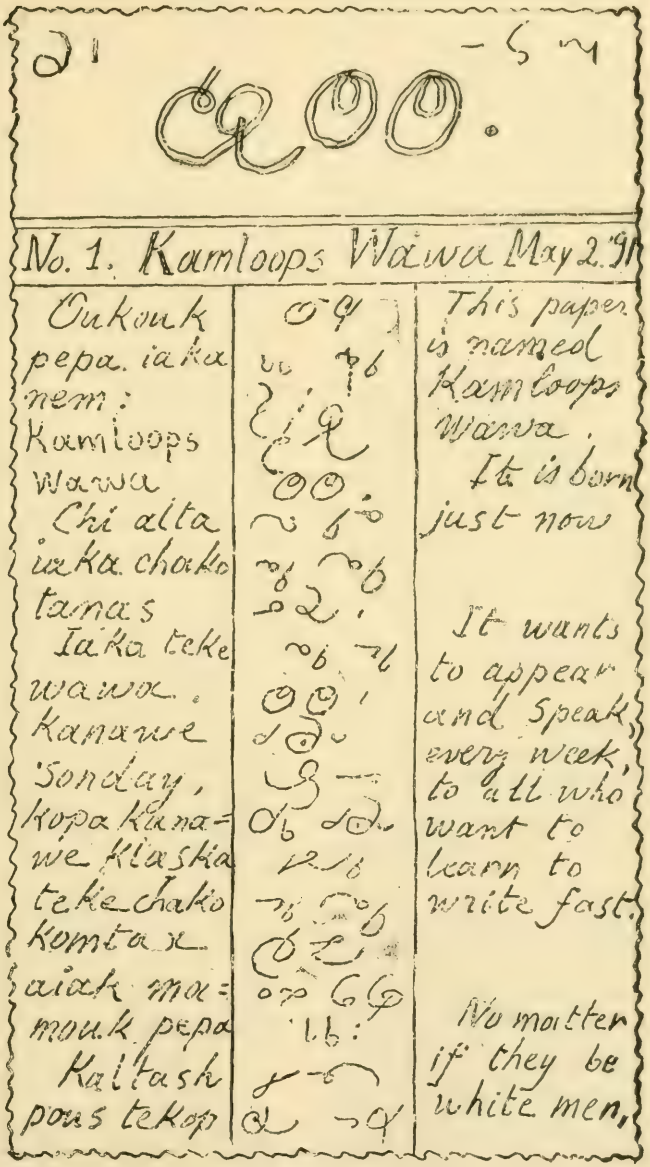
59 Jan. 1, '93, 1-4, 16°.
60 8, '93, 5-8, 16°.
61 15, '93, 9-12, 12°.
62 22, '93, 13-16, 16°.
63 29, '93, 17-20, 16°.
64 Feb. 5, '93, 21-24, 16°.
65 12, '93, 25-28, 16°.
66 19, '93, 29-32, 16°.
67 26, '93, 33-36, 16°.

The breaks in the pagination, beginning in no. 15, are due to the intention of the editor to make separates of different series of articles, one of which, entitled Sacred History, runs through many of the issues, beginning with no. 9, each with its special heading, "The creation of the world," "Adam and Eve," etc. In all the later numbers of vol. 1, beginning with no. 15, the middle sheet (4 pages) has its own heading, name of the paper, date, etc., as on the first sheet. The Sacred History series runs as follows, page 17 in no. 15 connecting, it will be seen from the table below, with the sixteen pages, variously numbered, appearing in the earlier numbers:

No. 9, pp.	2-4	No. 22,	lacking.
10,	6-8	23, pp.	37-40
11,	10-12	24,	none
12,	16	25,	41-44
13,	18-20	26,	123-126
14,	22-24	27,	131-134
15,	17-20	28,	139-142
16,	21-24	28,	139-142 *bis*
17,	none	29,	147-150
18,	none	30,	155-158
19,	25-28	31,	163-166
20,	29-32	32,	169-172
21,	33-36		

Referring to this list it will be seen that in no. 26 the author added four extra pages (45-48), after which the separate pagination was discontinued. In no. 28 also four extra pages (139-142 *bis*) are included.

a Nos. 5-6 are entitled Chinook Hymns; nos. 7-8, Elements of shorthand; for titles see below.
b Sacred history pages.
c Night prayers in the Shushwap language.
d History of the old testament; for title see St. Onge (L. N.)



No. 1. Kamloops Wawa May 2. 91

Oukouk pepa. iaka nem: Kamloops Wawa	This paper is named Kamloops Wawa.
Chi alta iaka chako tanas	It is born just now
Iaka teke wawa. Kanawe Sonday, kopa kina- we klaska teke chako komtax	It wants to appear and speak every week, to all who want to learn to write fast.
aiak ma= mouk pepa Kaltash pous tekop	No matter if they be white men,

FACSIMILE OF THE FIRST PAGE OF THE KAMLOOPS WAWA.

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

In a few numbers the article on Sacred History is omitted. Of these no. 17 contains in lieu four pages of hymns set to music; no. 18, night prayer in Shushwap; in no. 22 nothing was substituted; no. 24, list of subscribers, etc.

In explanation of these irregularities Father Le Jeune, under date of July 13, 1892, writes me as follows:

"Concerning your remarks on missing pages and numbers, let me say: There are only 4 pages of no. 19, pp. 25–28; it was a mistake; no. 18 is Ap. 3 and no. 20, which should have been no. 19, is Ap. 10. It was too late to correct the error, so I continued counting from no. 20 upward. In the same way you will find no. 21, 'Sacred History,' § 64–70, pages 33–36, is the same date as no. 22, Ap. 24. The list of subscribers can go in no. 24 as pages 97–100, and my French letter of Ap. 1st as pages 101–104.

"I am ashamed that there should be so much confusion in the pagination of the little paper; as you see, I was trying to carry out two things at the same time—first to make the regular pages with the calendar of the week and second the four pages of Sacred History. These were not issued at the same time, but in two series, as I wished to have the Sacred History bound separately. Then I am not sitting at rest in an office, but traveling throughout my mission, over 500 miles, taking my duplicating outfit with me, with much besides to do, as, for instance, 300 confessions to hear at Kamloops at Easter, 400 last month at the Shushwap, etc.

"You will see that with July I began the second volume, and hereafter the pages, four to each number, will be numbered in succession. The Sacred History will be given monthly only—16 pages to each number. I commence again from the very beginning, having Father St. Onge's translation."

Most of the matter given is of a religious character, the Sacred History series of articles being the most extensive. Beginning with no. 13, each issue contains a list of the feast and fast days for the ensuing week, and with no. 15 the gospels of the various Sundays are given.

A Chinook vocabulary appears in the first three numbers, and a list of phrases in the fourth.

During October, 1892, I received from Father Le Jeune copies of a reissue of nos. 1–8 of the *Wawa*, paged 1–40, all in 16°, and containing for the most part the material given in the originals. They are dated May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, 1892, and January, 1893, four pages each, consecutively paged. To these is added a supplemental signature, paged 33–40, headed "Success of the Duployan Shorthand among the natives of British Columbia."

There have also been issued two "Supplements to the Kamloops Wawa" "Chicago World's Fair Notes," numbered 1 and 2, and dated respectively November 1 and 8, 1892, each

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

containing four pages, numbered 1–8. The first contains an illustration of a U. S. coast line battle ship, the second one of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

There is also a third of these extras, a single quarto page headed: "Chicago News, Supplement to the Kamloops Wawa. No. 1, Nov. 1st, 1892," at the top of which is the picture of the battle ship.

My inquiries in regard to these stray issues met with the following response from Father Le Jeune:

"In answer to your letter of Nov. 1, 1892, pages 1–40 you mention are simply a new edition of the first eight numbers. As you see by the first numbers I sent you, I did not exactly know what my little paper was going to be. Now that the Indians want their papers bound, I find those first numbers exhausted. Besides, numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 were never properly numbered; so I made this new edition of eight numbers to be used as heading for the volume. I endeavored to get into these eight numbers what constitutes the first text-book for Indian students, so that they can be used separately. Now the collection follows in consecutive numbers, 1, 2, 3, etc., to 18, no. 19 [except the sacred history supplement] being skipped by mistake; then 20–31, supplements to nos. 15–32, save no. 22, omitted also by mistake; then from no. 32 on in regular order. I reprint some of the run-out numbers of vol. I to complete the sets sent me for binding, and redress as much as I can my former incorrectness of pagination. Concerning the pages "Success of the Duployan," etc., I have given up the idea of embodying them into something else; so they remain as they are, a letter of information to correspondents. The "Chicago News" supplement and any other I may hereafter produce are separate pages which I shall issue at my convenience to interest the Indians and give them some useful information, but without binding myself to issue them regularly. They are rather essays than anything else."

The supplemental signature of no. 8 of the reissue of the *Wawa* contains so many interesting facts bearing upon Father Le Jeune's work and upon the methods used in this new departure in periodical making that I give it herewith in full.

Success of the Duployan Shorthand among the natives of British Columbia.

"The Duployan system of stenography made its apparition in France in 1867. The orginators are the Duploye brothers, two of whom are members of the clergy and two others eminent stenographers in Paris. Father Le Jeune became acquainted with the system in 1871, being then 16 years old, and learned in a few hours. Two or three days after he wrote to Mr. E. Duploye and by return mail received a very encouraging letter. He found the knowledge of shorthand very profitable

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

ever since, either for taking down notes or for correspondence. It was only in July, 1890, that the idea first came to try the shorthand as an easy phonetic writing for the Indians of British Columbia. The first trial became a success. At the end of September, 1890, a poor Indian cripple, named Charley-Alexis Mayoos, from the Lower Nicola, saw the writing for the first time, and got the intuition of the system at first sight. He set to decipher a few pages of Indian prayers in shorthand. In less than two months he learned every word of them, and he soon began to communicate his learning to his friends and relatives.

"Through his endeavors some eight or ten Indians at Coldwater, Nicola, B. C., became thoroughly acquainted with the writing system before April 1st, 1891. In July, 1891, the first lessons were given to the Shushwap Indians; they lasted an hour every day for four or five days. Three or four of the best young men went on studying what they had learned, and were delighted to find themselves able to correspond in shorthand in the early fall. During the winter months they helped to propagate the system of writing among their people. In the meantime Mayoos had come to Kamloops and was pushing the work ahead among the young people there.

"In December, 1891, the system was introduced to the North Thomson Indians; in January, 1892, to those at Douglas Lake; in February at Spuzzum and North Bend; and, last of all, in March, to those at Deadman's Creek, near Sarvina. Soon after, Indian letters came from William's Lake. In May, 1892, a few lessons were given at St. Mary's Mission to the Lower Fraser and seacoast Indians. Now the Indians teach each other and are very anxious to learn on all sides. The most advanced understand the value of the letters and the spelling of the words; but the greatest number begin by reading the words, then learn the syllables by comparing the words together, and at last come to the letters. They learn by analysis and much quicker than by synthesis.

"The 'Kamloop Wawa' was first issued in May, 1891, and in eight monthly numbers gave the rudiments of stenography and the Chinook hymns as first Chinook reader.

"With no. 9, February 1st, 1892, it has become weekly, and has ever since continued to reach every week the ever increasing number of subscribers. It is now issued at 250 copies, 4 pages, 12mo, weekly. A supplement of equal size issued whenever convenient. The first volume of the Kamloops Wawa closed last June with number 32. Vol. II will terminate with no. 58, Dec. 25, 1892. Contents: 1° Elements of Stenography in Chinook and English. 2° Chinook and Latin Hymns. 3° A number of Indian news. 4° Beginning of Sacred History. 5° Weekly Calendar beginning with March 1st, '92. 6° Gospel for every Sunday. 7° Some prayers in Shushwap. 8° A few hymns in Shushwap and Chinook. 9° A few English lessons. See nos. 33, 34, 35. 10° Narratives of early Church History, St. Mary Magdalen, St. James, etc.

"The Kamloops Phonographer had its first number issued in June, 1892. Six numbers are now ready, illustrating: 1° How shorthand is taught to the natives. 2° Alphabet and rules of shorthand. 3° Syllables and syllabical tables. 4° 1st reading books of shorthand—16 pages monthly. The intention is, in the following numbers, to make a study of abbreviative phonography, showing how outlines can be made according to the Duployan system. We do not pretend to teach shorth. ex professo, but only to give to those interested all the information that we can concerning our little work.

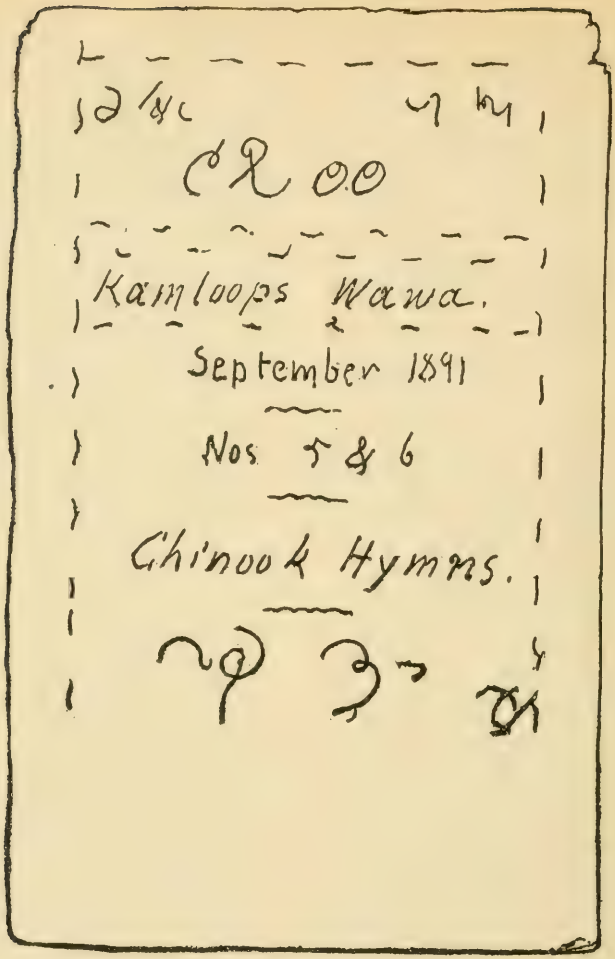
[Seven numbers are issued, the last in January, 1893, none containing Chinookan material.]

"In preparation: 1° A second edition of the Chinook and English Vocabulary. 2° Almanac for 1893, of which these pages are intended to become a part. 3° A Chinook translation, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Durieu [*q. v.*] from New Westminster, of Bishop Gilmour's Bible History. 200 copies of the English text have been received through the kindness of Rev. L. N. St. Onge, Troy, N. Y. These will be interleaved with the Chinook text so as to present the illustrations of the original, and the English text opposite its Chinook version.

"Some will ask: How are all these works issued? Up to date nearly all the work, autographing and duplicating on the mimeograph, has been done by the author during the leisure hours of his missionary labors. But that course can not be carried on any longer. Hired work has to be taken in. A few Indian women are already trained to do the printing. With their coöperation 16 pages can be printed on 200 to 250 copies in a day. But that work has to be paid for; and the resources are at an end. People have first wondered at the work; some find fault with it; very little thus far has been done to help it.

"Now is the time for the friends of a good cause to see if something better could not be done in favor of this little work. Voluntary donations will be accepted as a providential blessing. Subscriptions to papers are also a powerful means of support and improvement. Many say: 'We do not want to study the phonography.' But could they not take the papers as specimens of curiosity, etc., in their libraries? The first volume of the Kamloops Wawa is now bound, and would make a very interesting item in any library. Price only $1.50. Send $2.50 and have the numbers of the Kamloops Phonographer as well. Please induce your friends to contribute according to their means. By doing so, you by all means shall help to enlighten many who are still sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death."

The periodical is almost entirely the work of Père Le Jeune, but few contributions of Jar-



FACSIMILE OF COVER TITLE OF LE JEUNE'S JARGON HYMN BOOK.

Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.

gon material appearing from other hands. The only exceptions I have discovered are short articles in nos. 24, 34, and 35, from the pen of Dr. T. S. Bulmer, and occasionally one from Father St. Onge.

An independent issue of the *Wawa* appeared under date of June 1, 1891, numbered 1; and two of the issues are in double numbers, 5-6, and [7-8]; these latter, 32° in size, lack the heading as given in the periodical proper and evidently were not intended originally as a part of the series. The titles of these three issues are as follows:

[——] [Two lines stenographic characters.] | No. 1. Kamloops Wawa. 1 Ju. '91

No title page, heading on cover as above; text, headed "Chinook Vocabulary," pp. 1-32, advertisement on back cover, 16°.

On the front cover following the heading are two columns of matter, one in English, italic

Le Jeune (J. M. R.) — Continued.

characters, headed "Chinook vocabulary," the second in Jargon, stenographic characters. The vocabulary, alphabetically arranged, triple columns, Jargon, shorthand, and English, pp. 1-21.—Chinook hymns, pp. 23-32.

Copies seen: Pilling.

[——] [Two lines stenographic characters.] | Kamloops Wawa, | September, 1891 | Nos 5 & 6. | Chinook Hymns. | [One line stenographic characters.] [Kamloops, B. C.: 1891.]

Cover title verso the alphabet, no inside title; text (in stenographic characters, headings in Jargon and Latin in italics) pp. 1-32, alphabet and numerals on recto of back cover, list of publications by Father Le Jeune verso of back cover, 32°. See the facsimile of the cover title.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Issued also with cover title as follows:

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

[——] [Two lines stenographic characters.] | Chinook Hymns. |

Kamloops. B. C. | 1891

Cover title verso alphabet and numerals, no inside title; text in stenographic characters pp. 1–32, alphabet recto of back cover, list of publications by Father Le Jeune verso of back cover, 32°.

Contents as under title next above; the verso of the front cover in the one edition forms the recto of the back cover in the other.

Copies seen: Pilling.

[——] Elements | of | short hand. | Part I. |

Kamloops. | 1891

Cover title verso the alphabet, text pp. [1–32], alphabet and numerals recto of back cover, list of publications by Father Le Jeune verso of back cover, 32°. Inserted by Father Le Jeune as a substitute for the lacking nos. 7–8 of the Kamloops Wawa, Oct., 1891.

Contains no Chinookan material.

Copies seen: Pilling.

[——] Chinook | primer. | By which | The Native of British Columbia | and any other persons | Speaking the Chinook | are taught | to read and write Chinook | in Shorthand | in the Space of a few hours. | Price: 10 Cents. |

Mimeographed at | St Louis Mission. | Kamloops, B. C. | May, 1892.

Cover title as above, verso advertisement, no inside title; text pp. 1–8, advertisement recto of back cover, verso list of publications by Father Le Jeune, 16°.

See p. 52 for facsimile of the cover title.

Copies seen: Pilling.

A comparison of the facsimiles of the title-pages of the hymn book and primer with the printed text of the same will show a few differences of punctuation. The printed text is correct; the facsimiles are defective in that respect.

—— A play | in Chinook. | Joseph and his Brethren. | Act I. | By J. M. R. Le Jeune O. M. I.

Kamloops, B. C. | July 1st 1892.

Cover title (manuscript, in the handwriting of its author), no inside title; text (in Chinook Jargon, stenographic characters) pp. 1–20, 16°.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— Chinook | First Reading Book | including | Chinook Hymns, Syllabary | and Vocabulary. | By | J. M. R. Le Jeune O. M. I. | Price: 10 Cents. | [Eight lines stenographic characters.] |

Kamloops. | 1893

Title verso Chinook alphabet 1 l. text in stenographic characters, with headings in English and Jargon in italics, pp. 1–[18], 16°.

Le Jeune (J. M. R.)—Continued.

Hymns, pp. 1–11.—Exercises, pp. 12–15.—Vocabulary, pp. 16–18.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— See **Durieu** (P.)

Père Jean-Marie Raphael Le Jeune was born at Pleybert Christ, Finistère, France, April 12, 1855, and came to British Columbia as a missionary priest in October, 1879. He made his first acquaintance with the Thompson Indians in June, 1880, and has been among them ever since. He began at once to study their language and was able to express himself easily in that language after a few months. When he first came he found about a dozen Indians that knew a few prayers and a little of a catechism in the Thompson language, composed mostly by Right Rev. Bishop Durieu, O. M. I., the present bishop of New Westminster. From 1880 to 1882 he traveled only between Yale and Lytton, 57 miles, trying to make acquaintance with as many natives as he could in that district. Since 1882 he has had to visit also the Nicola Indians, who speak the Thompson language and the Douglas Lake Indians, who are a branch of the Okanagan family, and had occasion to become acquainted with the Okanagan language, in which he composed and revised most of the prayers they have in use up to the present. Since June 1, 1891, he has also had to deal with the Shushwap Indians, and, as the language is similar to that in use by the Indians of Thompson River, he very soon became familiar with it.

He tried several years ago to teach the Indians to read in the English characters, but without avail, and two years ago he undertook to teach them in shorthand, experimenting first upon a young Indian boy who learned the shorthand after a single lesson and began to help him teach the others. The work went on slowly until last winter, when they began to be interested in it all over the country, and since then they have been learning it with eagerness and teaching it to one another.

Leland (Charles Godfrey). The Chinook Jargon.

In St. James Gazette, vol. 17, no. 2529, p. 6, London, July 13, 1888, folio. (Pilling.)

General remarks concerning the language, with words, phrases, and sentences therein.

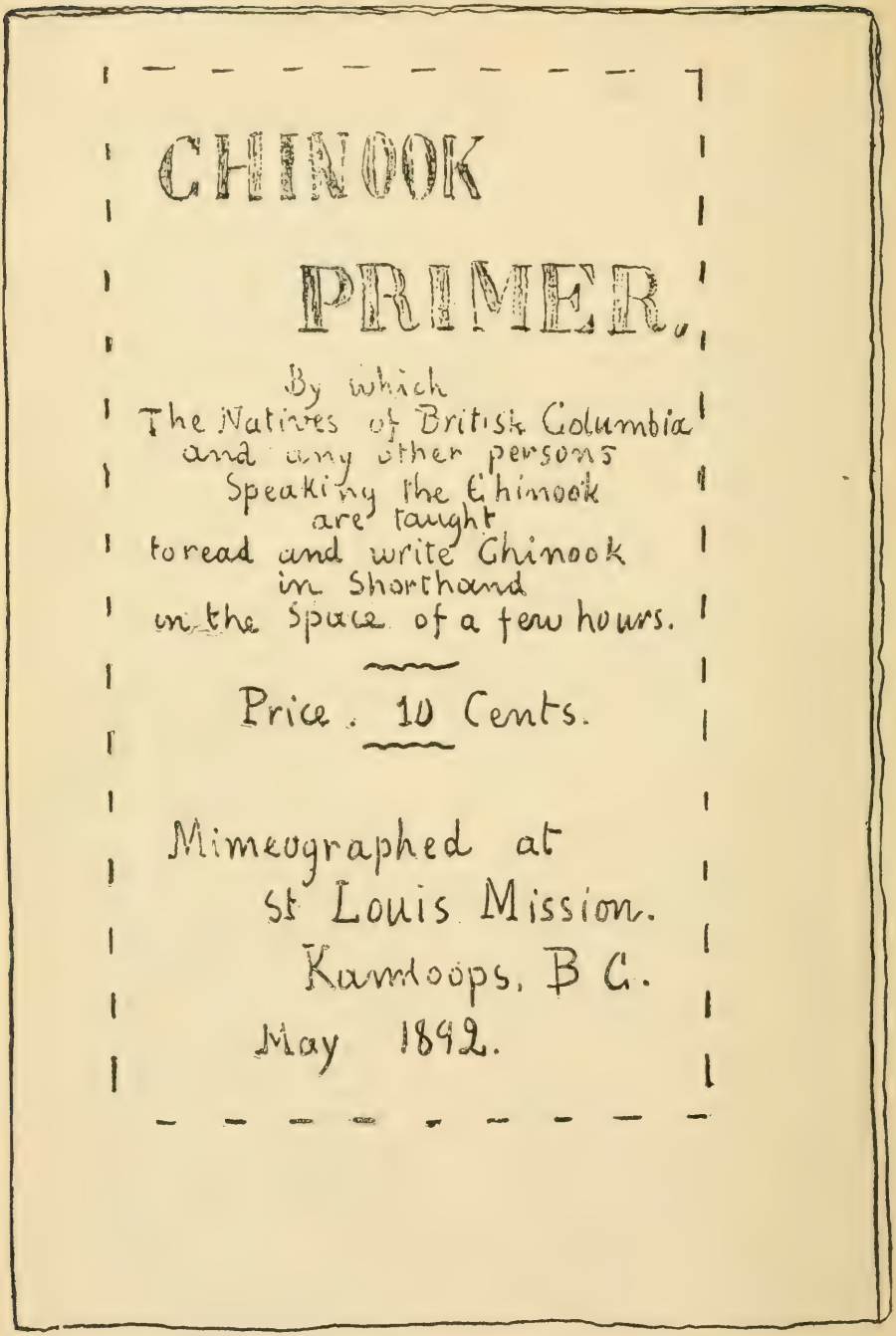
[——] An international idiom.

In the Saturday Review, vol. 30, no. 1822, pp. 377–378, London, Sept. 27, 1890, folio.

A review of **Hale** (H.), An international idiom, giving a number of examples.

Lenox: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Lenox Library, New York City.

[**Lionnet** (*Père* —).] Vocabulary | of the | Jargon or trade language | of Oregon.



CHINOOK

PRIMER.

By which
The Natives of British Columbia
and any other persons
Speaking the Chinook
are taught
to read and write Chinook
in Shorthand
in the Space of a few hours.

Price. 10 Cents.

Mimeographed at
St Louis Mission.
Kamloops, B C.
May 1892.

FACSIMILE OF COVER TITLE OF LE JEUNE'S JARGON PRIMER.

Lionnet (*Père* —) — Continued.

Colophon: Published by the Smithsonian institution, | Washington, D. C., | April, 1853.

No title page, heading only; letter of Prof. Henry and report of Prof. W. W. Turner 1 l. text pp. 1–22, 8° form on 4° page.

French, English, and Jargon vocabulary, alphabetically arranged by French words, pp. 1–22.

"Dr. B. Rush Mitchell, of the United States Navy, recently presented to the Smithsonian Institution a manuscript vocabulary, in French and Indian, obtained in Oregon, and said to have been compiled by a French Catholic priest. It was submitted for critical examination to Prof. W. W. Turner, and in accordance with his suggestion the vocabulary has been ordered to be printed for distribution in Oregon."—*Extract from letter of Prof. Henry.*

"Some years ago the Smithsonian Institution printed a small vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon, furnished by Dr. R. B. Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy, and prepared, as I afterward learned, by Mr. Lionnet, a Catholic priest, for his own use while studying the language at Chinook Point."—*Extract from the preface of Gibbs's Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.*

Copies seen: Georgetown, Pilling, Smithsonian.

Lord's prayer:

Cascade	See Youth's.
Chinook	Bergholtz (G. F.)
Chinook	Duflot de Mofras (E.)
Chinook Jargon	Bancroft (H. H.)
Chinook Jargon	Bolduc (J. B. Z.)
Chinook Jargon	Bulmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon	Chinook.
Chinook Jargon	Dictionary.
Chinook Jargon	Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Everette (W. E.)
Chinook Jargon	Gibbs (G.)
Chinook Jargon	Gill (J. K.)
Chinook Jargon	Good (J. B.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	Marietti (P.)
Chinook Jargon	Nicoll (E. F.)

Lowdermilk: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the bookstore of W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C.

Ludewig (Hermann Ernst). The | literature | of | American aboriginal languages. | By | Hermann E. Ludewig. | With additions and corrections | by professor Wm. W. Turner. | Edited by Nicolas Trübner. |

London: | Trübner and co., 60, Paternoster row. | MDCCCLVIII [1858].

Half-title "Trübner's bibliotheca glottica I" verso blank 1 l. title as above verso printer 1 l. preface pp. v–viii, contents verso blank 1 l. editor's advertisement pp. ix–xii, biographical memoir pp. xiii–xiv, introductory bibliographical notices pp. xv–xxiv, text pp. 1–209, addenda pp. 210–246, index pp. 247–256, errata pp. 257–258, 8°. Arranged alphabetically by languages. Addenda by Wm. W. Turner and Nicholas Trübner, pp. 210–246.

Contains a list of grammars and vocabularies of the languages of the American peoples, among them the following:

American languages generally, pp. xv–xxiv; Chinuk and Chinuk Jargon, pp. 40–41, 47.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Eames, Georgetown, Pilling.

At the Fischer sale, no. 990, a copy brought 5*s.* 6*d.*; at the Field sale, no. 1403, $2.63; at the Squier sale, no. 699, $2.62; another copy, no. 1906, $2.38. Priced by Leclerc, 1878, no. 2075, 15 fr. The Pinart copy, no. 565, sold for 25 fr., and the Murphy copy, no. 1540, for $2.50.

"Dr. Ludewig has himself so fully detailed the plan and purport of this work that little more remains for me to add beyond the mere statement of the origin of my connection with the publication and the mention of such additions for which I am alone responsible, and which, during its progress through the press, have gradually accumulated to about one-sixth of the whole. This is but an act of justice to the memory of Dr. Ludewig, because at the time of his death, in December, 1856, no more than 172 pages were printed off, and these constitute the only portion of the work which had the benefit of his valuable personal and final revision.

"Similarity of pursuits led, during my stay in New York in 1855, to an intimacy with Dr. Ludewig, during which he mentioned that he, like myself, had been making bibliographical memoranda for years of all books which serve to illustrate the history of spoken language. As a first section of a more extended work on the literary history of language generally, he had prepared a bibliographical memoir of the remains of aboriginal languages of America. The manuscript had been deposited by him in the library of the Ethnological Society at New York, but at my request he at once most kindly placed it at my disposal, stipulating only that it should be printed in Europe, under my personal superintendence.

"Upon my return to England, I lost no time in carrying out the trust thus confided to me, intending then to confine myself simply to producing a correct copy of my friend's manuscript. But it soon became obvious that the transcript had been hastily made, and but for the valuable assistance of literary friends, both in this country and in America, the work would probably have been abandoned. My thanks are more particularly due to Mr. E. G. Squier, and to Prof. William W. Turner, of Washington, by whose considerate and valuable coöperation many difficulties were cleared away and my editorial labors greatly lightened. This encouraged me to spare neither personal labor nor expense

Ludewig (H. E.) — Continued.

in the attempt to render the work as perfect as possible, with what success must be left to the judgment of those who can fairly appreciate the labors of a pioneer in any new field of literary research."—*Editor's advertisement.*

"Dr. Ludewig, though but little known in this country [England], was held in considerable esteem as a jurist, both in Germany and the United States of America. Born at Dresden in 1809, with but little exception he continued to reside in his native city until 1844, when he emigrated to America; but, though in both countries he practiced law as a profession, his bent was the study of literary history, which was evidenced by his 'Livre des Ana, Essai de Catalogue Manuel,' published at his own cost in 1837, and by his 'Bibliothekonomie,' which appeared a few years later.

"But even while thus engaged he delighted in investigating the rise and progress of the land of his subsequent adoption, and his researches into the vexed question of the origin of the peopling of America gained him the highest consideration, on both sides of the Atlantic, as a man of original and inquiring mind. He was a contributor to Naumann's 'Serapæum;' and among the chief of his contributions to that journal may be mentioned those on 'American Libraries,' on the 'Aids to American Bibliography,' and on the 'Book Trade of the United States of America.' In 1846 appeared his 'Literature of American Local History,' a work of much importance and which required no small amount of labor and perseverance, owing to the necessity of consulting the many and widely scattered materials, which had to be sought out from apparently the most unlikely channels.

"These studies formed a natural introduction to the present work on 'The Literature of American Aboriginal Languages,' which occupied his leisure concurrently with the others, and the printing of which was commenced in

Ludewig (H. E.) — Continued.

August, 1856, but which he did not live to see launched upon the world; for at the date of his death, on the 12th of December following, only 172 pages were in type. It had been a labor of love with him for years; and, if ever author were mindful of the *nonum prematur in annum*, he was when he deposited his manuscript in the library of the American Ethnological Society, diffident himself as to its merits and value on a subject of such paramount interest. He had satisfied himself that in due time the reward of his patient industry might be the production of some more extended national work on the subject, and with this he was contented; for it was a distinguishing feature in his character, notwithstanding his great and varied knowledge and brilliant acquirements, to disregard his own toil, even amounting to drudgery if needful, if he could in any way assist the promulgation of literature and science.

"Dr. Ludewig was a corresponding member of many of the most distinguished European and American literary societies, and few men were held in greater consideration by scholars both in America and Germany, as will readily be acknowledged should his voluminous correspondence ever see the light. In private life he was distinguished by the best qualities which endear a man's memory to those who survive him: he was a kind and affectionate husband and a sincere friend. Always accessible and ever ready to aid and counsel those who applied to him for advice upon matters pertaining to literature, his loss will long be felt by a most extended circle of friends, and in him Germany mourns one of the best representatives of her learned men in America, a genuine type of a class in which, with singular felicity, to genius of the highest order is combined a painstaking and plodding perseverance but seldom met with beyond the confines of the 'Fatherland.'"—*Biographic memoir.*

M.

Macdonald (Duncan George Forbes). British Columbia | and | Vancouver's island | comprising | a description of these dependencies: their physical | character, climate, capabilities, population, trade, natural history, | geology, ethnology, gold-fields, and future prospects | also | An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Native Indians | by | Duncan George Forbes Macdonald, C. E. | (Late of the Government Survey Staff of British Columbia, and of the International Boundary | Line of North America) Author of 'What the Farmers may do with the | Land' 'The Paris Exhibition' 'Decimal Coinage' &c. | With a comprehensive map. |

London | Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green | 1862.

Half-title verso name of printer 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v-vii, contents pp. ix-xiii, text pp. 1-442, appendices pp. 443-524, map, 8°.

Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon and English equivalent terms (375 words and 10 phrases and sentences), pp. 394-398.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress.

Sabin's Dictionary, no. 43149, mentions: Second edition, London, Longmans, 1863, 8°.

Macfie (Matthew). Vancouver Island and | British Columbia. | Their history, resources, and prospects. | By | Matthew Macfie, F. R. G. S. | Five years resident in Victoria, V. I. |

London: | Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green. | 1865.

Half-title verso name of printer 1 l. frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. ix–xii, contents pp. xiii–xxi, list of illustrations verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–518, appendix pp. 519–558, index pp. 559–574. 8°.

A few sentences in the Chinook Jargon, pp. 472–473.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Geological Survey, Pilling.

Macleod (*Rev.* Xavier Donald). History of the devotion | to the | blessed virgin Mary | in | North America. | By | the rev. Xavier Donald Macleod, | professor [&c. two lines.] | With a memoir of the author, | by | the most rev. John B. Purcell, D. D., | archbishop of Cincinnati. |

New York: | Virtue & Yorston, | 12 Dey street. [Copyright 1866.]

Frontispiece, title verso copyright notice 1 l. publishers' notice pp. iii–iv, inscription to the memory of the author verso blank 1 l. contents pp. 5–7, verso blank, memoir by Purcell pp. ix–xxiii verso blank, engraving, text pp. 1–461 verso blank, index pp. 463–467, 8°.

Hymn to the Blessed Mary, in the Chinook Jargon, p. 255.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Georgetown.

—— History | of | Roman Catholicism | in | North America. | By | the rev. Xavier Donald MacLeod, | professor [&c. one line.] | With a memoir of the author, | by | the most rev. John B. Purcell, D. D., | archbishop of Cincinnati. |

New York: | Virtue & Yorston, | 12 Dey street. [186–?]

Portrait 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. publishers' notice pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–vii, dedication verso blank 1 l. memoir pp. ix–xxiii, text pp. 1–461, index pp. 463–467, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, p. 255.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

Xavier Donald McLeod, author, born in New York city, November 17, 1821; died near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 20, 1865; studied at Columbus, and surprised his family and friends by taking orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1845. After spending a few years in a country parish, he went in 1850 to Europe, where he traveled and studied until 1852. The result of his European visit was his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1857 he became editorially connected with the St. Louis "Leader." Subsequently he was ordained a priest, and appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Mount St. Mary's college, Ohio. He met his death in a railroad accident.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Maisonneuve: This word following a title or included within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the bookstore of Maisonneuve et Cie., Paris, France.

Mallet: This word following a title or inclosed within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Major Edmond Mallet, Washington, D. C.

Marietti (Pietro), *editor.* Oratio Dominica | in CCL. lingvas versa | et | CLXXX. charactervm formis | vel nostratibvs vel peregrinis expressa | cvrante | Petro Marietti | Eqvite Typographo Pontificio | Socio Administro | Typographei | S. Consilii de Propaganda Fide | [Printer's device] |

Romae | Anno M. DCCC. LXX [1870].

Half-title 1 l. title 1 l. dedication 3 ll. pp. xi–xxvii, 1–319, indexes 4 ll. 4°.

Includes 59 versions of the Lord's prayer in various American dialects, among them the Oregonice, p. 303.

Copies seen: Trumbull.

Massachusetts Historical Society: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that society, Boston, Mass.

Missionary's Companion. See **Demers** (M.) *et al.*

Montgomerie (*Lieut.* John Eglinton) and **De Horsey** (A.,F. R.) A | few words | collected from the | languages | spoken by the Indians | in the neighbourhood of the | Columbia River & Puget's Sound. | By John E. Montgomerie, Lieutenant R. N. | and Algernon F. R. De Horsey, Lieutenant, R. R. |

London: | printed by George Odell, 18 Princess-street, Cavendish-square. | 1848.

Title verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. iii–iv, text pp. 5–30, 12°.

Vocabulary of the Chinook, Clikitat, Cascade and Squally languages, pp. 1–23.—Numerals in Chinook Jargon, p. 23.—Numerals in

Montgomerie (J. E.) — Continued.

Squally, p. 24.—Chinook proper and Chehalis numbers, p. 24.—Names of places, pp. 25–28.—Corruptions used in the trading language, pp. 28–30.

Copies seen: British Museum, Sir Thomas Phillips, Cheltenham, England.

Müller (Friedrich). Grundriss | der | Sprachwissenschaft | von | Dr. Friedrich Müller | Professor [&c. three lines.] | I. Band | I. Abtheilung. | Einleitung in die Sprachwissenschaft [–IV. Band. | I. Abtheilung. | Nachträge zum Grundriss aus den Jahren | 1877–1887]. | Wien 1876[–1888]. | Alfred Hölder | K. K. Universitäts-Buchhändler. | Rothenthurmstrasse 15.

4 vols. (vol. 1 in 2 parts, vol. 2 originally in 4 divisions, vol. 3 originally in 4 divisions, vol. 4 part 1 all published), each part and division with an outside title and two inside titles, 8°

Vol. 2, part 1, which includes the American languages, was originally issued in two divisions, each with the following special title:

Die Sprachen | der | schlichthaarigen Rassen | von | Dr. Friedrich Müller | Professor [&c. eight lines.] | I. Abtheilung. | Die Sprachen der australischen, der hyperboreischen | und der amerikanischen Rasse [*sic*]. |

Wien 1879[–1882]. | Alfred Hölder | K. K. Hof- und Universitäts-Buchhändler | Rothenthurmstrasse 15.

Die Sprache der Tshinuk, vol. 2, part 1, division 2 (pp. 254–256) includes: Die Laute, p. 254.—Das Nomen, p. 254.—Das Pronomen, p. 255.—Das Verbum, pp. 255–256.—Die Zahlenausdrücke, p. 256.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Watkinson.

N.

National Museum: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Washington, D. C.

New. The New Testament in Chinook.

In the New York Times, Oct. 12, 1890. (Eames.)

A short extract from a sermon in the Chinook Jargon, with literal English translation.

Copied from The Academy. (*)

New edition. Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon. See **Dictionary.**

Nicoll (Edward Holland). The Chinook language or Jargon.

In Popular Science Monthly, vol. 35, pp. 257–261, New York, 1889, 8°. (Bureau of Ethnology, Pilling.)

A conversation in Chinook Jargon, with English translation, p. 257. — Origin of the Chinook Jargon, showing many words derived from the English, French, Chinook, Chehalis, etc., onomatopœia, prefixes, etc., pp. 257–259.—Numerals 1–11, 20, 100, p. 260.—Lord's prayer, with interlinear English translation, p. 260.

Nihaloth:

Vocabulary	See Hale (H.)

Norris (Philetus W.) The | calumet of the Coteau, | and other | poetical legends of the border. | Also, | a glossary of Indian names, words, and | western provincialisms. | Together with | a guide-book | of the | Yellowstone national park. | By P. W. Norris, | five years superintendent of the Yellowstone national park. | All rights reserved. |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1883.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright notice 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. poem verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. 9–12, contents pp. 13–14, illustrations verso blank 1 l. text pp. 17–170, notes pp. 171–221, glossary pp. 223–233, guide book pp. 235–275, map, sm. 8°.

Glossary of Indian words and provincialisms, pp. 223–233, contains a number of Chinook Jargon words.

Copies seen: National Museum, Pilling, Powell.

Numerals:

Chinook	See Boas (F.)
Chinook	Duflot de Mofras (E.)
Chinook	Eells (M.)
Chinook	Haldeman (S. S.)
Chinook	Ross (A.)
Chinook Jargon	Cox (R.)
Chinook Jargon	Dictionary.
Chinook Jargon	Gill (J. K.)
Chinook Jargon	Good (J. B.)
Chinook Jargon	Haines (E. M.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	Hazlitt (W. C.)
Chinook Jargon	Montgomerie (J. E.)
Chinook Jargon	Nicoll (E. F.)
Chinook Jargon	Palmer (J.)
Chinook Jargon	Parker (S.)
Chinook Jargon	Richardson (A. D.)
Chinook Jargon	Stuart (G.)
Chinook Jargon	Swan (J. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Tate (C. M.)

P.

Palmer (Joel). Journal of travels | over the | Rocky mountains, | to the | mouth of the Columbia river; | made during the years 1845 and 1846: | containing minute descriptions of the | valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; | a general description of | Oregon territory; | its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; | a list of | necessary outfits for emigrants; | and a | Table of Distances from Camp to Camp on the Route. | Also; | A Letter from the Rev. H. H. Spalding, resident Missionary, for the last ten years, | among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians, on the Koos-koos-kee River; The | Organic Laws of Oregon Territory; Tables of about 300 words of the Chinook | Jargon, and about 200 Words of the Nez Percé Language; a Description of | Mount Hood; Incidents of Travel, &c., &c. | By Joel Palmer. |

Cincinnati: | J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, | between Fourth and Fifth. | 1847.

Cover title: Journal of travels | over the | Rocky mountains, | to the | mouth of the Columbia river; | made during the years 1845 and 1846. | By Joel Palmer. |

Cincinnati: | J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, | between Fourth and Fifth. | 1847.

Cover title, title verso copyright notice etc. 1 l. publishers' statement pp. iii–iv, text pp. 9–189, errata slip, 12°.

Words (200) used in the Chinook Jargon, alphabetically arranged by Jargon words, pp. 147–151.—Chinook mode of computing numbers (1–500), p. 152.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Harvard.

——Journal of travels | over the | Rocky mountains, | to the | mouth of the Columbia river; | made during the years 1845 and 1846: | containing minute descriptions of the | valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; | a general description of | Oregon territory; | its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; | a list of | necessary outfits for emigrants; | and a | Table of Distances from Camp to Camp on the Route. | Also; | A Letter from the Rev. H. H. Spalding, resident Missionary, for the last ten years,—

Palmer (J.) — Continued.

among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians, on the Koos-koos-kee River; The | Organic Laws of Oregon Territory; Tables of about 300 words of the Chinook | Jargon, and about 200 Words of the Nez Percé Language; a Description of | Mount Hood; Incidents of Travel, &c., &c. | By Joel Palmer. |

Cincinnati: | J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, | between Fourth and Fifth. | 1850.

Title verso copyright notice etc. 1 l. publishers' statement pp. iii–iv, text pp. 9–189, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: British Museum.

—— Journal of travels | over the | Rocky mountains, | to the | mouth of the Columbia river; | made during the years 1845 and 1846: | containing minute descriptions of the | valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; | a general description of | Oregon territory; | its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; | a list of | necessary outfits for emigrants; | and a | Table of Distances from Camp to Camp on the Route. | Also; | A Letter from the Rev. H. H. Spalding, resident Missionary, for the last ten years, | among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians, on the Koos-koos-kee River; The | Organic Laws of Oregon Territory; Tables of about 300 words of the Chinook | Jargon, and about 200 Words of the Nez Percé Language; a Description of | Mount Hood; Incidents of Travel, &c., &c. | By Joel Palmer. |

Cincinnati: | J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, | between Fourth and Fifth. | 1851.

Title verso copyright notice etc. 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. publishers' advertisement pp. v–vi, index [contents] pp. 7–viii [*sic*], text pp. 9–189, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum.

—— Journal of travels | over the | Rocky mountains, | to the | mouth of the Columbia river; | made during the years 1845 and 1846: | containing minute descriptions of the | valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; | a

Palmer (J.)—Continued.

general description of | Oregon territory; | its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; | a list of | necessary outfits for emigrants; | and a | Table of Distances from Camp to Camp on the Route. | Also; | A Letter from the Rev. H. H. Spalding, resident Missionary, for the last ten years, | among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians, on the Koos-koos-kee River; The | Organic Laws of Oregon Territory; Tables of about 300 words of the Chinook | Jargon, and about 200 Words of the Nez Percé Language; a Description of | Mount Hood; Incidents of Travel, &c., &c. | By Joel Palmer. |

Cincinnati: | J. A. & U. P. James, Walnut street, | between Fourth and Fifth. | 1852.

Title verso copyright notice etc. 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. publishers' advertisement pp. v–vi, index [contents] pp. 7–viii [*sic*], text pp. 9–189, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Congress.

Parker (*Rev.* Samuel). Journal | of an | exploring tour | beyond the Rocky mountains, | under the direction of the | A. B. C. F. M. | Performed in the years | 1835, '36, and '37; | containing | a description of the geography, geology, climate, and | productions; and the number, manners, and | customs of the natives. | With a | map of Oregon territory. | By Rev. Samuel Parker, A. M. |

Ithaca, N. Y. | Published by the author. | Mack, Andrus, & Woodruff, Printers. | 1838.

Title verso copyright notice 1 l. preface pp. iii–vi, contents pp. vii–xii, text pp. 13–371, map and plates, 12°.

Vocabulary (90 words) of the Chinook [Jargon] language as spoken about Fort Vancouver, pp. 336–338.—Numerals 1–10, 20, 40, 100, p. 338.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, Boston Public, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Mallet, Trumbull.

—— Journal | of an | exploring tour | beyond the Rocky mountains, | under the direction of the | American board of commissions [*sic*] for foreign missions, | in the years 1835, '36, and '37; | containing | a description of the geography, geology, climate, productions | of the country, and the number, manners, and | customs of the natives: | with a | map of Oregon territory. | By rev. Samuel Parker, A.M. | Second edition. |

Ithaca, N. Y. | Published by the author. | Mack, Andrus, & Woodruff, printers. | 1840.

Title verso copyright notice 1 l. recommendations pp. iii–iv, preface pp. v–viii, preface to the second edition pp. ix–x, contents pp. xi–xvi, text pp. 17–384, appendix pp. 385–399, addenda pp. 399–400, map and plate, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above, pp. 396–398.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Geological

The edition: Edinburgh, 1841, 8°, does not contain the Chinook Jargon material. (Congress.)

—— Journal | of an | exploring tour | beyond the Rocky mountains, | under the direction of the | A. B. C. F. M. | in the years 1835, '36, and '37; | containing | a description of the geography, geology, climate, produc- | tions of the country, and the numbers, manners, | and customs of the natives: | with a | map of Oregon territory. | By rev. Samuel Parker, A.M. | Third edition. |

Ithaca, N. Y. | Mack, Andrus, & Woodruff. | Boston: Crocker & Brewster.—New-York: Dayton & Saxton; | Collins, Keese, & co.—Philadelphia: Grigg & Elliot. | London: Wiley & Putnam. | 1842.

Title verso copyright notice (1838) and names of printers 1 l. recommendations pp. iii–iv, preface pp. v–viii, preface to the second and third editions pp. ix–x, contents pp. xi–xvi, text pp. 17–394, appendix pp. 395–408, map and plate, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 405–408.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, Eames, Geological Survey, Mallet.

—— Journal | of an | exploring tour | beyond the Rocky mountains, | under the direction of the | A. B. C. F. M. | containing | a description of the geography, geology, climate, pro- | ductions of the country, and the numbers, man- | ners, and customs of the natives: | with a | map of Oregon territory. | By rev. Samuel Parker, A. M. | Fourth edition. |

Ithaca, N. Y. | Andrus, Woodruff, & Gauntlett. | Boston: Crocker & Brewster.—New York: Huntington & Savage; | Robinson, Pratt, & Co.—Phila-

Parker (S.)—Continued.

delphia: Thomas, Cowper- | thwait & Co.—London: Wiley & Putnam. | 1844.

Pp. i–xvi, 17–416, map, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 413–416.

Copies seen: One in the library of W. W. Beach, Yonkers, N. Y.

—— Journal | of an | exploring tour | beyond the Rocky mountains, | under the direction of the | A. B. C. F. M. | containing | a description of the geography, geology, climate, | productions of the country, and the numbers, | manners, and customs of the natives: | with a | map of Oregon territory. | By rev. Samuel Parker, A. M. | Fifth edition. |

Auburn: | J. C. Derby & co.; | New-York: Mark H. Newman & co.,—Geneva: G. H. Derby & co. | Cincinnati: Derby, Bradley & co. | 1846.

Title verso copyright notice etc. 1 l. recommendations pp. iii–iv, preface pp. v–vii, preface to the fifth edition p. ix, contents pp. xi–xvi, text pp. 17–422, map and plate. 12°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 419–421.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Georgetown, Harvard.

Samuel Parker, clergyman, born in Ashfield, N. H., April 23, 1779; died in Ithaca, N. Y., March 24, 1866. He was graduated at Williams in 1806 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1810, became a missionary in western New York, and subsequently was in charge of Congregational churches in Massachusetts and New York. Mr. Parker originated the mission of the American board in Oregon, traveled there in 1835–1837, subsequently lectured in many eastern States on the character of that territory, and did much to establish the claims of the United States Government to the lands, and to induce emigrants to settle there. He is also said to have been the first to suggest the possibility of constructing a railroad through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Periodical:

Chinook Jargon — See Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

Pilling: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to is in the possession of the compiler of this catalogue.

Pilling (James Constantine). Smithsonian institution—Bureau of ethnology | J. W. Powell director | Proof-sheets | of a | bibliography | of | the languages | of the | North American Indians | by | James Constantine Pilling | (Distributed only to collaborators) |

Pilling (J. C.)—Continued.

Washington | Government printing office | 1885

Title verso blank 1 l. notice signed J. W. Powell p. iii, preface pp. v–viii, introduction pp. ix–x, list of authorities pp. xi–xxxvi, list of libraries referred to by initials pp. xxxvii–xxxviii, list of fac-similes pp. xxxix–xl, text pp. 1–839, additions and corrections pp. 841–1090, index of languages and dialects pp. 1091–1135, plates, 4°.

Arranged alphabetically by name of author, translator, or first word of title. One hundred and ten copies printed, ten of them on one side of the sheet only.

Pinart (Alphonse L.) [Linguistic material relating to the Chinookan family.] (*)

Manuscripts in possession of their author, who, some years ago, in response to my request for a list of his linguistic material, wrote me as follows:

"I have collected, during my fifteen years of traveling vocabularies, texts, songs, general linguistic material, etc., in the following languages and dialects . . . and some relating to the Chinook. It is impossible at present to give you the number of pages, etc., as most of it is contained in my note-books, and has not as yet been put into shape.

Platzmann (Julius). Verzeichniss | einer Auswahl | amerikanischer | Grammatiken, | Wörterbücher, Katechismen | u. s. w. | Gesammelt | von | Julius Platzmann. |

Leipzig, 1876. | K. F. Köhler's antiquarium, | Poststrasse 17.

Cover title as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. quotation from Rouquette verso blank 1 l. text, alphabetically arranged by family names, pp. 1–38, 8°.

List of works in Chinuk, p. 10.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Pilling, Trumbull, Wellesley.

Pott (August Friedrich). Doppelung | (Reduplikation, Gemination) | als | eines der wichtigsten Bildungsmittel der Sprache, | beleuchtet | aus Sprachen aller Welttheile | durch | Aug. Friedr. Pott, Dr. | Prof. der Allgemeinen Sprachwiss. an der Univ. zu Halle [&c. two lines.] |

Lemgo & Detmold, | im Verlage der Meyer'schen Hofbuchhandlung 1862.

Cover title as above, title as above verso quotation 1 l. Vorwort pp. iii–iv, Inhaltsverzeichniss pp. v–vi, text pp. 1–304, list of books on verso of back cover, 8°.

Reduplicate words in Chinook, p. 114; in Lower Chinook, pp. 37, 41, 60, 61, 62, 90.

Copies seen: Astor, British Museum, Eames.

Pott (A. F.) — Continued.

—— Einleitung in die allgemeine Sprachwissenchaft.

In Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, vol. 1, pp. 1–68, 329–354, vol. 2, pp. 54–115, 209–251, vol. 3, pp. 110–126, 249–275, Supp. pp. 1–193, vol. 4, pp. 67–96, vol. 5, pp. 3–18, Leipzig, 1884–1887, and Heilbronn, 1889, large 8°.

The literature of American linguistics, vol. 4, pp. 67–96. This portion was published after Mr. Pott's death, which occurred July 5, 1887. The general editor of the Zeitschrift, Mr. Techmer, states in a note that Pott's paper is continued from the manuscripts which he left, and that it is to close with the languages of Australia. In the section of American linguistics publications in all the more important stocks of North America are mentioned, with brief characterization.

Powell: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Major J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C.

Powell (*Maj.* John Wesley). Indian linguistic families of America north of Mexico. By J. W. Powell.

In Bureau of Ethnology, seventh annual report, pp. 1–142, Washington, 1891, royal 8°.

Chinookan family, with a list of synonyms and principal tribes, derivation of the name, habitat, etc., pp. 63–65.

Issued separately with title-page as follows:

—— Indian linguistic families of America | north of Mexico | by | J. W. Powell | Extract from the seventh annual report of the Bureau of ethnology | [Design] |

Washington | Government printing office | 1891

Cover title as above, no inside title, half-title p. 1, contents pp. 3–6, text pp. 7–142, map, royal 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Pilling, Powell.

Practical Chinook [Jargon] vocabulary. See **Le Jeune** (J. M. R.)

Prayers:

Cathlascon	See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Chinook	Blanchet (F. N.)
Chinook Jargon	Bulmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon	Demers (M.) *et al.*

Priest (Josiah). American antiquities, | and | discoveries in the west: | being | an exhibition of the evidence | that an ancient population of partially civilized nations, | differing entirely from those of the present In- | dians, peopled America, many centuries before | its discovery by Columbus. | And | inquiries into their origin, | with a | copious description | Of many of their stupendous Works, now in ruins. | With | conjectures of what may have | become of them. | Compiled | from travels, authentic sources, and the researches | of | Antiquarian Societies. | By Josiah Priest. |

Albany: | printed by Hoffman and White, No. 71, State-Street. | 1833.

Folded frontispiece, title verso copyright notice 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–viii, text pp. 9–400, map and plates, 8°.

Rafinesque (C. S.), Languages of Oregon—Chopunish and Chinuc, pp. 395–397.

Copies seen: Harvard.

—— American antiquities, | and | discoveries in the west: | being | an exhibition of the evidence | that an ancient population of partially civilized nations, | differing entirely from those of the present In- | dians, peopled America, many centuries before | its discovery by Columbus. | And | inquiries into their origin, | with a | copious description | Of many of their stupendous Works, now in ruins. | With | conjectures concerning what may have | become of them. | Compiled | from travels, authentic sources, and the researches | of | Antiquarian Societies. | By Josiah Priest. | Third Edition Revised. |

Albany: | printed by Hoffman and White, | No. 71, State-Street. | 1833.

Folded frontispiece, title verso copyright notice 1 l. preface pp. iii–iv, contents pp. v–viii, text pp. 9–400, map and plate, 8°.

Rafinesque (C. S.), Tabular view of the American generic languages, pp. 309–312.

—— Languages of Oregon—Chopunish and Chinuc, pp. 395–397.

Copies seen: Boston Public, Congress, Eames, Harvard, Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Brinley copy, no. 5435, sold for $1.50.

These articles are omitted in the later editions of Priest's work.

Primer:

Chinook Jargon	See Le Jeune (J. M. R.)

Proper names:

Chinook	See Catlin (G.)
Chinook	Stanley (J. M.)
Clakama	Stanley (J. M.)

[**Prosch** (Thomas W.)] The complete | Chinook Jargon | or | Indian trade

Prosch (T. W.) — Continued.

language | of | Oregon, Washington, British Co- | lumbia, Alaska, Idaho | And other ports of the North Pacific | Coast. | The best yet issued. |

G. Davies & co., | publishers. | 709 Front street, Seattle, | 1888.

Cover title: Dictionary | of the | Chinook, | the | Indian trade language | of | Oregon, Washington, Idaho, | British Columbia and | Alaska. | Chinook-English and English-Chinook. |

Prosch (T. W.) — Continued.

1888. | G. Davies & co., | publishers, | Seattle, W. T. | Copyright 1888 by G. Davies.

Cover title, title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. 3-5, text pp. 7–40, 18°.

Chinook-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 7–26.—English-Chinook, double columns, alphabetically arranged, pp. 27-38.—Conversation in Chinook, free translation, pp. 39–40.—Lord's prayer with interlinear English translation, p. 40.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Q.

Quaritch: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the bookstore of Bernard Quaritch, London, Eng.

Quaritch (Bernard). Catalogue | of books on the | history, geography, | and of | the philology | of | America, Australasia, Asia, Africa. | I. Historical geography, voyages, and | travels. | II. History, ethnology, and philology | of America. | III. History, topography, and ethnology | of Asia, Polynesia, and Africa. | Offered for Cash at the affixed net prices by | Bernard Quaritch. |

London: | 15 Piccadilly, June 1885 to October 1886. | 1886.

Title verso contents 1 l. catalogue pp. 2747–3162, index pp. i–lxii, 8°. Lettered on the back: QUARITCH'S | GENERAL | CATALOGUE | PART XII. | VOYAGES | AND | TRAVELS | AMERICANA | AND | ORIENTALIA | LONDON 1886. This volume comprises nos. 362–364 (June, July, and August, 1885) of the paper-covered series, with the addition of a special title and a general index.

American languages, pp. 3021–3042, contains two titles of books under the heading Chinook, p. 3026.

The complete "General Catalogue," of which the above is a portion, comprises 15 parts, each bound in red cloth, paged consecutively 1–4066, and a sixteenth part containing a general index of 427 pages in treble columns. Each volume has its own special title and index, with the

Quaritch (B.) — Continued.

title of the series and the number of the part lettered on the back. Excepting the index, it was originally issued as nos. 332–375 of the paper-covered series, from November, 1880, to August, 1887, at which date the publication was discontinued. The index is dated 1892.

Copies seen: Eames.

A large-paper edition with title as follows:

—— A general | catalogue of books | offered to the public at the affixed prices | by | Bernard Quaritch | Vol. I[–VII] |

London: | 15 Piccadilly, | 1887[–1892].

7 vols. royal 8°.

American languages, as under the preceding title, vol. 5, pp. 3021–3042.

Copies seen: Lenox.

This edition was published at 15*l.* for the set, including the seventh or index volume.

—— No. 86. London, December, 1887. | A rough list | of | valuable and rare books, | comprising | the choicest portions of Various Libraries, | and many very cheap works of every class of Literature, | at greatly reduced prices, | offered by | Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W.

Cover title: "The miscellaneous and the musical library of Mr. William Chappell," etc., catalogue with heading as above, pp. 1–128, 8°.

American languages, pp. 1–13, contains titles of a few works giving information relating to the Chinook Jargon, p. 7.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

R.

Rafinesque (Constantine Samuel). Atlantic journal, | and | friend of knowledge. | In eight numbers. | Containing about 160 original articles and tracts on Natural and | Historical Sciences, the Description of about 150 New Plants, | and 100 New Animals or Fossils. Many Vocabularies of Langua- | ges, Historical and Geological Facts, &c. &c. &c. | By C. S. Rafinesque, A. M. . . Ph. D. | Professor of Historical and Natural Sciences, Member of seve- | ral learned societies in Europe and America, &c. | [Quotation and list of figures, six lines.] |

Philadelphia: | 1832–1833. | (Two dollars.)

Tabular view recto blank 1 l. title verso index 1 l. iconography and illustrations etc. 1 l. text pp. 1–202, 205–212, 8°. Originally issued in numbers (1–8, and extra of no. 3), from the "spring of 1832" to the "winter of 1833."

American history. Tabular View of the American Generic Languages, and Original Nations, including the Chinuc, pp. 6–8.

Languages of Oregon, Chopunish and Chinuc (pp. 133–134) contains a vocabulary, English and Chinuc, thirty-three words (including numerals 1–10), from Cox, Lewis, and other sources, p. 134.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames.

These two articles reprinted in:

Priest (J.), American antiquities, pp. 309–312, 395–397, Albany, 1833, 8°.

Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, botanist, born in Galatz, a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, in 1784, died in Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1842. He was of French parentage, and his father, a merchant, died in Philadelphia about 1791. The son came to Philadelphia with his brother in 1802, and, after traveling through Pennsylvania and Delaware, returned with a collection of botanical specimens in 1805 and went to Sicily, where he spent ten years as a merchant and in the study of botany. In 1815 he sailed for New York, but was shipwrecked on the Long Island coast, and lost his valuable books, collections, manuscripts, and drawings. In 1818 he went to the west and became professor of botany in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Subsequently he traveled and lectured in various places, endeavored to establish a magazine and botanic garden, but without success, and finally settled in Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, and where he published The Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge; a Cyclopædic Journal and Review, of which only eight numbers appeared (1832–'33). The number of genera and species that he introduced into his works produced great confusion. A gradual deterioration is found in Rafinesque's botanical writings from 1819 till 1830, when the passion for establishing new genera and species seems to have become a monomania with him. He assumed thirty to one hundred years as the average time required for the production of a new species and five hundred to a thousand years for a new genus. It is said that he wrote a paper describing "twelve new species of thunder and lightning." In addition to translations and unfinished botanical and zoölogical works, he was the author of numerous books and pamphlets.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Rafinesque (C. S.) — Continued.

[Reade (John).] Chinook versus Greek.

In Montreal Gazette, vol. 119, no. 239, p. 4, Montreal, October 6, 1890. (Pilling.)

A review of **Hale** (H.), An international idiom.

Contains a general discussion of the Chinook Jargon, with a number of examples.

Reviews:

Chinook Jargon	See Charencey (C. de.)
Chinook Jargon	Crane (A.)
Chinook Jargon	Leland (C. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Reade (J.)
Chinook Jargon	Western.

Richardson (Albert Deane). Beyond the Mississippi: | from the great river to the great ocean. | Life and adventure | on the | prairies, mountains, and Pacific coast. | With more than two hundred illustrations, from photographs and original | sketches, of the prairies, deserts, mountains, rivers, mines, | cities, Indians, trappers, pioneers, and great natural | curiosities of the new states and territories. | 1857–1867. | By | Albert D. Richardson, | author of 'Field, dungeon and escape.' | [Two lines advertisement.] |

Hartford, Conn., | American publishing company. | National publishing company, | Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., | New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Richmond, Va. | Bliss & company, New York. | 1867.

Engraved title: Beyond | the | Mississippi | Albert D. Richardson.

Map, engraved title verso blank, title verso copyright notice 1 l. extracts from Whittier and Longfellow verso blank 1 l. prefatory pp. i–ii, illustrations pp. iii–vii, contents pp. ix–xvi, text pp. 17–572, 8°.

Short vocabulary (20 words, alphabetically

Richardson (A. D.) — Continued.

arranged by English words) of the Chinook Jargon, and the numerals 1–10, 20, 30, 100, 1000 in the same, pp. 502–503.

Copies seen: Astor, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Trumbull.

Some copies vary slightly in the imprint, and omit the date. (Eames, Harvard.) Another edition: Hartford, 1869, 8°. (*)

A later edition with title-page as follows:

—— Beyond the Mississippi: | from the great river to the great ocean. | Life and adventure | on the | prairies, mountains, and Pacific coast. | With more than two hundred illustrations, from photographs and original | sketches, of the prairies, deserts, mountains, rivers, mines, | cities, Indians, trappers, pioneers, and great natural | curiosities of the new states and territories. | New edition. | Written down to summer of 1869. | By | Albert D. Richardson, | author of 'Field, dungeon and escape,' and 'Personal | history of Ulysses S. Grant.' | [Two lines advertisement.] |

Hartford: | American publishing company, | 1875.

2 p. ll. pp. i–xvi, 17–572, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Trumbull.

Albert Deane Richardson, journalist, born in Franklin, Mass., October 6, 1833, died in New York city December 2, 1869. He was educated at the district school of his native village and at Holliston academy. At eighteen years of age he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he formed a newspaper connection, wrote a farce for Barney Williams, and appeared a few times on the stage. In 1857 he went to Kansas, taking an active part in the political struggle of the territory, attending antislavery meetings, making speeches, and corresponding about the issues of the hour with the Boston Journal. He was also secretary of the territorial legislature. Two years later he went to Pike's Peak, the gold fever being then at its height, in company with Horace Greeley, between whom and Richardson a lasting friendship was formed. In the autumn of 1859 he made a journey through the southwestern territories, and sent accounts of his wanderings to eastern journals. During the winter that preceded the civil war he volunteered to go through the south as secret correspondent of the Tribune, and returned, after many narrow escapes, just before the firing on Sumter. He next entered the field as war correspondent, and for two years alternated between Virginia and the southwest, being present at many battles. On the night of May 3, 1863, he undertook, in company with Junius Henri Browne, a fellow correspondent of the

Richardson (A. D.) — Continued.

Tribune, and Richard T. Colburn, of the New York World, to run the batteries of Vicksburg on two barges, which were lashed to a steam tug. After they had been under fire for more than half an hour, a large shell struck the tug, and, bursting in the furnace, threw the coals on the barges and then set them on fire. Out of 34 men, 18 were killed or wounded and 16 were captured, the correspondents among them. The Confederate government would neither release nor exchange the Tribune men, who, after spending eighteen months in seven southern prisons, escaped from Salisbury, N. C., in the dead of winter, and, walking 400 miles, arrived within the national lines at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., several months before the close of the war.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Ross (Alexander). Adventures | of the first settlers on the | Oregon or Columbia river: | being | a narrative of the expedition fitted out by | John Jacob Astor, | to establish the | "Pacific fur company;" | with an account of some | Indian tribes on the coast of the Pacific. | By Alexander Ross, | one of the adventurers. |

London: | Smith, Elder and co., 65 Cornhill. | 1849.

Title verso name of printer 1 l. preface pp. iii–v, contents pp. vi–xv, errata p. [xvi], text pp. 1–352, 12°.

Vocabulary of the Chinook (200 words) and numerals (1–5000), pp. 342–348.—Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon (30 words), p. 349.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Bureau of Ethnology, Congress, Trumbull.

Alexander Ross, author, born in Nairnshire, Scotland, May 9, 1783, died in Colony Gardens (now in Winnipeg, Manitoba), Red River Settlement, British North America, October 23, 1856. He came to Canada in 1805, taught in Glengarry, U. C., and in 1810 joined John Jacob Astor's expedition to Oregon. Until 1824 he was a fur-trader and in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. About 1825 he removed to the Red River settlement and was a member of the council of Assineboia, and was sheriff of the Red River settlement for several years. He was for fifteen years a resident in the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, and has given the result of his observations in the works: Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River; being a Narrative of the Expedition fitting out by John Jacob Astor to establish the Pacific Fur Company, with an Account of some Indian Tribes on the Coast of the Pacific (London, 1849); The Fur-Hunters of the Far West, a Narrative of Adventures in the Oregon and Rocky Mountains (2 vols. 1855), and The Red River Settlement (1856).—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

S.

Sabin (Joseph). A | dictionary | of | Books relating to America, | from its discovery to the present time. | By Joseph Sabin. | Volume I[–XX]. | [Three lines quotation.] |

New-York: | Joseph Sabin, 84 Nassau street. | 1868[–1892].

20 vols. 8°. Still in course of publication. Parts cxv-cxvi, which begin vol. 20, reach the article "Smith." Now edited by Mr. Wilberforce Eames.

Contains, passim, titles of books in and relating to the Chinookan languages.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, Lenox.

—— See **Field** (T. W.)

[**St. Onge** (*Rev.* Louis Napoleon).] History of the old testament. | Age I. | From Adam to Abraham. | Containing 2083 Years.

[Kamloops, B. C.: 1892.]

No title-page, heading only; text in the Chinook Jargon, stenographic characters, with English headings in italics, pp. 1-24, 16°.

Forms a supplement to Le Jeune (J. M. R.), Kamloops Wawa, vol. 2, nos. 1-6 (nos. 33-38 of the series), July 3–August 7, 1892.

Copies seen: Pilling.

—— †| Bible history | translated | into the Chinook Jargon by | the Rev. L. N. Saint Onge Missionary | among the Yakamas and other Indian tribes of the Territo- | ries of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and of | Oregon. | A. M. D. G. | 1892.

Manuscript; title verso blank 1 l. preface 13 leaves, written on one side only, text (in the Jargon with interlinear English translation, written on both sides) ll. 1–142, 4°. In possession of Dr. T. S. Bulmer, Cedar City, Utah, who intends incorporating it in one of his publications on the Chinook Jargon. Father St. Onge informs me that he intends publishing this paper separately also, under the title of "Chinook Jargon translation of the Epitome Historiæ Sacræ."

—— Chinook Jargon Dictionary | by | L. N. Saintonge, Ptre. | English-Chinook Jargon. | Part first. |

Troy, N. Y., U. S. A.: | 1892. | A. M. D. G.

Manuscript; title verso note 1 l. text (alphabetically arranged by English words) pp. 1–184, 8°. Recorded in a blank book bound in leather. In possession of its author.

Chinook Wawa [writing], pp. 1–181.—Sounds of the letters used, pp. 182–184.

St. Onge (L. N.) — Continued.

The dictionary contains probably 6,000 words.

Concerning the second part of this work, Father Saintonge writes me, under date of January 24, 1893, as follows:

"I am not now working at my dictionary (second part) because I am not well enough, but I intend to finish it as soon as I can. I can not have it published now because I have not the means for that purpose. You may say it is intended for publication some time in the future. The second part will not be so voluminous as the first; the list of words will not be so great, but the definitions will take greater space, as I shall give the etymology and source from which each Jargon word comes."

—— Hymns in the Chinook Jargon.

In Bulmer (T. S.), Hymns, songs, &c., in Chinook Jargon (manuscript), ll. 34–45.

—— [Legends in the Chinook Jargon.]

In Bulmer (T. S.), Appendix to Bulmer's Chinook Jargon grammar and dictionary (manuscript) ll. 26–57, 4°.

Accompanied by an interlinear translation in English.

—— See **Bulmer** (T. S.)

—— See **Demers** (M.), **Blanchet** (F. N.) and **St. Onge** (L. N.)

"The subject of this sketch, the Rev. Louis N. St. Onge, of St. Alphonse de Liguori parish, was born [in the village of St. Cesaire] a few miles south of Montreal, Canada, April 14, 1842. He finished his classical course when yet very young, after which he studied law for two years. Feeling called to another field, he gave up this career in order to prepare himself to work for God's glory as an Indian missionary in the diocese of Nesqually, Washington Territory.

"A year and a half before his ordination, Right Rev. A. M. Blanchet, his bishop, ordered him to Vancouver, W. T., where he was occupied as a professor of natural philosophy, astronomy, and other branches in the Holy Angel's College. All his spare time was consecrated to the study of the Indian languages, in which he is to-day one of the most expert, so that he was ready to go on active missionary work as soon as ordained.

"The first years of his missionary life were occupied in visiting different tribes of Indians and doing other missionary work in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and other Rocky Mountain districts, among Indians and miners. After such labors he was then appointed to take charge of the Yakamas, Klikitats, Winatchas, Wishrams, Pshwanwapams, Narchez, and other Indian tribes inhabiting the central part of Washington Territory. Having no means of support in his new mis-

St. Onge (L. N.) — Continued.

sion, Bishop Blanchet, in his self-sacrificing charity for the Indians of his extensive diocese, furnished him with the necessary outfit; and with a number of willing though unskilled Indians as apprentice carpenters, the young missionary set to work to rebuild the St. Joseph's mission, destroyed in 1856 by a party of vandals called the Oregon Volunteers, who had been sent to fight the Yakamas.

"After four years of labor, he and his devoted companion, Mr. J. B. Boulet (now ordained and stationed among the Tulalip Indians) had the satisfaction to see not only a comfortable residence, but also a neat church, erected, and a fine tract of land planted with fruit trees, and in a profitable state of cultivation, where formerly only ruin and desolation reigned.

"His health breaking down entirely, he was forced to leave his present and daily increasing congregation of neophites. Wishing to give him the best medical treatment, Bishop Blanchet sent Father St. Onge to his native land with a leave of absence until his health would be restored. During his eighteen months' stay in a hospital he, however, utilized his time by composing and printing two small Indian books, containing rules of grammar, catechism, hymns, and Christian prayers in Yakama and Chinook languages—the former for children, the latter for the use of missionaries on the Pacific coast.

"By the advice of his physician he then undertook a voyage to Europe, where he spent nearly a year in search of health. Back again to this country, he had charge of a congregation for a couple of years in Vermont; and now he is the pastor of the two French churches of Glens Falls and Sandy Hill, in the diocese of Albany, New York.

"Father St. Onge, though a man of uncommon physical appearance, stoutly built and six feet and four inches in height, has not yet entirely recovered his health and strength. The French population of Glens Falls have good cause for feeling very much gratified with the present condition of the affairs of the parish of St. Alphonse de Liguori, and should receive the hearty congratulations of the entire community. Father St. Onge, a man of great erudition, a devoted servant to the church, and possessing a personality whose geniality and courtesy have won him a place in the hearts of his people, has by his faithful application to his parish developed it and brought out all that was to inure to its benefit and further advance its interests."—*Glens Falls (N. Y.) Republican, March 28, 1889.*

Father St. Onge remained at Glens Falls until October, 1891, when increasing infirmities compelled him to retire permanently from the ministry. He is now living with his brother, the rector of St. Jean Baptiste church, in Troy, N. Y. Since his retirement he has compiled an English-Chinook Jargon dictionary of about six thousand words, and this he intends to supplement with a corresponding Jargon-English part. He has also begun the preparation of a Yakama dictionary, which he hopes to make much more complete than that of Father Pandosy, published in Dr. Shea's Library of American linguistics.

I have adopted the spelling of his name as it appears on the title-page of Bishop Demers's Chinook Jargon dictionary, though the true spelling, and the one he uses now, is Saint onge—that of a French province in which his ancestors lived and from which four or five families came in 1696, all adopting the name. His family name is Payant.

Sayce (Archibald Henry). Introduction to the | science of language. | By | A. H. Sayce, | deputy professor of comparative philology in the university of Oxford. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. | [Design.] |

London: | C. Kegan Paul & co., 1, Paternoster square. | 1880.

2 vols.: half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso quotation and notice 1 l. preface pp. v–viii, table of contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–441, colophon verso blank 1 l.; half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso quotation and notice 1 l. table of contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–352, selected list of works pp. 353–363, index pp. 365–421, 12°.

A classification of American languages (vol. 2, pp. 57–64) includes the Chinook, p. 60.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames.

Schoolcraft (Henry Rowe). Historical | and | statistical information, | respecting the | history, condition and prospects | of the | Indian tribes of the United States: | collected and prepared under the direction | of the | bureau of Indian affairs, | per act of Congress of March 3d, 1847, | by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D. Illustrated by S. Eastman, capt. U. S. A. | Published by Authority of Congress. | Part I[–VI]. |

Philadelphia: | Lippincott, Grambo & company, | (successors to Grigg, Elliot & co.) | 1851[–1857].

Engraved title: [Engraving.] | Historical | and | statistical information | respecting the | history, condition and prospects | of the | Indian tribes of the United States: | Collected and prepared under the | direction of the bureau of Indian affairs, per act of Congress | of March 3rd 1847 | by Henry R. Schoolcraft L.L.D. | Illustrated by | S. Eastman, capt. U. S. army. | [Coat of arms.] | Published by authority of Congress. | Part 1 [–VI]. |

Philadelphia: | Lippincott, Grambo & co.

6 vols. 4°. Beginning with vol. 2 the words "Historical and statistical" are left off the

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

title-pages, both engraved and printed. Subsequently (1853) vol. 1 was also issued with the abridged title beginning "Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes," making it uniform with the other parts.

Two editions with these title-pages were published by the same house, one on thinner and somewhat smaller paper, of which but vols 1–5 were issued.

Part I, 1851. Half-title (Ethnological researches, | respecting | the red man of America) verso blank 1 l. engraved title as above verso blank 1 l. printed title as above verso blank 1 l. introductory documents pp. iii–vi, preface pp. vii–x, list of plates pp. xi–xii, contents pp. xiii–xviii, text pp. 13–524, appendix pp. 525–568, plates, colored lithographs and maps numbered 1–76.

Part II, 1852. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (Information respecting the history, condition and prospects, etc.) verso blank 1 l. printed title (Information respecting the history, condition and prospects, etc.) verso printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introductory document pp. vii–xiv, contents pp. xv–xxii, list of plates pp. xxiii–xxiv, text pp. 17–608, plates and maps numbered 1–29, 31–78, and 2 plates exhibiting the Cherokee alphabet and its application.

Part III, 1853. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. printed title (as in part II) verso printer 1 l. third report pp. v–viii, list of divisions p. ix, contents xi–xv, list of plates pp. xvii– xviii, text pp. 19–635, plates and maps numbered 1–21, 25–45.

Part IV, 1854. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. printed title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. v–vi, fourth report pp. vii–x, list of divisions p. xi, contents pp. xiii–xxiii, list of plates pp. xxv–xxvi, text pp. 19–668, plates and maps numbered 1–42.

Part V, 1855. Half-title (as in part I) verso blank 1 l. engraved title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. printed title (as in part II) verso blank 1 l. dedication pp. vii–viii, fifth report pp. ix–xii, list of divisions p, xiii, synopsis of general contents of vols. I–V pp. xv–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xxii, list of plates pp. xxiii–xxiv, text pp. 25–625, appendix pp. 627–712, plates and maps numbered 1–8, 10–36.

Part VI, 1857. Half-title (General history | of the | North American Indians) verso blank 1 l. portrait 1 l. printed title (History | of the | Indian tribes of the United States: | their | present condition and prospects, | and a sketch of their | ancient status. | Published by order of congress, | under the direction of the department of the interior—Indian bureau. | By | Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, LL. D. | Member [&c. six lines.] | With Illustrations by Eminent Artists. | In one volume. | Part VI of the series. | Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | 1857.) verso blank 1 l.

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

inscription verso blank 1 l. letter to the president pp. vii–viii, report pp. ix–x, preface pp. xi–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xxvi, list of plates pp. xxvii–xxviii, text pp. 25–744, index pp. 745–756, fifty-seven plates, partly selected from the other volumes, and three tables.

Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon (340 words alphabetically arranged by English words) vol. 5, pp. 548–551.

Emmons (G. F.), Replies to inquiries respecting the Indian tribes of Oregon and California, vol. 3, pp. 200–225.

Gallatin (A.), Table of generic Indian families of speech, vol. 3, pp. 397–402.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress, Eames, National Museum, Powell, Shea, Trumbull.

At the Fischer sale, no. 1581, Quaritch bought a copy for 4*l.* 10*s.* The Field copy, no. 2075, sold for $72; the Menzies copy, no. 1765, for $132; the Squier copies, no. 1214, $120; no. 2032, $60; the Ramirez copy, no. 773 (5 vols.), 5*l.* 5*s.*; the Pinart copy, no. 828 (5 vols. in 4), 208 fr.; the Murphy copy, no. 2228, $69. Priced by Quaritch, no. 30017, 10*l.* 10*s.*; by Clarke & co. 1886, $65; by Quaritch, in 1888, 15*l.*

Reissued with title-pages as follows:

—— Archives | of | Aboriginal Knowledge. | Containing all the | Original Papers laid before Congress | respecting the | History, Antiquities, Language, Ethnology, Pictography, | Rites, Superstitions, and Mythology, | of the | Indian Tribes of the United States | by | Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL. D. | With Illustrations. | Onændun ih ieu muzzinyegun un.—Algonquin. | In six volumes. | Volume I[–VI]. |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & Co. | 1860.

Engraved title: Information | respecting the | History, Condition and Prospects | of the | Indian Tribes of the United States: | Collected and prepared under the | Bureau of Indian Affairs | By Henry R. Schoolcraft L. L. D. | Mem: Royal Geo. Society, London. Royal Antiquarian Society. Copenhagen. Ethnological Society, Paris, &c. &c. | Illustrated by | Cap.t S. Eastman, U. S. A. and other eminent artists. | [Vignette.] | Published by authority of Congress. |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & Co.

6 vols. maps and plates, 4°.

This edition agrees in the text page for page with the original titled above, and contains in addition an index to each volume.

Copies seen: Congress.

Partially reprinted with title as follows:

[——] The | Indian tribes | of the | United States: | their | history, antiquities, customs, religion, arts, language, | tradi-

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

tions, oral legends, and myths. | Edited by | Francis S. Drake. | Illustrated with one hundred fine engravings on steel. | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. |

Philadelphia: | J. B. Lippincott & co. | London: 16 Southampton street, Covent Garden. | 1884.

2 vols.: portrait 1 l. title verso copyright notice 1 l. preface pp. 3–5, contents pp. 7–8, list of plates pp. 9–10, introduction pp. 11–24, text pp. 25–458; frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright notice 1 l. contents pp. 3–6, list of plates p. 7, text pp. 9–445, index pp. 447–455, plates, 4°.

"In the following pages the attempt has been made to place before the public in a convenient and accessible form the results of the life-long labors in the field of aboriginal research of the late Henry R. Schoolcraft."

Chapter II, Language, literature, and pictography, vol. 1, pp. 47–63, contains general remarks on the Indian languages.

Copies seen: Congress.

Priced by Clarke & co. 1886, no. 6376, $25.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, ethnologist, born in [Watervliet] Albany county, N. Y., March 28, 1793, died in Washington, D. C., December 10, 1864. Was educated at Middlebury college, Vermont, and at Union, where he pursued the studies of chemistry and mineralogy. In 1817–'18 he traveled in Missouri and Arkansas, and returned with a large collection of geological and mineralogical specimens. In 1820 he was appointed geologist to Gen. Lewis Cass's exploring expedition to Lake Superior and the headwaters of Mississippi River. He was secretary of a commission to treat with the Indians at Chicago, and, after a journey through Illinois and along Wabash and Miami rivers, was in 1822 appointed Indian agent for the tribes of the lake region, establishing himself at Sault Sainte Marie, and afterward at Mackinaw, where, in 1823, he married Jane Johnston, granddaughter of Waboojeeg, a noted Ojibway chief, who received her education in Europe. In 1828 he founded the Michigan historical society and in 1831 the Algic society. From 1828 till 1832 he was a member of the territorial legislature of Michigan. In 1832 he led a government expedition, which followed the Mississippi River up to its source in Itasca Lake. In 1836 he negotiated a treaty with the Indians on the upper lakes for the cession to the United States of 16,000,000 acres of their lands. He was then appointed acting superintendent of Indian affairs, and in 1839 chief disbursing agent for the northern department. On his return from Europe in 1842 he made a tour through western Virginia, Ohio, and Canada. He was appointed by the New York legislature in 1845 a commissioner to take the census of the Indians in the state and collect information concerning the Six Nations. After the performance of this task, Congress authorized him, on March 3, 1847, to obtain through the Indian bureau reports

Schoolcraft (H. R.) — Continued.

relating to all the Indian tribes of the country, and to collate and edit the information. In this work he spent the remaining years of his life. Through his influence many laws were enacted for the protection and benefit of the Indians. Numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe elected him to membership, and the University of Geneva gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1846. He was the author of numerous poems, lectures, and reports on Indian subjects, besides thirty-one larger works. Two of his lectures before the Algic society at Detroit on the "Grammatical Construction of the Indian Languages" were translated into French by Peter S. Duponceau, and gained for their author a gold medal from the French institute. . . . To the five volumes of Indian researches compiled under the direction of the war department he added a sixth, containing the post-Columbian history of the Indians and of their relations with Europeans (Philadelphia, 1857). He had collected material for two additional volumes, but the Government suddenly suspended the publication of the work.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Scouler (*Dr.* John). Observations on the indigenous tribes of the N. W. coast of America. By John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S., &c.

In Royal Geog. Soc. of London, Jour. vol. 11, pp. 215–251, London, 1841, 8°. (Congress.)

Includes vocabularies of a number of the languages of the region named, among them the Chinook (entrance to Columbia River) and Cathlascon (banks of the Columbia), pp. 242–247. Furnished the author by Dr. W. F. Tolmie.

Extracts from these vocabularies appear in Gibbs (G.), Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.

—— On the Indian Tribes inhabiting the North-West Coast of America. By John Scouler, M. D., F. L. S. Communicated by the Ethnological Society.

In Edinburgh New Philosoph. Jour. vol. 41, pp. 168–192, Edinburgh, 1846, 8°. (Congress.)

Vocabulary (19 words) of the Chikeelis [Chinook Jargon], compared with the Tlaoquatch (of Tolmie) and the Nootkan (of Mozino) p. 176.

Reprinted in the Ethnological Soc. of London Jour. vol. 1, pp. 228–252, Edinburgh, n. d., 8°, the vocabulary occurring on p. 236.

Semple (J. E.) Vocabulary of the Clatsop language.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Collected in 1870 near Fort Stevens, Oregon.

Contains 35 words only.

Sentences:

Cascade	See Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Chinook	Franchère (G.)
Chinook Jargon	Allen (A.)
Chinook Jargon	Chinook.
Chinook Jargon	Dictionary.

Sentences — Continued.

Chinook Jargon	See Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Green (J. S.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	Leland (C. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Macfie (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Macdonald (D.G. F.)
Chinook Jargon	Stuart (G.)
Clakama	Gatschet (A. S.)

Sermons:

Chinook Jargon	See Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	New.

Shortess (Robert). Vocabulary of the Lower Chinook.

Manuscript; title verso blank 1 l. text 5 ll. written on one side only, folio; in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology. Collected in 1853.

Contains 180 words.

Smith (Silas B.) On the Chinook names of the salmon in the Columbia River. By Silas B. Smith.

In National Museum Proc. vol. 4, pp. 391–392, Washington, 1882, 8°. (Pilling.)

Comprises a half-dozen names only.

Smithsonian Institution: These words following a title or within parentheses after a note indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Washington, D. C.

Songs:

Chinook	See Boas (F.)
Chinook	Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Bulmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon	Crane (A.)

Sproat (Gilbert Malcolm). Scenes and studies | of savage life. | By | Gilbert Malcolm Sproat. | [Two lines quotation.] |

London: Smith, Elder and co. | 1868.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–x, preface pp. xi–xii, text pp. 1–310, appendix pp. 311–317, colophon p. [318], 12°.

Chapter xv. Intellectual capacity and language (pp. 119–143) includes a vocabulary of 14 words showing affinities between the Chinook Jargon and Aht, p. 139.—General discussion of the languages, including the Chinook Jargon, with examples, pp. 139–142.—Note on the Chinook and Jargon-Chinook, pp. 313–314.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Public, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Georgetown.

Stanley (J. M.) Portraits | of | North American Indians, | with sketches of scenery, etc. | painted by | J. M. Stanley. | Deposited with | the Smithsonian institution. | [Seal of the institution.] |

Washington: | Smithsonian institution. | December, 1852.

Stanley (J. M.) — Continued.

Cover title as above, title as above verso names of printers 1 l. preface verso contents 1 l. text pp. 5–72, index pp. 73–76, 8°.

Forms Smithsonian Institution Miscellaneous Collections, 53; also part of vol. 2 of the same series, Washington, 1862.

Contains the names of personages of many Indian tribes of the United States, to a number of which is added the English signification. Among the peoples represented are the Chinooks, p. 60; Clackamas, p. 61.

Copies seen: Bureau of Ethnology, Eames, Geological Survey, Pilling, Smithsonian, Wellesley.

Steiger (E.) Steiger's | bibliotheca glottica, | part first. | A catalogue of | Dictionaries, Grammars, Readers, Expositors, etc. | of mostly | modern languages | spoken in all parts of the earth, | except of | English, French, German, and Spanish. | First division: | Abenaki to Hebrew. |

E. Steiger, | 22 & 24 Frankfort Street, | New York. [1874.]

Half-title on cover, title as above verso name of printer 1 l. notice dated Sept. 1874 verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–40, advertisements 2 ll. colophon on back cover, 12°.

Titles of works relating to American languages generally, p. 3; Chinook, p. 24.

The second division of the first part was not published. Part second is on the English language and part third on the German language.

In his notice the compiler states: "This compilation must not be regarded as an attempt at a complete linguistic bibliography, but solely as a bookseller's catalogue for business purposes, with special regard to the study of philology in America."

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Stuart (Granville). Montana as it is; | being | a general description of its resources, | both mineral and agricultural, | including a | complete description of the face of the | country, its climate, etc., | illustrated with a | map of the territory, | drawn by capt. W. W. De Lacy, | showing the different roads and the location of | the different mining districts. | To which is appended, | a complete dictionary | of | the Snake language, | and also of the | famous Chinnook [*sic*] Jargon, | with | numerous critical and explanatory notes, | concerning the habits, superstitions, etc., of | these Indians, | with | itineraries of all the routes across the plains. | By Granville Stuart. |

Stuart (G.) — Continued.

New York: | C. S. Westcott & co., printers, | No. 79 John street. | 1865.

Half-title: A | dictionary | of the | Chinnook Jargon, | in use among the tribes of | Oregon, Washington territory, British Columbia, | and the north Pacific coast, | with | critical and explanatory notes. | By Granville Stuart.

Cover title as above, large folded map, title as above verso copyright notice 1 l. preface pp. 3–4, text pp. 5–98, half-title verso blank 1 l. preface verso rules of pronunciation pp. 101–102, text pp. 103–175, 8°.

Dictionary of the Chinnook Jargon, alphabetically arranged by English words, pp. 103–119.—Numerals 1–10, 20, 30, 100, 1000, p. 119.—Short dialogue in Chinnook Jargon, pp. 120–121.—Explanatory notes, pp. 122–127.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, Congress, Eames, Georgetown.

Swan (James Gilchrist). The | northwest coast; | or, | three years' residence in Washington | territory. | By James G. Swan. | [Territorial seal.] | With numerous illustrations. |

New York: | Harper & brothers, publishers, | Franklin square. | 1857.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso copyright notice 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. v–vii, contents pp. ix–xiv, list of illustrations p. [xv], map, text pp. 17–409, appendix pp. 411–429, index pp. 431–435, 12°.

Language of the Indians (pp. 306–326) contains remarks on the Jargon, different methods of spelling words by writers, difficulty of rightly understanding the Jargon, etc., including a comparative vocabulary of Nootka, Chenook dialect or Jargon, and English (11 words), p. 307; explanation of a number of Jargon words, pp. 316–317.—Vocabulary of the Chenook or Jargon (about 250 words, alphabetically arranged) and numerals 1–1000, pp. 415–421.—Comparative list of 12 words in Nootka, and Chenook or Jargon, p. 422.—Many Chinook terms passim.

Copies seen: Astor, Bancroft, British Museum, Congress, Eames, Geological Survey, Harvard, Pilling.

Swan (J. G.) — Continued.

Issued also with title-page as follows:

—— The | northwest coast; | or, | three years' residence in Washington | territory. | By | James G. Swan. | With numerous illustrations. |

London: | Sampson Low, Son & co., 47 Ludgate hill. | New York: Harper & brothers. | 1857.

Frontispiece 1 l. title 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. introduction pp. v–vii, contents pp. ix–xiv, list of illustrations p. xv, map, text pp. 17–409, appendix pp. 411–429, index pp. 431–435, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Charles L. Woodward, New York City.

Mr. James Gilchrist Swan was born in Medford, Mass., January 11, 1818, and was educated at an academy in that place. In 1833 he went to Boston to reside, and remained there until 1849, when he left for San Francisco, where he arrived in 1850. In 1852 he went to Shoalwater Bay, where he remained until 1856, when he returned east. In 1859 he returned to Puget Sound; since then Port Townsend has been his headquarters. In 1860 Mr. Swan went to Neah Bay. In June, 1862, he was appointed teacher of the Makah Indian Reservation, where he remained till 1866. In 1869 he went to Alaska, and in May, 1875, he went a second time to Alaska, this time under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, as a commissioner to purchase articles of Indian manufacture for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. This fine collection is now in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. July 31, 1878, Mr. Swan was appointed an inspector of customs at Neah Bay, Cape Flattery, and remained there until August, 1888, adding much to our knowledge of the Makah Indians, which was reported to Prof. Baird and published in a bulletin of the U. S. National Museum. In 1883 he went to Queen Charlotte Islands for the Smithsonian Institution and made another collection for the U. S. National Museum.

T.

Tate (*Rev.* Charles Montgomery). Chinook | As Spoken by the Indians | of | Washington Territory, British Columbia | and Alaska. | For the use of Traders, Tourists and others | who have business intercourse with | the Indians. | Chinook-English. English-Chinook. | By | rev. C. M. Tate, |

Published by M. W. Waitt & co., | Victoria, B. C. [1889.]

Cover title (as above, with the addition of the following around the border: Bourchier & Higgins, | real estate brokers. | Insurance agents. | Financial agents), title as above verso copyright notice (1889) and name of printer 1 l. preface (May 17, 1889) verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5–47, 16°.

Part I. Chinook [Jargon]-English, alphabetically arranged, pp. 5–23.—Part II. English-Chinook [Jargon], alphabetically arranged, pp. 24–47.—Numerals, 1–12, 20, 50, 100, p. 47.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Tate (C. M.) — Continued.

—— [Hymn in the Chinook language.]

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 8°, in the possession of the compiler of this bibliography.

One verse and chorus of the hymn "Nothing but the blood of Jesus."

Tate (C. M.) — Continued.

"Mr. Tate came to British Columbia from Northumberland, England, in 1870. He engaged in mission work among the Flathead Indians at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, in 1871, where he learned the Aukamēnum language spoken by the Indian tribes on the east coast of Vancouver Island, lower Fraser River, and Puget Sound. Here he spent three years, when he removed to Port Simpson, on the borders of Alaska, among the Tsimpsheans. He next moved to the Fraser River and spent seven years amongst the Flathead tribes between Yale and Westminster, frequently visiting the Indians on the Nootsahk River in Washington Territory. Mr. Tate spent four years, 1880 to 1884, among the Bella-Bellas, returning in the latter year to the mission on Fraser River."

Ten commandments:

Chinook Jargon — See Everette (W. E.)

Texts:

Chinook — See Boas (F.)
Chinook Jargon — Bulmer (T. S.)
Chinook Jargon — Demers (M.)
Chinook Jargon — Dictionary.
Chinook Jargon — Eells (M.)

Tolmie (*Dr.* William Fraser). [Vocabularies of certain languages of the northwest coast of America.]

In Scouler (J.), Observations on the indigenous tribes of northwest America, in Royal Geog. Soc. of London Jour. vol. 11, pp. 215–251. London, 1841, 8°.

Includes, among others, vocabularies of the Chenook and Cathlascon, pp. 242–247.

—— and **Dawson** (G. M.) Geological and natural history survey of Canada. | Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F. R. S., F. G. S., Director. | Comparative vocabularies | of the | Indian tribes | of | British Columbia, | with a map illustrating distribution. | By | W. Fraser Tolmie, | Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. | And | George M. Dawson, D. S., A.S.R.M., F.G.S., &c. | [Coat of arms.] | Published by authority of Parliament. |

Montreal: | Dawson brothers. | 1884.

Cover title nearly as above, title as above verso blank 1 l. letter of transmittal signed by G. M. Dawson verso blank 1 l. preface signed by G. M. Dawson pp. 5*b*–7*b*, introductory note signed by W. F. Tolmie pp. 9*b*–12*b*, text pp. 14*b*–131*b*, map, 8°.

Vocabulary (243 words) of the Tshinook tribe and of the Tilhilooit or upper Tshinook, pp. 50*b*–61*b*.—Comparison of words in various Indian languages of North America, among them a few in the Chinook, pp. 128*b*–130*b*.

Copies seen: Eames, Georgetown, Pilling, Wellesley.

Tolmie (W. F.) — Continued.

William Fraser Tolmie was born at Inverness, Scotland, February 3, 1812, and died December 8, 1886, after an illness of only threedays, at his residence, Cloverdale, Victoria, B. C. He was educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated in August, 1832. On September 12 of the same year he accepted a position as surgeon and clerk with the Hudson's Bay Company, and left home for the Columbia River, arriving in Vancouver in the spring of 1833. Vancouver was then the chief post of the Hudson's Bay Company on this coast. In 1841 he visited his native land, but returned in 1842 overland via the plains and the Columbia, and was placed in charge of the Hudson's Bay posts on Puget Sound. He here took a prominent part, during the Indian war of 1855–'56, in pacifying the Indians. Being an excellent linguist, he had acquired a knowledge of the native tongues and was instrumental in bringing about peace between the Americans and the Indians. He was appointed chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1855, removed to Vancouver Island in 1859, when he went into stock-raising, being the first to introduce thoroughbred stock into British Columbia; was a member of the local legislature two terms, until 1878; was a member of the first board of education for several years, exercising a great interest in educational matters; held many offices of trust, and was always a valued and respected citizen.

Mr. Tolmie was known to ethnologists for his contributions to the history and linguistics of the native races of the West Coast, and dated his interest in ethnological matters from his contact with Mr. Horatio Hale, who visited the West Coast as an ethnologist to the Wilkes exploring expedition. He afterwards transmitted vocabularies of a number of the tribes to Dr. Scouler and to Mr. George Gibbs, some of which were published in Contributions to North American Ethnology. In 1884 he published, in conjunction with Dr. G. M. Dawson, a nearly complete series of short vocabularies of the principal languages met with in British Columbia, and his name is to be found frequently quoted as an authority on the history of the Northwest Coast and its ethnology. He frequently contributed to the press upon public questions and events now historical.

Townsend (*Dr.* J. K.) See **Haldeman** (S. S.)

Treasury. The Treasury of Languages. | A | rudimentary dictionary | of | universal philology. | Daniel iii. 4. | [One line in Hebrew.] |

Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster row, London. | (All rights reserved.) [1873?]

Colophon: London: | printed by Grant and co., 72–78, Turnmill street, E. C.

Title verso blank 1 l. advertisement (dated February 7th, 1873) verso blank 1 l. introduction

Treasury—Continued.

(signed J. B. and dated October 31st, 1873) pp. i–iv, dictionary of languages (in alphabetical order) pp. 1–301, list of contributors p. [302], errata verso colophon 1 l. 12°.

Edited by James Bonwick, Esq., F. R. G. S., assisted by about twenty-two contributors, whose initials are signed to the most important of their respective articles. In the compilation of the work free use was made of Bagster's *Bible of Every Land* and Dr. Latham's *Elements of Comparative Philology*. There are also references to an appendix, concerning which there is the following note on p. 301: "Notice.—Owing to the unexpected enlargement of this Book in course of printing, the Appendix is necessarily postponed; and the more especially as additional matter has been received sufficient to make a second volume. And it will be proceeded with so soon as an adequate list of Subscribers shall be obtained." Under the name of each language is a brief statement of the family or stock to which it belongs, and the country where it is or was spoken, together with references, in many cases, to the principal authorities on the grammar and vocabulary. An addenda is given at the end of each letter.

Scattered references to the dialects of the Chinookan.

Copies seen: Eames.

Tribal names:

Chinook	See Boas (F.)
Chinook	Douglass (J.)
Chinook	Haines (E. M.)

Trübner & Co. Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana. | A | catalogue | of | Spanish books | printed in | Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, the Antilles, | Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, | Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic; | and of | Portuguese books printed in Brazil. | Followed by a collection of | works on the aboriginal languages | of America. |

On Sale at the affixed Prices, by | Trübner & co., | 8 & 60, Paternoster row, London. | 1870. | One shilling and sixpence.

Cover title as above verso contents 1 l. no inside title; catalogue pp. 1–184, colophon verso advertisements 1 l. 16°.

Works on the aboriginal languages of America, pp. 162–184, contains a list of books (alphabetically arranged by languages) on this subject, including general works, pp. 162–168; Chinuk, pp. 169–170.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

—— A | catalogue | of | dictionaries and grammars | of the Principal Languages and Dialects | of the World. | For sale by | Trübner & co. |

Trübner & Co.—Continued.

London: | Trübner & co., 8 & 60 Paternoster row. | 1872.

Cover title as above, title as above verso names of printers 1 l. notice verso blank 1 l. catalogue pp. 1–64, addenda and corrigenda 1 l. advertisements verso blank 1 l. a list of works relating to the science of language etc. pp. 1–16, 8°.

Contains titles of a few works in or relating to the Chinookan languages, p. 12.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

A later edition with title-page as follows:

—— Trübner's | catalogue | of | dictionaries and grammars | of the | Principal Languages and Dialects of the World. | Second edition, | considerably enlarged and revised, with an alphabetical index. | A guide for students and booksellers. | [Monogram.] |

London: | Trübner & co., 57 and 59, Ludgate hill. | 1882.

Cover title as above, title as above verso list of catalogues 1 l. notice and preface to the second edition p. iii, index pp. iv–viii, text pp. 1–168, additions pp. 169–170, Trübner's Oriental & Linguistic Publications pp. 1–95, 8°.

Contains titles of works in American languages (general), pp. 3, 169; Chinook, p. 37.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

Trumbull: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.

[**Trumbull** (*Dr.* James Hammond).] Catalogue | of the | American Library | of the late | mr. George Brinley, | of Hartford, Conn. | Part I. | America in general | New France Canada etc. | the British colonies to 1776 | New England | [–Part IV. | Psalms and hymns music science and art | [&c. ten lines] |

Hartford | Press of the Case Lockwood & Brainard Company | 1878 [–1886]

4 parts, 8°. Compiled by Dr. J. H. Trumbull. The fifth and last part is said to be in preparation.

Indian languages: general treatises and collections, part 3, pp. 123–124; Northwest coast, p. 141.

Copies seen: Eames, Pilling.

James Hammond Trumbull, philologist, was born in Stonington, Conn., December 20, 1821. He entered Yale in 1838, and though, owing to ill health, he was not graduated with his class, his name was enrolled among its members in 1850 and he was given the degree of A. M. He settled in Hartford in 1847 and was assistant

Trumbull (J. H.) — Continued.

secretary of state in 1847–1852 and 1858–1861, and secretary in 1861–1864, also state librarian in 1854. Soon after going to Hartford he joined the Connecticut Historical Society, was its corresponding secretary in 1849–1863, and was elected its president in 1863. He has been a trustee of the Watkinson free library of Hartford and its librarian since 1863, and has been an officer of the Wadsworth athenæum since 1864. Dr. Trumbull was an original member of the American Philological Association in 1869, and its president in 1874–1875. He has been a member of the American Oriental Society since 1860 and the American Ethnological Society since 1867, and honorary member of many State historical societies. In 1872 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Since 1858 he has devoted special attention to the subject of the Indian languages of North America. He has prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to John Eliot's Indian bible, and is probably the only American scholar that is now able to read that work. In 1873 he was chosen lecturer on Indian languages of North America at Yale, but loss of health and other labors soon compelled his resignation. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1871 and by Harvard in 1887, while Columbia gave him an L. H. D. in 1887.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Tylor (Edward Burnett). Primitive culture: | Researches into the development of mythology, philosophy, | religion, art, and custom. | By | Edward B. Tylor, | author of "Researches into the early history of mankind," &c. | [Two lines quotation.] | In two volumes. | Vol. I[–II]. |

London: | John Murray, Albemarle street. | 1871. | (Rights of Translation and reproduction reserved.)

2 vols.: title verso names of printers 1 l. preface pp. v–vi, contents pp. vii–x, text pp. 1–453; half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. contents pp. v–viii, text pp. 1–410, index pp. 411–426, 8°.

Emotional and imitative language (chapters v and vi, vol. 1, pp. 145–217) contains, passim, words in a number of North American languages, among them the Chinook and Chinook Jargon, pp. 167, 170, 174, 184, 186, 189, 191, 193.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, National Museum.

—— Primitive Culture | Researches into the development of | mythology, philosophy, religion, | language, art and custom | By | Edward B. Tylor, LL.D., F. R. S | Author of [&c. one line] | [Five lines quotation] | First American, from the second English edition | In two volumes | Volume I[–II] | [Design] |

Tylor (E. B.) — Continued.

Boston | Estes & Lauriat | 143 Washington Street | 1874

2 vols.: half-title (Primitive culture) verso blank 1 l. title verso "Author's edition" 1 l. preface to the first edition pp. v–vi, preface to the second edition pp. vii–viii, contents pp. ix–xii, text pp. 1–502; half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso "Author's edition" 1 l. contents pp. v–viii, text pp. 1–453, index pp. 455–470, 8°.

Emotional and imitative language (chapters v and vi, vol. 1, pp. 160–239) contains a few Chinook and Jargon words on pp. 179, 184, 205, 208, 213.

Copies seen: National Museum, Powell.

—— Primitive Culture | Researches into the development of | mythology, philosophy, religion, | language, art and custom | By | Edward B. Tylor, LL.D., F. R. S | Author of "Researches into the Early History of Mankind," &c | [Quotation five lines] | First American, from the second English edition | In two volumes | Volume I[–II] |

New York | Henry Holt and company | 1874

2 vols. 8°. Collation and linguistic contents as under title above.

Copies seen: Powell.

—— Primitive Culture | Researches into the development of | mythology, philosophy, religion, | language, art and custom | By | Edward B. Tylor, LL.D., F. R. S | Author of "Researches into the Early History of Mankind," &c | [Quotation five lines] | Second American, from the second English edition | In two volumes | Volume I[–II] | [Design] |

New York | Henry Holt and company | 1877

2 vols.: half-title (Primitive culture) verso blank 1 l. title verso "Author's edition" 1 l. preface to the first edition pp. v–vi, preface to the second edition pp. vii–viii, contents pp. ix–xii, text pp. 1–502; half title (Primitive culture) verso blank 1 l. title verso "Author's edition" 1 l. contents pp. v–viii, text pp. 1–453, index pp. 455–470, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Geological Survey.

Third edition: London, John Murray, 1891, 2 vols. 8°.

—— Anthropology: | an introduction to the study of | man and civilization. | By | Edward B. Tylor, D. C. L., F. R. S. | With illustrations. |

London: | Macmillan and co. | 1881. | The Right of Translation and Reproduction is Reserved.

Tylor (E. B.) — Continued.

Half-title verso design 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. preface pp. v–viii, contents pp. ix–xii, list of illustrations pp. xiii–xv, text pp. 1–440 selected books pp. 441–442, index pp. 443–448, 12°.

A few words, passim, in a number of North American languages, among them the Chinook, pp. 125, 126.

Copies seen: Boston Athenæum, British Museum, Congress.

—— Anthropology: | an introduction to the study of | man and civilization. | By | Edward B. Tylor, D. C. L., F. R. S. | With illustrations. |

New York: | D. Appleton and company, | 1, 3, and 5 Bond street. | 1881.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vii, contents pp. ix–xii, list of illustrations pp. xiii–xv, text pp. 1–440, selected books pp. 441–442, index pp. 443–448, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under title next above.

Copies seen: Congress, Geological Survey, National Museum.

—— Einleitung | in das | Studium der Anthropologie | und | Civilisation | von | Dr. Edward B. Tylor, | [&c. one line.] | Deutsche [&c. five lines.] |

Braunschweig, | Druck und Verlag von Friedrich Vilwig und Sohn. | 1883.

Pp. i–xix, 1–538, 8°.

Chapters 4 and 5, Die Sprache, pp. 134–178.

Copies seen: British Museum.

Tylor (E. B.) — Continued.

—— The international scientific series | Anthropology | An introduction to the study of | man and civilization | By Edward B. Tylor, D. C. L., F. R. S. | With illustrations |

New York | D. Appleton and company | 1888

Half-title of the series verso blank 1 l. title as above verso blank 1 l. preface pp. v–vii, contents pp. ix–xii, list of illustrations pp. xiii–xv, text pp. 1–440, selected books pp. 441–442, index pp. 443–448, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Harvard.

—— Anthropology: | an introduction to the study of | man and civilization. | By | Edward B. Tylor, D. C. L., F. R. S. | With illustrations. | Second edition, revised. |

London: | Macmillan and co. | and New York. | 1889. | The Right of Translation and Reproduction is Reserved.

Half-title verso design 1 l. title verso names of printers etc. 1 l. preface pp. v–vii, contents pp. ix–xii, list of illustrations pp. xiii–xv, text pp. 1–440, selected books etc. pp. 441–442, index pp. 443–448, 12°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above.

Copies seen: Eames.

V.

Vater (*Dr.* Johann Severin). Litteratur | der | Grammatiken, Lexika | und | Wörtersammlungen | aller Sprachen der Erde | von | Johann Severin Vater. | Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Ausgabe | von | B. Jülg. |

Berlin, 1847. | In der Nicolaischen Buchhandlung.

Title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. vorwort (signed B. Jülg and dated 1. December, 1846) pp. v–x, titles of general works on the subject pp. xi–xii, text (alphabetically arranged by names of languages) pp. 1–450, nachträge und berichtigungen pp. 451–541, sachregister pp. 542–563, autorenregister pp. 564–592, verbesserungen 2 ll. 8°.

Titles of works in or containing material relating to the Cathlascon, p. 472; Chinuk, pp. 69, 474.

Copies seen: Congress, Eames, Harvard.

At the Fischer sale, no. 1710, a copy sold for 1*s.*

The earlier edition, Berlin, 1815, contains no Chinookan material.

Vocabulary | of the | Chinook Jargon: | the complete language | used | by the | Indians of Oregon, | Washington terri- | tory and British possessions. |

Vocabulary — Continued.

San Francisco: | published by Hutchings & Rosenfield, | 146 Montgomery street. | Towne & Bacon, printers, 125 Clay street, cor. Sansome. | 1860.

Cover title as above, no inside title; text pp. 1–8, 16°.

Chinook [Jargon]-English vocabulary, pp. 1–6.—Table of distances, pp. 7–8.

Copies seen: Bancroft.

Vocabulary of the Jargon. See **Lionnet** (—).

Vocabulary:

Cathlascon	See Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Cathlascon	Scouler (J.)
Cathlascon	Tolmie (W. F.)
Chinook	Anderson (A. C.)
Chinook	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Chinook	Chinook.
Chinook	Domenech (E. H. D.)
Chinook	Dunn (J.)
Chinook	Franchère (G.)
Chinook	Gallatin (A.)
Chinook	Hale (H.)
Chinook	Knipe (C.)
Chinook	Montgomerie (J. E.)
Chinook	Pinart (A. L.)

Vocabulary—Continued.

Chinook	See Priest (J.)
Chinook	Rafinesque (C. S.)
Chinook	Ross (A.)
Chinook	Scouler (J.)
Chinook	Shortess (R.)
Chinook	Tolmie (W. F.)
Chinook	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
Chinook	Wabass (W. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Anderson (A. C.)
Chinook Jargon	Armstrong (A. N.)
Chinook Jargon	Belden (G. P.)
Chinook Jargon	Bolduc (J.-B. Z.)
Chinook Jargon	Chamberlain (A. F.)
Chinook Jargon	Cox (R.)
Chinook Jargon	Dictionary.
Chinook Jargon	Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Everette (W. E.)
Chinook Jargon	Gallatin (A.)
Chinook Jargon	Gibbs (G.)
Chinook Jargon	Guide.
Chinook Jargon	Haines (E. M.)
Chinook Jargon	Hale (H.)
Chinook Jargon	Hazlitt (W. C)
Chinook Jargon	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
Chinook Jargon	Lionnet (—)
Chinook Jargon	Macdonald (D. G. F.)
Chinook Jargon	Palmer (J.)
Chinook Jargon	Parker (S.)
Chinook Jargon	Richardson (A. D.)
Chinook Jargon	Ross (A.)
Chinook Jargon	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
Chinook Jargon	Scouler (J.)
Chinook Jargon	Sproat (G. M.)
Chinook Jargon	Swan (J. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Vocabulary.
Chinook Jargon	Winthrop (T.)
Clakama	Gatschet (A. S.)
Clatsop	Emmons (G. T.)
Clatsop	Hale (H.)
Clatsop	Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
Clatsop	Semple (J. E.)
Nihaloth	Hale (H.)
Wahaikan	Gatschet (A. S.)
Wahaikan	Hale (H.)
Wappo	Gatschet (A. S.)
Wasko	Curtin (J.)
Watlala	Gallatin (A.)
Watlala	Hale (H.)
Watlala	Latham (R. G.)

W.

Wabass (*Dr.* W. G.) Vocabulary of the Chinook language.

Manuscript, 1 leaf, 4°, in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. Recorded at Cowlitz landing, Feby., 1858.

A list of 23 English words with Chinook and Cowlitz equivalents.

Wahaikan:

Vocabulary	See Gatschet (A. S.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)

Wappo:

Vocabulary	See Gatschet (A. S.)

Wasko:

Vocabulary	See Curtin (J.)

Watkinson: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the Watkinson library, Hartford, Conn.

Watlala:

Grammatic comments	See Bancroft (H. H.)
Vocabulary	Gallatin (A.)
Vocabulary	Hale (H.)
Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
Words	Bancroft (H. H.)

Wellesley: This word following a title or within parentheses after a note indicates that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler, belonging to the library of Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.

Western. A Western Volapük.

In the Critic, vol. 14, pp. 201–202, New York, 1890, 4°. (Pilling.)

Western—Continued.

A review of Hale (H.), An international idiom.

A general discussion, including a number of examples, with meanings, of the Chinook Jargon.

Whymper (Frederick). Travel and adventure | in the | territory of Alaska, | formerly Russian America—now ceded to the | United States—and in various other | parts of the north Pacific. | By Frederick Whymper. | [Design.] | With map and illustration. |

London: | John Murray, Albemarle street. | 1868. | The right of Translation is reserved.

Half-title verso blank 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–ix, contents pp. xi–xix, list of illustrations p. [xx], text pp. 1–306, appendix pp. 307–331, map, plates, 8°.

A brief discussion of the Chinuk language, with a few examples, pp. 21, 24.

Copies seen: Boston Public, British Museum, Congress.

At the Field sale, catalogue no. 2539, a copy sold for $2.75.

An American edition titled as follows:

—— Travel and adventure | in the | territory of Alaska, | formerly Russian America—now ceded to the | United

Whymper (F.) — Continued.

States—and in various other | parts of the north Pacific. | By Frederick Whymper. | [Picture.] | With map and illustrations. |

New York: | Harper & brothers, publishers, | Franklin square. | 1869.

Frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. xi–xii, contents pp. xiii–xviii, list of illustrations p. xix, text pp. 21–332, appendix pp. 333–353, map and plates, 8°.

Linguistic contents as in the London edition, titled next above, pp. 39, 42.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, Geological Survey, Powell.

Reprinted, 1871, pp. xix, 21–353, 8°.

A French edition titled as follows:

—— Frédérick Whymper | Voyages et aventures | dans | l'Alaska (ancienne Amérique russe) | Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais | avec l'autorisation de l'auteur | par Émile Jonveaux | Illustré de 37 gravures sur bois | et accompagné d'une carte |

Paris | librairie Hachette et C^ie^ | boulevard Saint-Germain, 79 | 1871 | Tous droits réservés

Cover title as above, half-title verso name of printer 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. preface pp. i–ii, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 3–405, table des chapitres pp. 407–412, map, 8°.

Linguistic contents as under titles above, pp. 29–30.

Copies seen: Pilling.

Wilson (Daniel). Prehistoric man | Researches into the origin of civilisation | in the old and the new world | By | Daniel Wilson, LL. D. | professor of history and English literature in University college, Toronto; | author of the "Archæology and prehistoric annals of Scotland," etc. | In two volumes. | Volume I[–II]. |

Cambridge: | Macmillan and co., | and 23, Henrietta street, Covent garden, | London, | 1862. | (The right of Translation is reserved.)

2 vols.: half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso name of printer 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface pp. vii–xvi, contents pp. xvii–xviii, text pp. 1–488, plan; half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso name of printer 1 l. contents pp. v–vi, text pp. 1–475, appendix pp. 478–483, index pp. 485–499, verso advertisement, 8°.

Remarks on the Chinook Jargon, with examples, vol. 2, pp. 429–432.

Copies seen: British Museum, Congress, Eames, Watkinson.

Wilson (D.) — Continued.

—— Prehistoric man | Researches into the origin of civilisation | in the old and the new world | By | Daniel Wilson, LL. D. | professor [&c. two lines.] | Second edition. |

London: | Macmillan and co. | 1865. | (The right of Translation is reserved.)

Half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso name of printer 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. contents pp. vii–xiii, colored plate 1 l. illustrations pp. xv–xvi, preface (dated 29th April 1865) pp. xvii–xviii, preface to the first edition pp. xix–xxvi, half-title verso blank 1 l. text pp. 1–622, index pp. 623–635, 8°.

Remarks on the Oregon Jargon, with examples, pp. 586–588.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames.

—— Prehistoric man | Researches into the Origin of Civilisation | in the Old and the New World. | By | Daniel Wilson, LL. D., F. R. S. E. | professor [&c. two lines.] | Third edition, revised and enlarged, | with illustrations. | In two volumes. | Vol. I [–II]. |

London: | Macmillan and Co. | 1876. | (The right of Translation is reserved.)

2 vols.: half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso names of printers 1 l. dedication verso blank 1 l. preface (dated 18th November 1875) pp. vii–viii, contents pp. ix–xiii, illustrations pp. xiv–xv, text pp. 1–399; half-title verso design 1 l. colored frontispiece 1 l. title verso blank 1 l. contents pp. v–ix, illustrations pp. x–xi, text pp. 1–386, index pp. 387–401, list of works by the same author etc. 1 l. 8°.

Remarks on the Chinook language or Oregon Jargon, with examples, vol. 2, pp. 334–338.

Copies seen: British Museum, Eames, Harvard.

Winthrop (Theodore). The canoe and the saddle, | adventures among the northwestern | rivers and forests; | and Isthmania. | By Theodore Winthrop, | author of [&c. two lines.] |

Boston: | Ticknor and Fields. | 1863.

Title verso copyright notice and names of printers 1 l. contents verso blank 1 l. text pp. 5–375, 16°.

A partial vocabulary (about 275 words and phrases, alphabetically arranged) of the Chinook Jargon, pp. 299–302.

Copies seen: Bancroft, Boston Athenæum, Congress, Harvard, Mallet.

I have seen mention of an edition: New York, 1876, 16°.

Theodore Winthrop, author, born in New Haven, Conn., September 22, 1828, died near Great Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, was the son of

Winthrop (T.) — Continued.

Francis Bayard Winthrop. He was graduated at Yale in 1848, with the Clark scholarship, on which he continued there a year, studying mental science, languages, and history. In 1849 he went to recruit his health in Europe, where he remained until January, 1851. There he became acquainted with William H. Aspinwall, whose children he taught for some time, and through him Winthrop entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to whose offices in Panama he was transferred in 1852. In the following year he visited California and Oregon, and thence he returned overland to New York. In December, 1853, he joined, as a volunteer, the expedition under Lieut. Isaac G. Strain, to survey a canal route across the Isthmus of Panama, and soon after his return, in March, 1854, he began to study law with Charles Tracy. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. At the opening of the civil war Winthrop enlisted in the Seventh New York regiment, which he accompanied to Washington. Soon afterward he went with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to Fort Monroe as military secretary, with the rank of major, and with his commanding officer he planned the attack on Little and Great Bethel, in which he took part. During the action at the latter place he sprang upon a log to rally his men and received a bullet in his heart.—*Appleton's Cyclop. of Am. Biog.*

Wisconsin Historical Society: These words, following a title or within parenthesis after a note, indicate that a copy of the work referred to has been seen by the compiler in the library of that institution, Madison, Wis.

Words:

Cathlascon	See Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Cathlascon	Latham (R. G.)
Chinook	Bancroft (H. H.)
Chinook	Brinton (D. G.)
Chinook	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
Chinook	Chamberlain (A. F.)
Chinook	Daa (L. K.)
Chinook	Grasserie (R. de la).
Chinook	Haines (E. M.)
Chinook	Latham (R. G.)
Chinook	Platzmann (J.)
Chinook	Pott (A. F.)
Chinook	Smith (S. B.)
Chinook	Tylor (E. B.)
Chinook	Youth's.
Chinook Jargon	Chamberlain (A. F.)
Chinook Jargon	Crane (A.)
Chinook Jargon	Chase (P. E.)
Chinook Jargon	Eells (M.)
Chinook Jargon	Latham (R. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Leland (C. G.)
Chinook Jargon	Norris (P. W.)
Chinook Jargon	Tylor (E. B.)
Chinook Jargon	Wilson (D.)
Watlala	Bancroft (H. H.)

Y.

Youth's. The youth's | companion: | A juvenile monthly Magazine published for | the benefit of the Puget Sound Catholic Indian | Missions; and set to type, printed and in part | written by the pupils of the Tulalip, Wash. Ty. | Indian Industrial Boarding Schools, under | the control of the Sisters of Charity. | Approved by the Rt. Rev. Bishop [Ægidius, of Nesqualy.] | Vol. I. May, 1881. No. 1[–Vol. V. May, 1886. No. 60].

[Tulalip Indian Reservation, Snohomish Co. W. T.]

Youth's — Continued.

Edited by Rev. J. B. Boulet. Instead of being paged continuously, continued articles have a separate pagination dividing the regular numbering. For instance, in no. 1, pp. 11–14, Lives of the saints, are numbered 1–4 and the article is continued in no. 2 on pp. 5–8, taking the place of pp. 41–44 of the regular numbering. Discontinued after May, 1886, on account of the protracted illness of the editor.

Lord's prayer in the Cascade language, p. 284.—The name of God in 70 different languages, among them the Chinook, vol. 2, p. 247.

Copies seen: Congress, Georgetown, Wellesley.

CHRONOLOGIC INDEX.

1820	Chinook	Vocabulary	Franchère (G.)
1830	Jargon	Sentences	Green (J. S.)
1831	Jargon	Vocabulary	Cox (R.)
1832	Jargon	Vocabulary	Cox (R.)
1832–1833	Chinook	Vocabulary	Rafinesque (C. S.)
1833	Chinook	Vocabulary	Priest (J.)
1835	Chinook and Jargon	Vocabularies	Chinook.
1836	Chinook	Vocabulary	Gallatin (A. S.)
1838	Jargon	Vocabulary	Parker (S.)
1840	Jargon	Vocabulary	Parker (S.)
1840–184?	Jargon	Various	Blanchet (F. N.)
1841	Chinook	Tribal names	Gairdner (—).
1841	Chinook and Cathlascon	Vocabularies	Scouler (J.)
1841	Chinook and Cathlascon	Vocabularies	Tolmie (W. F.)
1842	Jargon	Vocabulary	Parker (S.)
1843	Jargon	Vocabulary	Bolduc (J.-B. Z.)
1844	Cathlascon	Various	Lee (D.) and Frost (J. H.)
1844	Chinook	Lord's prayer, etc.	Duflot de Mofras (E.)
1844	Chinook	Vocabulary	Dunn (J.)
1844	Jargon	Vocabulary	Parker (S.)
1846	Cathlascon	Words	Latham (R. G.)
1846	Chinook	Vocabulary	Dunn (J.)
1846	Jargon	Vocabulary	Parker (S.)
1846	Jargon	Vocabulary	Scouler (J.)
1846	Various	Various	Hale (H.)
1846	Various	Various	Hale (H.)
1847	Jargon	Vocabulary	Palmer (J.)
1847	Various	Bibliographic	Vater (J. S.)
1848	Chinook	Proper names	Catlin (G.)
1848	Chinook and Cathlascon	Words	Latham (R. G.)
1848	Chinook and Jargon	Vocabularies	Montgomerie (J. E.)
1848	Jargon	Sentences	Allen (A. J.)
1848	Various	Various	Gallatin (A.)
1849	Chinook and Jargon	Vocabularies	Ross (A.)
1850	Jargon	Sentences	Allen (A. J.)
1850	Jargon	Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
1850	Jargon	Vocabulary	Palmer (J.)
1851	Jargon	Vocabulary	Palmer (J.)
1851–1857	Chinook	Classification	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
1852	Chinook	General discussion	Berghaus (H.)
1852	Chinook	Proper names	Catlin (G.)
1852	Chinook and Clakama	Proper names	Stanley (J. M.)
1852	Jargon	Vocabulary	Palmer (J.)
1853	Chinook	Classification	Gallatin (A.)
1853	Chinook	Vocabulary	Shortess (R.)
1853	Clatsop	Vocabulary	Emmons (G. F.)
1853	Jargon	Vocabulary	Lionnet (—).
1854	Jargon	Vocabulary	Franchère (G.)
1856	Chinook	General discussion	Latham (R. G.)
1856	Jargon	Dictionary	Blanchet (F. N.)
1857	Chinook	Words	Daa (L. K.)

1857	Chinook and Jargon	Vocabularies	Swan (J. G.)
1857	Chinook and Jargon	Vocabularies	Swan (J. G.)
1857	Jargon	Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
1857	Jargon	Vocabulary	Armstrong (A. N.)
1858	Chinook	Classification	Jéhan (L. F.)
1858	Chinook	Vocabulary	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1858	Chinook and Jargon	Bibliographic	Ludewig (H. E.)
1858	Jargon	Vocabulary	Anderson (A. C.)
1858	Jargon	Vocabulary	Chinook.
1858	Jargon	Vocabulary	Guide-book.
1858	Jargon	Vocabulary	Hazlitt (W. C.)
1858	Jargon	Vocabulary	Wabass (W. G.)
1859	Jargon	Sentences	Allen (A. J.)
1859	Chinook	Vocabulary, etc.	Buschmann (J. C. E.)
1860	Chinook	Classification	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
1860	Chinook	Numerals	Haldeman (S. S.)
1860	Chinook	Vocabulary, etc.	Domenech (E. H. D.)
1860?	Jargon	Text	Demers (M.)
1860	Jargon	Vocabulary	Vocabulary.
1860	Various	Various	Latham (R. G.)
1862	Chinook	Words	Pott (A. F.)
1862?	Jargon	Dictionary	Blanchet (F. N.)
1862	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1862?	Jargon	Vocabulary	Gibbs (G.)
1862	Jargon	Vocabulary	Macdonald (D. G. F.)
1862	Jargon	General discussion	Wilson (D.)
1862	Watlala	Vocabulary	Latham (R. G.)
1863	Chinook	Bibliographic	Gibbs (G.)
1863	Chinook	Dictionary	Gibbs (G.)
1863	Chinook	Dictionary	Gibbs (G.)
1863	Jargon	Bibliographic	Gibbs (G.)
1863	Jargon	Dictionary	Gibbs (G.)
1863	Jargon	Dictionary	Gibbs (G.)
1863	Jargon	Dictionary	Gibbs (G.), note.
1863	Jargon	Vocabulary	Macdonald (D. G. F.), note.
1863	Jargon	Vocabulary	Winthrop (T.)
1864	Chinook	Classification	Jéhan (L. F.)
1865	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1865	Jargon	Dictionary	Stuart (G.)
1865	Jargon	General discussion	Wilson (D.)
1865	Jargon	Sentences	Macfie (M.)
1866	Jargon	Hymns	Macleod (X. D.)
1867	Chinook and Jargon	Bibliographic	Leclerc (C.)
1867	Jargon	Vocabulary	Richardson (A. D.)
1868	Chinook	General discussion	Whymper (F.)
1868	Jargon	Dictionary	Blanchet (F. N.)
1868	Jargon	Vocabulary	Sproat (G. M.)
1868–1892	Chinook	Bibliographic	Sabin (J.)
1869	Chinook	General discussion	Whymper (F.)
1869	Jargon	Numerals	Chase (P. E.)
1869	Jargon	Vocabulary	Richardson (A. D.), note.
186?	Jargon	Hymns	Macleod (X. D.)
1870	Chinook	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1870	Clatsop	Vocabulary	Semple (J. E.)
1870	Jargon	Lord's prayer	Marietti (P.)
1871	Chinook	General discussion	Whymper (F.)
1871	Chinook	Proper names	Catlin (G.)
1871	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1871	Jargon	Dictionary, etc.	Demers (M.), *et al.*
1871?	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1872	Chinook	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1872	Jargon	Dictionary	Langevin (H. L.)
1873	Chinook and Jargon	Bibliographic	Field (T. W.)
1873?	Jargon	Dictionary	Blanchet (F. N.)
1873	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1874	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)

1874	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1874–1876	Various	Various	Bancroft (H. H.)
1875	Chinook and Jargon	Bibliographic	Field (T. W.)
1875	Jargon	General discussion	Eells (M.)
1875	Jargon	Sermons	Eells (M.)
1875	Jargon	Vocabulary	Richardson (A. D.)
1876	Chinook	Bibliographic	Platzmann (J.)
1876	Jargon	General discussion	Wilson (D.)
1876	Jargon	Words	Clough (J. C.)
1877	Chinook	General discussion	Gatschet (A. S.)
1877	Chinook	Songs	Eells (M.)
1877	Chinook	General discussion	Beach (W. W.)
1877	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1877	Clakama	Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
1877?	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1877	Jargon	Dictionary	Guide.
1877	Wasco	Vocabulary	Gatschet (A. S.)
1877–1887	Chinook	Grammatic	Müller (F.)
1878	Chinook	Classification	Keane (A. H.)
1878	Chinook	General discussion	Bates (H. W.)
1878	Chinook	Words	Duncan (D.)
1878	Chinook and Jargon	Bibliographic	Leclerc (C.)
1878	Jargon	Dictionary	Blanchet (F. N.)
1878?	Jargon	Dictionary	Gill (J. K.), note.
1878	Jargon	Hymn book	Eells (M.)
1878–1886	Various	Bibliographic	Trumbull (J. H.)
1879	Jargon	Dictionary	Blanchet (F. N.)
1880	Chinook	Classification	Sayce (A. H.)
1880	Jargon	Dictionary	Good (J. B.)
1880–1881	Jargon	Grammatic	Eells (M.)
1881	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1881	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1881–1886	Cascade	Vocabulary	Youth's.
1882	Chinook	Bibliographic	Trübner & Co.
1882	Chinook	Classification	Keane (A. H.), note.
1882	Chinook	General discussion	Bates (H. W.)
1882	Chinook	General discussion	Drake (S. G.)
1882	Chinook	Words	Smith (S. B.)
1882	Chinook and Jargon	Bibliographic	Eells (M.)
1882	Jargon	Dictionary	Gill (J. K.)
1882	Various	Various	Bancroft (H. H.)
1883	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1883	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1883	Jargon	Lord's prayer	Everette (W. E.)
1883	Jargon	Lord's prayer	Everette (W. E.)
1883	Jargon	Words	Norris (P. W.)
1884	Chinook	General discussion	Schoolcraft (H. R.)
1884	Chinook	Vocabularies	Tolmie (W. F.) and Dawson (G. M.)
1884	Chinook	Lord's prayer	Bergholtz (G. F.)
1884	Jargon	Dictionary	Gill (J. K.)
1884	Jargon	Hymns	Everette (W. E.)
1884	Jargon	Ten commandments	Everette (W. E.)
1884	Wasco	Vocabulary	Curtin (J.)
1884–1887	Chinook	Bibliographic	Pott (A. F.)
1885	Chinook	Classification	Keane (A. H.), note.
1885	Chinook	General discussion	Bates (H. W.)
1885	Various	Bibliographic	Pilling (J. C.)
1885–1889	Chinook	General discussion	Featherman (A.)
1886	Chinook	Proper names	Catlin (G.)
1886	Jargon	Dictionary	Durieu (P.), note.
1886	Jargon	Dictionary	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1886	Jargon	Hymns	Eells (M.)
1886	Various	Bibliographic	Quaritch (B.)
1887	Chinook	Proper names	Catlin (G.)
1887	Chinook	Proper names	Catlin (G.)

1887	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1887	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1887	Jargon	Dictionary	Gill (J. K.)
1887	Various	Bibliographic	Dufossé (É.)
1887	Various	Bibliographic	Quaritch (B.)
1887	Various	Bibliographic	Quaritch (B.)
1888	Chinook	Numerals	Eells (M.)
1888	Chinook	Proper names	Catlin (G.)
1888	Chinook	Words	Brinton (D. G.)
1888	Chinook	Words	Brinton (D. G.)
1888	Chinook and Jargon	Various	Haines (E. M.)
1888	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1888	Jargon	Dictionary	Prosch (T. W.)
1888	Jargon	General discussion	Leland (C. G.)
1888	Jargon	Numerals	Eells (M.)
1888	Jargon	Numerals	Eells (M.), note.
1888	Jargon	Songs	Boas (F.)
1889	Chinook and Jargon	Words	Tylor (E. B.)
1889	Jargon	Dictionary	Dictionary.
1889	Jargon	Dictionary	Gill (J. K.)
1889	Jargon	Dictionary	Tate (C. M.)
1889	Jargon	Hymn book	Eells (M.)
1889	Jargon	Numerals	Eells (M.)
1889	Jargon	Vocabulary	Nicoll (E. H.)
1890	Chinook	Words	Brinton (D. G.)
1890	Chinook	Words	Grasserie (R. de la).
1890	Chinook	Words	Hale (H.)
1890	Chinook	Words	Hale (H.)
1890	Jargon	Dictionary, etc.	Hale (H.)
1890	Jargon	Review	Crane (A.)
1890	Jargon	Review	Leland (C. G.)
1890	Jargon	Review	Western.
1890	Jargon	Sermon	New.
1891	Chinook	Classification	Brinton (D. G.)
1891	Chinook	Classification	Powell (J. W.)
1891	Chinook	Classification	Powell (J. W.)
1891	Jargon	Dictionary	Coones (S. F.)
1891	Jargon	Dictionary	Gill (J. K.)
1891	Jargon	Hymn book	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1891	Jargon	Periodical	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1891	Jargon	Periodical	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1891	Jargon	Periodical	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1891	Jargon	Review	Charencey (H. de).
1891	Jargon	Words	Chamberlain (A. F.)
1891–1893	Jargon	Periodical	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1892	Jargon	Bible history	St. Onge (L. N.)
1892	Jargon	Dictionary	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1892	Jargon	Play	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1892	Jargon	Primer	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1892	Various	Geographic names	Eells (M.)
1893	Chinook	Grammar, dictionary	Boas (F.)
1893	Chinook	Grammatic	Boas (F.)
1893	Chinook	Texts	Boas (F.)
1893	Chinook	Various	Boas (F.)
1893	Jargon	Bible history	Durieu (P.)
1893	Jargon	Bible history	St. Onge (L. N.)
1893	Jargon	Dictionary	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Dictionary	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Dictionary	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Dictionary	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Dictionary	Eells (M.)
1893	Jargon	Dictionary	St. Onge (L. N.)
1893	Jargon	Grammar, dictionary	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Hymns	St. Onge (L. N.)
1893	Jargon	Hymns, songs	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Legends	St. Onge (L. N.)

1893	Jargon	Lord's prayer	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Prayers	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Reader	Le Jeune (J. M. R.)
1893	Jargon	Various	Bulmer (T. S.)
1893	Jargon	Vocabulary	Chamberlain (A. F.)
?	Chinook	Hymns	Tate (C. M.)
?	Chinook and Jargon	Vocabularies	Pinart (A. L.)
?	Jargon	Vocabulary	Belden (G. P.)
?	Jargon	Vocabulary	Eells (M.)
?	Various	Tribal names	Douglass (J.)

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UNITED STATES
SHOSHONEAN
ATHAPASCAN
MUSKHOGEAN
IROQUOIAN
SIOUAN
PIMAN
ARAWAKAN
ARAWAKAN
LINGUISTIC FAMILIES
OF
AMERICAN INDIANS
NORTH OF MEXICO
BY
J.W.POWELL

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

With List of Publications.

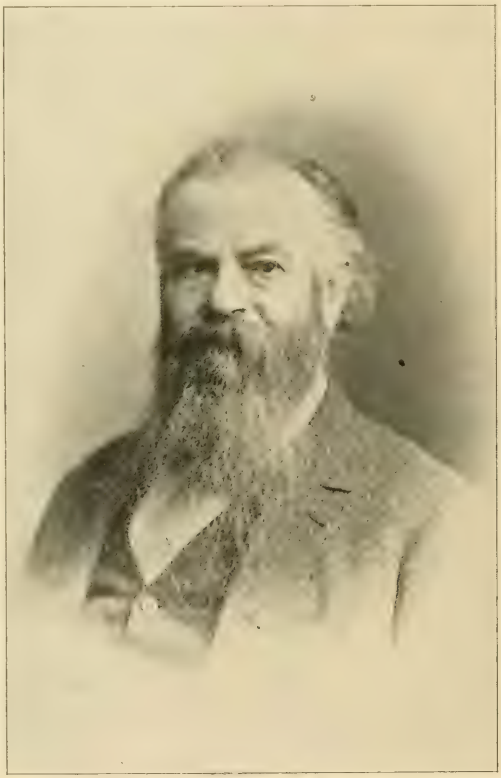
[Reprinted from *Handbook of the Indians*, Bulletin 30, Bureau of American Ethnology.]

The Bureau of (American) Ethnology was organized in 1879 and placed by Congress under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution. It was directed that all the archives, records, and materials relating to the Indian tribes collected by the Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region under the auspices of the Interior Department should be transferred to the Institution for use by the Bureau. Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Institution, recognizing the great value of Maj. J. W. Powell's services in initiating researches among the western tribes, selected him as the person best qualified to organize and conduct the work.

The National Government had already recognized the importance of researches among the tribes. As early as 1795 the Secretary of War appointed Leonard S. Shaw deputy agent to the Cherokee with instructions to study their language and home life and to collect materials for an Indian history. President Jefferson, who planned the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804–06, "for the purpose of extending the internal commerce of the United States," especially stipulated, in his instructions to Lewis, the observations on the native tribes that should be made by the expedition for the use of the Government. These were to include their names and numbers; the extent and limits of their possessions; their relations with other tribes or nations; their language, traditions, and monuments; their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, and the implements for these; their food, clothing, and domestic accommodations; the diseases prevalent among them and the remedies they use; moral and physical circumstances which distinguish them from known tribes; peculiarities in their laws, customs, and dispositions; and articles of commerce they may need or furnish, and to what extent; "and considering the interest which every nation has in extending and strengthening the authority of reason and justice among the people around them, it will be useful to acquire what knowledge you can of the state of morality, religion, and information among them, as it may better enable those who endeavor to civilize and instruct them to adapt their measures to the existing notions and practices of those on whom they are to operate." During much of his life Jefferson, like Albert Gallatin later on, manifested his deep interest in the ethnology of the American tribes by publishing accounts of his observations that are of extreme value to-day. In 1820 Rev. Jedidiah Morse was commissioned by the President to make a tour for the purpose of "ascertaining, for the use of the Government, the actual state of the Indian tribes of our country." The Government also aided the publication of Schoolcraft's voluminous work on the Indians. The various War Department expeditions and surveys had reported on the tribes and monuments encountered in the W.; the Hayden Survey of the Territories had examined and described many of the cliff-dwellings and pueblos, and had published papers on the tribes of the Mississippi valley, and Maj. Powell, as chief of the Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, had accomplished important work among the tribes of the Rio Colorado drainage in connection with his geological and geographical researches, and had commenced a series of publications known as Contributions to North American Ethnology. The Smithsonian Institution had also taken an active part in the publication of the results of researches undertaken by private students. The first volume of its Contributions to Knowledge is The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, by Squier and Davis, and up to the founding of the Bureau of Ethnology the Institution had issued upward of 600 papers on ethnology and archeology. These early researches had taken a wide range, but in a somewhat unsystematic way, and Maj. Powell, on taking charge of the Bureau, began the task of classifying the subject-matter of the entire aboriginal field and the selection of those subjects that seemed to require immediate attention. There were numerous problems of a practical nature to be dealt with, and at the same time many less strictly practical but none the less important problems to be considered. Some of the practical questions were readily approached, but in the main they were so involved with the more strictly scientific questions that the two could not be considered separately.

From its inception the Government has had before it problems arising from the presence within its domain, as dependent wards, of more than 300,000 aborigines.

In the main the difficulties encountered in solving these problems arose from a lack of knowledge of the distribution, numbers, relationships, and languages of the tribes, and a real appreciation of their character, culture status, needs, and possibilities. It was recognized that a knowledge of these elements lies at the very foundation of intelligent administration, and thus one of the important objects in organizing the Bureau of Ethnology was that of obtaining such knowledge of the tribes as would enable the several branches of the Government to know and appreciate the aboriginal population, and that at the same time would enable the people generally to give intelligent administration sympathetic support. An essential step in this great work was that of locating the tribes and classifying them in such manner as to make it possible to assemble them in harmonious groups, based on relationship of blood, language, customs, beliefs, and grades of culture. It was found that within the area with which the nation has to deal there are spoken some 500 Indian languages, as distinct from one another as French is from English, and that these languages are grouped in more than 50 linguistic families. It was found, further, that in connection with the differences in language there are many other distinctions requiring attention. Tribes allied in language are often allied also in capacity, habits, tastes, social organization, religion, arts, and industries, and it was plain that a satisfactory investigation of the tribes required a systematic study of all of these conditions. It was not attempted, however, to cover the whole field in detail. When sufficient progress had been made in the classification of the tribes, certain groups were selected as types, and investigations among them were so pursued as to yield results applicable in large measure to all. Up to the present time much progress has been made and a deeper insight has been gained into the inner life and character of the native people, and thus, in a large sense, of primitive peoples generally, than had been reached before in the world's history. Many of the results of these researches have already been published and are in the hands of all civilized nations.



J. W. POWELL, FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

Some of the more directly practical results accomplished may be briefly mentioned: (1) A study of the relations, location, and numbers of the tribes, and their classification into groups or families, based on affinity in language—a necessary basis for dealing with the tribes practically or scientifically; (2) a study of the numerous sociologic, religious, and industrial problems involved, an acquaintance with which is essential to the intelligent management of the tribes in adjusting them to the requirements of civilization; (3) a history of the relations of the Indian and white races embodied in a volume on land cessions; (4) investigations into the physiology, medical practices, and sanitation of a people who suffer keenly from imperfect adaptation to the new conditions imposed on them; (5) the preparation of bibliographies embodying all works relating to the tribes; (6) a study of their industrial and economic resources; (7) a study of the antiquities of the country with a view to their record and preservation; and (8) a handbook of the tribes, embodying, in condensed form,

the accumulated information of many years.

The more strictly scientific results relate to every department of anthropologic research—physical, psychological, linguistic, sociologic, religious, technic, and esthetic—and are embodied in numerous papers published in the reports, contributions, and bulletins; and the general results in each of these departments, compiled and collated by the highest available authorities, have now begun to appear in the form of handbooks.

Maj. Powell, director, died Sept. 23, 1902, and on Oct. 11 W. H. Holmes was appointed to succeed him, with the title of chief. In addition to the chief the scientific staff of the Bureau comprises (1906) 7 ethnologists, an illustrator, an editor, a librarian, and 7 other employees. Besides the regular scientific members of the Bureau there are numerous associates or collaborators, including many of the best-known ethnologists of the country, who contribute papers or who engage at intervals in research work under the Bureau's auspices. The library contains about 12,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets, accumulated largely through exchange of publications. There are about 1,600 linguistic manuscripts, and 15,000 photographic negatives illustrating the aborigines and their activities.

The publications consist of Contributions to North American Ethnology, Annual Reports, Bulletins, Introductions, and Miscellaneous Publications. The series of contributions was begun by the Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region before the organization of the Bureau, 3 volumes having been completed, and was discontinued after 8 volumes had been issued. Twenty-three annual reports, comprising 28 volumes, 30 bulletins (including the present Handbook), 4 introductions, and 6 miscellaneous publications have appeared. The present edition of the annual reports and bulletins is 9,850 copies, of which the Senate receives 1,500, the House of Representatives 3,000, and the Bureau 3,500 copies. Of the Bureau edition 500 are distributed by the Smithsonian Institution. From the remaining 1,850 copies are drawn the personal copies of members of Congress, and 500 for distribution to Government libraries and other libraries throughout the country, as designated by Congress; the remainder are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. With the exception of the few disposed of by the Superintendent of Documents, the publications are distributed free of charge; the popular demand for them is so great, however, that the editions are soon exhausted. The quota allowed the Bureau is distributed to libraries, to institutions of learning, and to collaborators and others engaged in anthropologic research or in teaching. The publications are as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.—Published in part under the auspices of the Department of the Interior, U. S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, J. W. Powell in charge. Vols. I–VII and IX.

Vol. I, 1877:

Part I.—Tribes of the extreme Northwest, by W. H. Dall.

On the distribution and nomenclature of the native tribes of Alaska and the adjacent territory.

On succession in the shell-heaps of the Aleutian islands.

On the origin of the Innuit.

Appendix to part I. Linguistics.

Notes on the natives of Alaska, by J. Furuhelm.

Terms of relationship used by the Innuit: a series obtained from natives of Cumberland inlet, by W. H. Dall.

Vocabularies, by George Gibbs and W. H. Dall.

Note on the use of numerals among the T'sim si-an', by George Gibbs.

Part II. Tribes of western Washington and northwestern Oregon, by George Gibbs.

Appendix to part II. Linguistics.

Vocabularies, by George Gibbs, Wm. F. Tolmie, and G. Mengarini.

Dictionary of the Niskwalli, by George Gibbs.

Vol. II, 1890:

The Klamath Indians of southwestern Oregon, by Albert Samuel Gatschet. Two parts.

Vol. III, 1877:

Tribes of California, by Stephen Powers.

Appendix. Linguistics, edited by J. W. Powell.

Vol. IV, 1881:

Houses and house-life of the American aborigines, by Lewis H. Morgan.

Vol. V, 1882:

Observations on cup-shaped and other lapidarian sculptures in the Old World and in America, by Charles Rau.

On prehistoric trephining and cranial amulets, by Robert Fletcher.

A study of the manuscript Troano, by Cyrus Thomas, with an introduction by D. G. Brinton.

Vol. VI, 1890:

The Çegiha language, by J. Owen Dorsey.

Vol. VII, 1890:

A Dakota-English dictionary, by Stephen R. Riggs, edited by J. Owen Dorsey.

Vol. VIII:

[Not issued].

Vol. IX, 1893:

Dakota grammar, texts, and ethnography, by Stephen R. Riggs, edited by J. Owen Dorsey.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE BUREAU OF (AMERICAN) ETHNOLOGY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. 23 vols. roy. 8°.

First Report (1879–80), 1881.

Report of the Director.

On the evolution of language, as exhibited in the specialization of the grammatic processes; the differentiation of the parts of speech, and the integration of the sentence; from a study of Indian languages, by J. W. Powell.

Sketch of the mythology of the North American Indians, by J. W. Powell.

Wyandot government: A short study of tribal society, by J. W. Powell.

On limitations to the use of some anthropologic data, by J. W. Powell.

A further contribution to the study of the mortuary customs of the North American Indians, by H. C. Yarrow.

Studies in Central American picture-writing, by Edward S. Holden.

Cessions of land by Indian tribes to the United States: Illustrated by those in the State of Indiana, by C. C. Royce.

Sign language among North American Indians, compared with that among other peoples and deaf-mutes, by Garrick Mallery.

Catalogue of linguistic manuscripts in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, by J. C. Pilling.

Illustration of the method of recording Indian languages. From the manuscripts of J. Owen Dorsey, A. S. Gatschet, and S. R. Riggs.

Second Report (1880–81), 1883.

Report of the Director.

Zuñi fetiches, by F. H. Cushing.

Myths of the Iroquois, by Erminnie A. Smith.

Animal carvings from mounds of the Mississippi valley, by H. W. Henshaw.

Navajo silversmiths, by Washington Matthews.

Art in shell of the ancient Americans, by W. H. Holmes.

Illustrated catalogue of the collections obtained from the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona in 1879, by James Stevenson.

Illustrated catalogue of the collections obtained from the Indians of New Mexico in 1880, by James Stevenson.

Third Report (1881–82), 1884.

Report of the Director (including On activital similarities).

Notes on certain Maya and Mexican manuscripts, by Cyrus Thomas.

On masks, labrets, and certain aboriginal customs, by W. H. Dall.

Omaha sociology, by J. Owen Dorsey.

Navajo weavers, by Washington Matthews.

Prehistoric textile fabrics of the United States, derived from impressions on pottery, by W. H. Holmes.

Illustrated catalogue of a portion of the collections made by the Bureau of Ethnology during the field season of 1881, by W. H. Holmes.

Illustrated catalogue of the collections obtained from the pueblos of Zuñi, N. Mex., and Wolpi, Ariz., in 1881, by James Stevenson.

Fourth Report (1882–83), 1886.

Report of the Director.

Pictographs of the North American Indians. A preliminary paper, by Garrick Mallery.

Pottery of the ancient Pueblos, by W. H. Holmes.

Ancient pottery of the Mississippi valley, by W. H. Holmes.

Origin and development of form and ornament in ceramic art, by W. H. Holmes.

A study of Pueblo pottery as illustrative of Zuñi culture growth, by F. H. Cushing.

Fifth Report (1883–84), 1887.

Report of the Director.

Burial mounds of the northern sections of the United States, by Cyrus Thomas.

The Cherokee Nation of Indians: A narrative of their official relations with the Colonial and Federal Governments, by C. C. Royce.

The mountain chant: A Navajo ceremony, by Washington Matthews.

The Seminole Indians of Florida, by Clay MacCauley.

The religious life of the Zuñi child, by Matilda C. Stevenson.

Sixth Report (1884–85), 1888.

Report of the Director.

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(W. H. H.)

INDIAN MISSIONS NORTH OF MEXICO

By

JAMES MOONEY

Extract from Handbook of American Indians, Bulletin 30
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Mission Indians of California. The first settlements in California were not made until more than a century after the earliest colonization of the peninsula of

VICTORIANO, MISSION INDIAN (LUISEÑO), CALIFORNIA

Lower California. The mission of San Diego, founded in 1769, was the first permanent white settlement within the limits of the present state; it was followed by 20 other Franciscan missions, founded at intervals until the year 1823 in the region between San Diego and San Francisco bay and just N. of the latter. With very few exceptions the Indians of this territory were brought under the influence of the missionaries with comparatively little difficulty, and more by persuasion than by the use of force. There is scarcely a record of any resistance or rebellion on the part of the natives resulting in the loss of life of even a single Spaniard at any of the missions except at San Diego, where there occurred an insignificant outbreak a few years after the foundation.

The influence of the missions was probably greater temporally than spiritually. The Indians were taught and compelled to work at agricultural pursuits and to some extent even at trades. Discipline, while not severe, was rigid; refusal to work was met by deprivation of food, and absence from church or tardiness there, by corporal punishments and confinement. Consequently the Indians, while often displaying much personal affection for the missionaries themselves, were always inclined to be recalcitrant toward the system, which amounted to little else than beneficent servitude. There were many attempts at escape from the missions. Generally these were fruitless, both on account of the presence of a few soldiers at each mission and through the aid given these by other Indians more under the fathers' influence. The Indians at each mission lived at and about it, often in houses of native type and construction, but were dependent for most of their food directly on the authorities. They consisted of the tribes of the region in which the mission was founded and of more distant tribes, generally from the interior. In some cases these were easily induced to settle at the mission and to subject themselves to its discipline and routine, the neophytes afterward acting as agents to bring in their wilder brethren.

The number of Indians at each mission varied from a few hundred to two or three thousand. There were thus in many cases settlements of considerable size; they possessed large herds of cattle and sheep and controlled many square miles of land. Theoretically this wealth was all the property of the Indians, held in trust for them by the Franciscan fathers. In 1834 the Mexican government, against the protests of the missionaries, secularized the missions. By this step the property of the missions was divided among the Indians, and they were freed from the restraint and

WIFE OF VICTORIANO, MISSION INDIAN (LUISEÑO), CALIFORNIA

authority of their former masters. In a very few years, as might have been expected and as was predicted by the fathers, the Indians had been either deprived

of their lands and property or had squandered them, and were living in a hopeless condition. Their numbers decreased rapidly, so that to-day in the region between San Francisco and Santa Barbara there are probably fewer than 50 Indians. In s. California the decrease has been less rapid, and there are still about 3,000 of what are known as Mission Indians; these are, however, all of Shoshonean or Yuman stock. The decrease of population began even during the mission period, and it is probable that the deaths exceeded the births at the missions from the first, though during the earlier years the population was maintained or even increased by accessions from unconverted tribes. At the time of secularization, in 1834, the population of many missions was less than a decade earlier. The total number of baptisms during the 65 years of mission activity was about 90,000, and the population in the territory subject to mission influence may be estimated as having been at any one time from 35,000 to 45,000. At this proportion the population of the entire state, before settlement by the whites, would have been at least 100,000, and was probably much greater. See *California, Indians of*, with accompanying map, also *Missions; Population.* (A. L. K.)

Mission Valley. The local name of a band of Salish of Fraser superintendency, Brit. Col.—Can. Ind. Aff. 1878, 79, 1879.

Missions. From the very discovery of America the spiritual welfare of the native tribes was a subject of concern to the various colonizing nations, particularly Spain and France, with whom the Christianization and civilization of the Indians were made a regular part of the governmental scheme, and the missionary was frequently the pioneer explorer and diplomatic ambassador. In the English colonization, on the other hand, the work was usually left to the zeal of the individual philanthropist or of voluntary organizations.

First in chronologic order, historic importance, number of establishments, and population come the Catholic missions, conducted in the earlier period chiefly by Jesuits among the French and by Franciscans among the Spanish colonies. The earliest mission establishments within the present United States were those begun by the Spanish Franciscan Fathers, Padilla, Juan de la Cruz, and Descalona of the Coronado expedition, among the Quivira (Wichita), Pecos, and Tigua in 1542. Three years later the work was begun among the Texas tribes by Father Olmos. A century thereafter the first Protestant missions (Congregational) were founded by Mayhew and Eliot in Massachusetts. From that period the work was carried on both N. and S. until almost every denomination was represented, including Orthodox Russian in Alaska and the Mormons in Utah.

The Southern States.—All of this region, and even as far N. as Virginia, was loosely designated as Florida in the earlier period, and was entirely within the sphere of Spanish influence until about the end of the seventeenth century. The beginning of definite mission work in the Gulf territory was made in 1544 when the *Catholic* Franciscan Father Andrés de Olmos, a veteran in the Mexican field, struck northward into the Texas wilderness, and after getting about him a considerable body of converts led them back into Tamaulipas, where, under the name of Olives, they were organized into a regular mission town. In 1549 the Dominican Father Luis Cancer with several companions attempted a beginning on the w. coast of Florida, but was murdered by the Indians almost as soon as his feet touched the land. In 1565 St Augustine (San Agustin) was founded and the work of Christianizing the natives was actively taken up, first by the Jesuits, but later, probably in 1573, by the Franciscans, who continued with it to the end. Within twenty years they had established a chain of flourishing missions along the coast from St Augustine to St Helena, in South Carolina, besides several others on the w. Florida coast. In 1597 a portion of the Guale tribe (possibly the Yamasi) on the lower Georgia coast, under the leadership of a rival claimant for the chieftainship, attacked the neighboring missions and killed several of the missionaries before the friendly Indians could gather to the rescue. In consequence of this blow the work languished for several years, when it was taken up with greater zeal than before and the field extended to the interior tribes. By the year 1615 there were 20 missions, with about 40 Franciscan workers, established in Florida and the dependent coast region. The most noted of these missionaries is Father Francisco Pareja, author of a grammar and several devotional works in the Timucua language, the first books ever printed in any Indian language of the United States and the basis for the establishment of the Timucuan linguistic family. In the year 1655 the Christian Indian population of N. Florida and the Georgia coast was estimated at 26,000. The most successful result was obtained among the Timucua in the neighborhood of St Augustine and the Apalachee around the bay of that name. In 1687 the Yamasi attacked and destroyed the mission of Santa Catalina on the Georgia coast, and to escape pursuit fled to the English colony of Carolina. The traveler Dick-

enson has left a pleasant picture of the prosperous condition of the mission towns and their Indian population as he found them in 1699, which contrasts strongly with the barbarous condition of the heathen tribes farther s., among whom he had been a prisoner.

The English colony of Carolina had been founded in 1663, with a charter which was soon after extended southward to lat. 29°, thus including almost the whole area of Spanish occupancy and mission labor. The steadily-growing hostility between the two nations culminated in the winter of 1703–4, when Gov. Moore, of Carolina, with a small force of white men and a thousand or more well-armed warriors of Creek, Catawba, and other savage allies invaded the Apalachee country, destroyed one mission town after another, with their churches, fields, and orange groves, killed hundreds of their people, and carried away 1,400 prisoners to be sold as slaves. Anticipating the danger, the Apalachee had applied to the governor at St Augustine for guns with which to defend themselves, but had been refused, in accordance with the Spanish rule which forbade the issuing of firearms to Indians. The result was the destruction of the tribe and the reversion of the country to a wilderness condition, as Bartram found it 70 years later. In 1706 a second expedition visited a similar fate upon the Timucua, and the ruin of the Florida missions was complete. Some effort was made a few years later by an Apalachee chief to gather the remnant of his people into a new mission settlement near Pensacola, but with only temporary result.

In the meantime the French had effected lodgment at Biloxi, Miss. (1699), Mobile, New Orleans, and along the Mississippi, and the work of evangelizing the wild tribes was taken up at once by secular priests from the Seminary of Foreign Missions in Quebec. Stations were established among the Tunica, Natchez, and Choctaw of Mississippi, the Taensa, Huma, and Ceni (Caddo) of Louisiana, but with slight result. Among the Natchez particularly, whose elaborately organized native ritual included human sacrifice, not a single convert rewarded several years of labor. In 1725 several Jesuits arrived at New Orleans and took up their work in what was already an abandoned field, extending their effort to the Alibamu, in the present state of Alabama. On Sunday, Nov. 28, 1729, the Natchez war began with the massacre of the French garrison while at prayer, the first victim being the Jesuit Du Poisson, the priest at the altar. The "Louisiana Mission," as it was called, had never flourished, and the events and after consequences of this war demoralized it until it came to an end with the expulsion of the Jesuits by royal decree in 1764.

The advance of the French along the Mississippi and the Gulf coast aroused the Spanish authorities to the importance of Texas, and shortly after the failure of La Salle's expedition 8 Spanish presidio missions were established in that territory. Each station was in charge of two or three Franciscan missionaries, with several families of civilized Indians from Mexico, a full equipment of stock and implements for farmers, and a small guard of soldiers. Plans were drawn for the colonization of the Indians around the missions, their instruction in religion, farming, and simple trades and home life, and in the Spanish language. Through a variety of misfortunes the first attempt proved a failure and the work was abandoned until 1717 (or earlier, according to La Harpe), when it was resumed—still under the Franciscans—among the various subtribes of the Caddo, Tonkawa, Carrizos, and others. The most important center was at San Antonio, where there was a group of 4 missions, including San Antonio de Padua, the famous Alamo. The mission of San Sabá was established among the Lipan in 1757, but was destroyed soon after by the hostile Comanche. A more successful foundation was begun in 1791 among the now extinct Karankawa. At their highest estate, probably about the year 1760, the Indian population attached to the various Texas missions numbered about 15,000. In this year Father Bartolomé Garcia published a religious manual for the use of the converts at San Antonio mission, which remains almost the only linguistic monument of the Coahuiltecan stock. The missions continued to flourish until 1812, when they were suppressed by the Spanish Government and the Indians scattered, some rejoining the wild tribes, while others were absorbed into the Mexican population.

In 1735 the *Moravians* under Spangenberg started a school among the Yamacraw Creeks a few miles above Savannah, Ga., which continued until 1739, when, on refusal of the Moravians to take up arms against the Spaniards, they were forced to leave the colony. This seems to be the only attempt at mission work in either Georgia or South Carolina from the withdrawal of the Spaniards until the Moravian establishment at Spring Place, Ga., in 1801.

The great Cherokee tribe held the mountain region of both Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, and for our purpose their territory may be treated as a whole. Dismissing as doubtful Bristock's account, quoted by Shea, of a Cherokee mission in 1643, the earliest

missionary work among them appears to have been that of the mysterious Christian Priber, supposed, though not proven, to have been a French *Jesuit*, who established his headquarters among them at Tellico, E. Tenn., in 1736, and proceeded to organize them into a regular civilized form of government. After 5 years of successful progress he was seized by the South Carolina authorities, who regarded him as a French political emissary, and died while in prison. In 1801 the *Moravians* Steiner and Byhan began the Cherokee mission of Spring Place, N. W. Ga., and in 1821 the same denomination established another at Oothcaloga, in the same vicinity. Both of these existed until the missions were broken up by the State of Georgia in 1843. In 1804 Rev. Gideon Blackburn, for the *Presbyterians*, established a Cherokee mission school in E. Tennessee, which did good work for several years until compelled to suspend for lack of funds. In 1817 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under joint *Congregational* and *Presbyterian* management, established its first station in the tribe at Brainerd, not far from the present Chattanooga, Tenn., followed within a few years by several others, all of which were in flourishing condition when broken up in the Removal controversy in 1834. Among the most noted of these missionaries was Rev. S. A. Worcester, one of the principals in the founding of the 'Cherokee Phœnix' in 1828, the author of a large number of religious and other translations into Cherokee and the steadfast friend of the Indians in the controversy with the State of Georgia. He ministered to the tribe from his ordination in 1825 until his death in 1859, first in the old nation and afterward at Dwight, Ark., and Park Hill, near Tahlequah, Ind. T. Of an earlier period was Rev. Daniel S. Buttrick, 1817–47, who, however, never mastered the language sufficiently to preach without an interpreter. A native convert of the same period, David Brown, completed a manuscript translation of the New Testament into the new Cherokee syllabary in 1825.

In 1820 the American Board, through Rev. Mr Chapman, established Dwight mission for the Arkansas Cherokee, on Illinois cr., about 5 m. above its junction with the Arkansas, near the present Dardanelle, Ark. Under Rev. Cephas Washburn it grew to be perhaps the most important mission station in the S. W. until the removal of the tribe to Indian Ter., about 1839. From this station some attention also was given to the Osage. Of these missions of the American Board, Morse says officially in 1822: "They have been models, according to which other societies have since made their establishments." As was then customary, they were largely aided by Government appropriation. On the consolidation of the whole Cherokee nation in Indian Ter. the missionaries followed, and new stations were established which, with some interruptions, remained in operation until the outbreak of the Civil war.

In 1820 a *Baptist* mission was established at Valleytown, near the present Murphy, W. N. Car., in charge of Rev. Thomas Posey, and in 1821 another of the same denomination at Coosawatee, Ga. A few years later the Valleytown mission was placed in charge of Rev. Evan Jones, who continued with it until the removal of the tribe to the W. He edited for some time a journal called the 'Cherokee Messenger,' in the native language and syllabary, and also made a translation of the New Testament. The mission work was resumed in the new country and continued with a large measure of success down to the modern period. Among the prominent native workers may be named Rev. Jesse Bushyhead.

After many years of neglect the Muskhogean tribes again came in for attention. In 1881 the *Congregational-Presbyterian* American Board, through Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, established the first station among the Choctaw at Eliot, on Yalabusha r. in N. Miss. Three years later it was placed in charge of Rev. Cyrus Byington, the noted Choctaw philologist, who continued in the work there and in the Indian Ter., for nearly half a century, until his death in 1868. The Eliot mission in its time was one of the most important in the southern country. In 1820 a second Choctaw mission, called Mayhew, was begun, and became the residence of Rev. Alfred Wright, also known for his linguistic work. On the removal of the tribe to Indian Ter., about 1830, it became necessary to abandon these stations and establish others in the new country beyond the Mississippi. Among the most noted was Wheelock, organized by Rev. Alfred Wright in 1832. Others were Stockbridge, Bennington, Mt Pleasant, and Spencer Academy. The American Board also extended its effort to the immigrant Creeks, establishing in their nation, under the supervision of Rev. R. M. Loughridge, Kowetah (Kawita) mission in 1843, and Tullahassee shortly after, with Oak Ridge, among the removed Seminole, a few years later. Most of these continued until the outbreak of the Civil war, and were reorganized after the war was over. The school at Cornwall, Conn., was also conducted as an auxiliary to the mission work of the earlier period (see *New England*). Among the Presbyterian workers

who have rendered distinguished service to Muskhogean philology in the way of religious, educational, and dictionary translation may be noted the names of Byington, Williams, Alfred and Allen Wright, for the Choctaw, with Fleming, Loughridge, Ramsay, Winslett, Mrs Robertson, and the Perrymans (Indian) for the Creeks.

The *Baptists* began work in the Indian Ter. about 1832, and three years later had 4 missionaries at as many stations among the Choctaw, all salaried as teachers by the United States, "so that these stations were all sustained without cost to the funds which benevolence provided for many purposes" (McCoy). In 1839 they were in charge of Revs. Smedley, Potts, Hatch, and Dr Allen, respectively. Missions were established about the same time among the Creeks, the most noted laborers in the latter field being Rev. H. F. Buckner, from 1849 until his death in 1882, compiler of a Muskogee grammar and other works in the language, with Rev. John Davis and Rev. James Perryman, native ministers who had received their education at the Union (Presbyterian) mission among the Osage (see *Interior States*). As auxiliary to the work of this denomination, for the special purpose of training native workers, the American Baptist Board in 1819 established at Great Crossings, in Kentucky, a higher school, known as the Choctaw Academy, sometimes as Johnson's Academy. Although intended for promising youth of every tribe, its pupils came chiefly from the Choctaw and the Creeks until its discontinuance about 1843, in consequence of the Indian preference for home schools.

Work was begun by the *Methodists* among the Creeks in Indian Ter. about 1835, but was shortly afterward discontinued in consequence of difficulties with the tribe, and was not resumed until some years later.

Middle Atlantic States. The earliest mission establishment within this territory was that founded by a company of 8 Spanish *Jesuits* and lay brothers with a number of educated Indian boys, under Father Juan Bautista Segura, at "Axacan," in Virginia, in 1570. The exact location is uncertain, but it seems to have been on or near the lower James or Pamunkey r. It was of brief existence. Hardly had the bark chapel been erected when the party was attacked by the Indians, led by a treacherous native interpreter, and the entire company massacred, with the exception of a single boy. The massacre was avenged by Menendez two years later, but the mission effort was not renewed.

The next undertaking was that of the English Jesuits who accompanied the Maryland colony in 1633. The work was chiefly among the Conoy and Patuxent of Maryland, with incidental attention to the Virginia tribes. Several stations were established and their work, with the exception of a short period of warfare in 1639, was very successful, the principal chiefs being numbered among the converts, until the proscription of the Catholic religion by the Cromwell party in 1649. The leader of the Maryland mission was Father Andrew White, author of the oft-quoted "Relatio" and of a grammar and dictionary of the Piscataway (?) language.

The New York mission began in 1642, among the Mohawk, with the ministration of the heroic Jesuit captive, Father Isaac Jogues, who met a cruel death at the hands of the same savages 4 years later. During a temporary peace between the French and the Iroquois in 1653 a regular post and mission church were built at Onondaga, the capital of the confederacy, by permission of the league. The Oneida, Cayuga, and Seneca invited and received missionaries. Much of their welcome was undoubtedly due to the presence in the Iroquois villages of large numbers of incorporated Christian captives from the destroyed Huron nation. The truce lasted but a short time, however, and before the summer of 1658 the missionaries had withdrawn and the war was again on. In 1666 peace was renewed and within a short time missions were again founded among all the tribes. In 1669 a few Christian Iroquois, sojourning at the Huron mission of Lorette, near Quebec, Canada, withdrew and formed a new mission settlement near Montreal, at a place on the St Lawrence known as La Prairie, or under its mission name, St François Xavier des Prés, the precursor of the later St François Xavier du Sault and the modern Caughnawaga. The new town soon became the rallying point for all the Christian Iroquois, who removed to it in large numbers from all the tribes of the confederacy, particularly from the Mohawk towns. There also gathered the Huron and other Christian captives from among the Iroquois, as also many converts from all the various eastern Algonquian tribes in the French alliance. To this period belongs the noted Jesuit scholar, Etienne de Carheil, who, arriving in 1666, devoted the remaining 60 years of his life to work among the Cayuga, Hurons, and Ottawa, mastering all three languages, and leaving behind him a manuscript dictionary of Huron radices in Latin and French.

In 1668 also a considerable body of Christian Cayuga and other Iroquois, together with some adopted Hurons, crossed Lake Ontario from New York and set-

tled on the N. shore in the neighborhood of Quinté bay. At their request *Sulpician* priests were sent to minister to them, but within a few years the immigrant Indians had either returned to their original country or scattered among the other Canadian missions. In 1676 the Catholic Iroquois mission town of The Mountain was founded by the Sulpician fathers on the island of Montreal, with a well-organized industrial school in charge of the Congregation sisters. In consequence of these removals from the Iroquois country and the breaking out of a new war with the Five Tribes in 1687, the Jesuit missions in New York were brought to a close. In the seven years' war that followed, Christian Iroquois of the missions and heathen Iroquois of the Five Nations fought against each other as allies of French or English, respectively. The Mountain was abandoned in 1704, and the mission transferred to a new site at the Sault au Recollet, N. of Montreal. In 1720 this was again removed to the Lake of Two Mountains (Oka, or Canasadaga) on the same island of Montreal, where the Iroquois were joined by the Nipissing and Algonkin, of the former Sulpician mission town of Isle aux Tourtes. Among the noted workers identified with it, all of the scholarly Sulpician order, may be named Revs. Déperét, Güen, Mathevet, 1746–81; De Terlaye, 1754–77; Guichart, Dufresne, and Jean André Cuoq, 1843–90. Several of these gave attention also to the Algonkin connected with the same mission, and to the Iroquois of St Regis and other stations. All of them were fluent masters of the Iroquois language, and have left important contributions to philology, particularly Cuoq, whose "Études philologiques" and Iroquois dictionary remain our standard authorities.

All effort among the villages of the confederacy was finally abandoned, in consequence of the mutual hostility of France and England. In 1748 the Sulpician Father François Picquet founded the new mission settlement of Presentation on the St Lawrence at Oswegatchie, the present Ogdensburg, N. Y., which within three years had a prosperous population of nearly 400 families, drawn chiefly from the Onondaga and Cayuga tribes. About 1756 the still existing mission town of St Francis Regis (St Regis), on the S. side of the St Lawrence where the Canada-New York boundary intersects it, was founded under Jesuit auspices by Iroquois emigrants from Caughnawaga mission. The Oswegatchie settlement declined after the Revolution until its abandonment in 1807. Caughnawaga, St Regis, and Lake of Two Mountains still exist as Catholic Iroquois mission towns, the two first named being the largest Indian settlements N. of Mexico.

About the year 1755 the first mission in W. Pennsylvania was established among the Delawares at Sawcunk, on Beaver r., by the *Jesuit* Virot, but was soon discontinued, probably on account of the breaking out of the French and Indian war.

Philology owes much to the labor of these missionaries, particularly to the earlier Jesuit, Jacques Bruyas, and the later secular priest, Father Joseph Marcoux (St Regis and Caughnawaga, 1813, until his death in 1855), whose monumental Iroquois grammar and dictionary is the fruit of forty years' residence with the tribe. Of Father Bruyas, connected with the Sault Ste Louis (Caughnawaga) and other Iroquois missions from 1667 until his death in 1712, during a part of which period he was superior of all the Canadian missions, it was said that he was a master of the Mohawk language, speaking it as fluently as his native French, his dictionary of Mohawk root words being still a standard. Father Antoine Rinfret, 1796–1814, has left a body of more than 2,000 quarto pages of manuscript sermons in the Mohawk language; while Rev. Nicolas Burtin, of Caughnawaga (1855–), is an even more voluminous author.

The *Lutheran* minister, John Campanius Holm (commonly known as Campanius), chaplain of the Swedish colony in Delaware in 1643–48, gave much attention to missionary work among the neighboring Indians and translated a catechism into the Delaware language. This seems to have been the only missionary work in the Atlantic states by that denomination.

Under the encouragement of the English colonial government the *Episcopalians*, constituting the established Church of England, undertook work among the Iroquois tribes of New York as early as the beginning of the 18th century. In 1700 a Dutch Calvinist minister at Schenectady, Rev. Bernardus Freeman, who had already given sufficient attention to the Mohawk to acquire the language, was employed to prepare some Gospel and ritual translations, which formed the basis of the first booklet in the language, published in Boston in 1707. In 1712 the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent out Rev. William Andrews, who, with the assistance of a Dutch interpreter, Lawrence Claesse, and of Rev. Bernardus Freeman, translated and published a great part of the liturgy and some parts of the Bible 3 years later. The work grew and extended to other tribes of the Iroquois confederacy, being especially fostered at a later period by Sir William Johnson, superintendent for Indian affairs, who had

published at his own expense, in 1769, a new edition of the Episcopalian liturgy in the Mohawk language, the joint work of several missionaries, principal of whom was Rev. Henry Barclay. From this time until 1777 the principal worker in the tribe was Rev. John Stuart, who translated the New Testament into Iroquois. On the removal of the Mohawk and others of the Iroquois to Canada, in consequence of the Revolutionary war, a new edition was prepared by Daniel Claus, official interpreter, and published under the auspices of the Canadian provincial government. In 1787 a new translation of the Book of Common Prayer, prepared by the noted chief, Joseph Brant (see *Theyandanega*), who had been a pupil of Wheelock's school, in Connecticut, was published at the expense of the English Government. In 1816 another edition appeared, prepared by the Rev. Eleazer Williams, a mixed-blood Caughnawaga, sometimes claimed as the "Lost Dauphin." Mr Williams labored chiefly among the Oneida in New York. He was succeeded, about 1821, by Solomon Davis, who followed the tribe in the emigration to Wisconsin. The latter was the author of several religious books in the Oneida dialect, including another edition of the Book of Common Prayer, published in 1837. In 1822 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, already noted, definitely transferred its operations to the Iroquois res., on Grand r., Ontario, where it still continues, its principal establishment being the Mohawk Institute, near Brantford. For this later period the most distinguished name is that of Rev. Abraham Nelles, chief missionary to the Six Nations of Canada for more than 50 years, almost up to his death in 1884. He was also the author of a translation of the Common Prayer, in which he was aided by an educated native, Aaron Hill. (See also *Canada, East.*)

Of less historic importance was the Munsee mission of Crossweeksung, near the present Freehold, N. J., conducted by Rev. David Brainerd for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in 1746–47.

In Virginia a school for the education of Indians was established in connection with William and Mary College, Williamsburg, about 1697, chiefly through the effort of Mr Robert Boyle, and some Indians were still under instruction there as late as 1760. Some earlier plans to the same end had been frustrated by the outbreak of the Indian war of 1622 (Stith). Under Gov. Spotswood a school was established among the Saponi about 1712, but had only a brief existence. Both of these may be considered as under *Episcopalian* auspices.

In 1766, the *Congregational* minister Rev. Samuel Kirkland began among the Oneida of New York the work which he conducted with success for a period of nearly 40 years. The Stockbridge and Brotherton missions in New York and Wisconsin by the same denomination are properly a continuation of New England history, and are so treated in this article. To a later period belongs the Congregational mission among the Seneca of New York, maintained by Rev. Asher Wright from his first appointment in 1831 until his death in 1875. A fluent master of Seneca, he was the author of a number of religious and educational works in the language, besides for some years publishing a journal of miscellany in the same dialect.

The *Friends*, or *Quakers*, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, from their first coming among the Indians, had uniformly cultivated kindly relations with them, and had taken every opportunity to enforce the teachings of Christianity by word and example, but seem not to have engaged in any regular mission work or established any mission schools in either of these colonies.

As early as 1791 the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, impressed by the efforts of the Quakers to bring about a friendly feeling between the two races, requested the Philadelphia yearly meeting to take charge of three boys of his tribe for education, one of them being his own son. In 1796 the meeting began regular work among the Iroquois in New York by establishing three workers among the Oneida and the Tuscarora. These teachers gave first attention to the building of a mill and a blacksmith shop, the introduction of farm tools, and the instruction of the Indians in their use. The women were instructed in household duties, including spinning and weaving. A school was also commenced, and the work progressed until 1799, when, in consequence of the suspicions of the Indians as to the ultimate purpose, the Quakers withdrew, leaving all their working plant behind. In 1798, on invitation of the Seneca, they established a similar working mission on the Allegany res., and later at Cattaraugus and Tunesassah, with the good result that in a few years most of the bark cabins had given place to log houses, and drunkenness was almost unknown. They remained undisturbed through the war of 1812, at one time forestalling a smallpox epidemic by the vaccination of about 1,000 Indians, but were soon afterward called on to champion the cause of their wards against the efforts at removal to the W. In the meantime the New York meeting, about 1807, had started schools among the

Stockbridge and Brotherton tribes from New England, then living in the Oneida country. Owing to the drinking habits of the Indians, but little result was accomplished. The removal of the Oneida and Stockbridges, about 1822, and the subsequent disturbed condition of the tribes brought about, first, the curtailment of the work, and afterward its abandonment, about 1843.

In 1740 the *Moravian* missionary, Christian Rauch, began a mission among the Mahican at Shecomeco, near the present Pine Plains, Dutchess co., N. Y., which attained a considerable measure of success until the hostility of the colonial government, instigated by the jealousy of those who had traded on the vices of the Indians, compelled its abandonment about 5 years later. During its continuance the work had been extended, in 1742, to the Scaticook, a mixed band of Mahican and remnant tribes settled just across the line, about the present Kent, Conn. Here a flourishing church was soon built up, with every prospect of a prosperous future, when the blow came. Some of the converts followed their teachers to the W.; the rest, left without help, relapsed into barbarism. The Shecomeco colony removed to Pennsylvania, where, after a a brief stay at Bethlehem, the Moravian central station, a new mission, including both Mahican and Delawares, was established in 1746 at Gnadenhuetten, on Mahoning r., near its junction with the Lehigh. A chief agent in the arrangements was the noted philanthropist, Count Zinzendorf. Gnadenhuetten grew rapidly, soon having a Christian Indian congregation of 500. Missions were founded at Shamokin and other villages in E. Pennsylvania, which were attended also by Shawnee and Nanticoke, besides one in charge of Rev. David Zeisberger among the Onondaga, in New York. The missionaries, as a rule, if not always, served without salary and supported themselves by their own labors. All went well until the beginning of the French and Indian war, when, on Nov. 24, 1755, Gnadenhuetten was attacked by the hostile savages, the missionaries and their families massacred, and the mission destroyed. The converts were scattered, but after some period of wandering were again gathered into a new mission at Nain, near Bethlehem, Pa. On the breaking out of Pontiac's war in 1763 an order was issued by the Pennsylvania government for the conveyance of the converts to Philadelphia. This was accordingly done, and they were detained there under guard, but attended by their missionary, Bernhard Grube, until the close of the war, suffering every hardship and in constant danger of massacre by the excited borderers. On the conclusion of peace they established themselves on the Susquehanna at a new town, which was named Friedenshuetten, near the Delaware village of Wyalusing. In 1770 they again removed to Friedensstadt, on Beaver cr., in W. Pennsylvania, under charge of Zeisberger, and two years later made another removal to the Muskingum r., in Ohio, by permission of the western Delawares. By the labor of the missionaries, David Zeisberger, Bishop John Ettwein, Johannes Roth, and the noted John Heckewelder, who accompanied them to the W., the villages of Schoenbrunn and Gnadenhuetten were established in the midst of the wild tribes within the present limits of Tuscarawas co., the first-named being occupied chiefly by Delawares, the other by Mahican. The Freidensstadt settlement was now abandoned. In 1776 a third village, Lichtenau (afterward Salem), was founded, and the Moravian work reached its highest point of prosperity, the whole convert population including about 500 souls. Then came the Revolution, by which the missions were utterly demoralized until the culminating tragedy of Gnadenhuetten, Mar. 8, 1782, when nearly 100 Christian Indians, after having been bound together in pairs, were barbarously massacred by a party of Virginia borderers. Once more the missionaries, Zeisberger and Heckewelder, gathered their scattered flock, and after another period of wandering, settled in 1787 at New Salem, at the mouth of Huron r., L. Erie, N. Ohio. A part of them settled, by invitation of the British Government, at Fairfield, or Moraviantown, on Thames r., Ontario, in 1790, under the leadership of Rev. Christian Dencke, while the rest were reestablished in 1798 on lands granted by the United States at their former towns on the Muskingum. Here Zeisberger died in 1808, after more than 60 years of faithful ministry without salary. He is known to philologists as the author of a grammar and dictionary of the Onondaga, besides several smaller works in the Delaware language.

The mission, by this time known as Goshen, was much disturbed by the War of 1812, and the subsequent settlement of the country by the whites so far demoralized it that in 1823 those then in charge brought it to a close, a small part of the Indians removing to the W., constituting the present Munsee Christians in Kansas, while the remainder joined their brethren in Ontario, Canada. The latter, whose own settlement also had been broken up by the events of the same war, had been gathered a few years before into a new town called New Fairfield, by Rev. Mr Dencke, already mentioned, who had also

done work among the Chippewa. Dencke died in retirement in 1839, after more than 40 years of missionary service, leaving as his monument a manuscript dictionary of the Delaware language and minor printed works, including one in Chippewa. The Moravian mission at New Fairfield was kept up for a number of years after his death, but was at last discontinued, and both the "Moravians" and the "Munsees" of the Thames are now credited officially either to the Methodist or to the Episcopal (Anglican) church (see *Canada, East*).

The Munsee who had removed with the Delawares to Kansas were followed a few years later by Moravian workers from Canada, who, before 1840, had a successful mission among them, which continued until the diminishing band ceased to be of importance. Among the workers of this later period may be named Rev. Abraham Luckenbach, "the last of the Moravian Lenapists," who ministered to his flock during a 3 years' sojourn in Indiana, and later in Canada, from 1800 to his death in 1854, and was the author of several religious works in the language. Dencke, founder of the Thames r. colony, was also the author of a considerable manuscript religious work in the language and probably also of a grammar and dictionary.

Another Moravian missionary, Rev. John C. Pyrlæus, labored among the Mohawk from 1744 to 1751, and has left several manuscript grammatic and devotional works in that and the cognate dialects, as also in Mahican and Delaware. For several years he acted as instructor in languages to the candidates for the mission service. Rev. Johannes Roth, who accompanied the removal to Ohio in 1772, before that time had devoted a number of years to the work in Pennsylvania, and is the author of a unique and important religious treatise in the Unami dialect of the Delaware.

A remarkable testimony to the value of the simple life consistently followed by the Moravians is afforded in the age attained by many of their missionaries in spite of all the privations of the wilderness, and almost without impairment of their mental faculties, viz: Pyrlæus, 72 years; Heckewelder, 80; Ettwein, 82; Zeisberger, 87, and Grube, 92.

New England.—The earliest New England mission was attempted by the French *Jesuit* Father Peter Biard among the Abnaki on Mt Desert id., Maine, in 1613, in connection with a French post, but both were destroyed by an English fleet almost before the buildings were completed. In the next 70 years other Jesuits, chief among whom was Father Gabriel Druillettes (1646–57), spent much time in the Abnaki villages and drew off so many converts to the Algonkin mission of Sillery (see *Canada, East*) as to make it practically an Abnaki mission. In 1683 the mission of St Francis de Sales (q. v.) was founded at the Falls of the Chaudière, Quebec, and two years later Sillery was finally abandoned for the new site. Among those gathered at St Francis were many refugees from the southern New England tribes, driven out by King Philip's war, the Pennacook and southern Abnaki being especially numerous. In 1700 the mission was removed to its present location, and during the colonial period continued to be recruited by refugees from the New England tribes. About 1685 missions were established among the Penobscot and the Passamaquoddy, and in 1695 the celebrated Jesuit Father Sebastian Râle (Rasle, Rasles) began at the Abnaki mission at Norridgewock on the Kennebec (the present Indian Old Point, Me.) the work which is so inseparably connected with his name. He was not, however, the founder of the mission, as the church was already built and nearly the whole tribe Christian. In 1705 the church and village were burned by the New Englanders, but rebuilt by the Indians. In 1713 a small band removed to the St Lawrence and settled at Bécancour, Quebec, where their descendants still remain. In 1722 the mission was again attacked and pillaged by a force of more than 200 men, but the alarm was given in time and the village was found deserted. As a part of the plunder the raiders carried off the manuscript Abnaki dictionary to which Râle had devoted nearly 30 years of study, and which ranks as one of the great monuments of our aboriginal languages. On Aug. 23, 1724, a third attack was made by the New England men, with a party of Mohawk allies, and the congregation scattered after a defense in which seven chiefs fell, the missionary was killed, scalped, and hacked to pieces, and the church plundered and burned. Râle was then 66 years of age. His dictionary, preserved at Harvard University, was published in 1833, and in the same year a monument was erected on the spot where he met his death. The mission site remained desolate, a large part of the Indians joining their kindred at St Francis. The minor stations on the Penobscot and St John continued for a time, but steadily declined under the constant colonial warfare. In 1759 the Canadian Abnaki mission of St Francis, then a large and flourishing village, was attacked by a New England force under Col. Rogers and destroyed, 200 Indians being killed. It was afterward rebuilt, the present site being best known as Pierreville, Quebec. The Ab-

naki missions in Maine were restored after the Revolution and are still continued by Jesuit priests among the Penobscot and the Passamaquoddy.

Among other names distinguished in the Abnaki mission the first place must be given to the Jesuits Aubéry and Lesueur. Father Aubéry, after 10 years' work among the Indians of Nova Scotia, went in 1709 to St Francis, where he remained until his death in 1755. He acquired a fluent use of the language, in which he wrote much. Most of his manuscripts were destroyed in the burning of the mission in 1759, but many are still preserved in the mission archives, including an Abnaki dictionary of nearly 600 pages. Father Lesueur labored first at Sillery and then at Bécancour from 1715, with a few interruptions, until 1753, leaving as his monument a manuscript 'Dictionnaire de Racines' (Abnaki) of 900 pages, now also preserved in the mission archives. To the later period belong Rev. Ciquard, who ministered from 1792 to 1815 on the Penobscot, the St John, and at St Francis; Father Romagné, with the Penobscot and the Passamaquoddy from 1804 to 1825; Rev. Demilier, a Franciscan, who labored with marked success to the same tribes from 1833 to 1843, and the Jesuit Father Eugène Vetromile in the same field from about 1855 to about 1880. Each one of these has made some contribution to the literature of the language, the last-named being also the author of a history of the Abnaki and of two volumes of travels in Europe and the Orient.

The beginning of *Protestant* work among the Indians of s. New England may fairly be credited to Roger Williams, who, on being driven from his home and ministry in Massachusetts for his advocacy of religious toleration in 1635, took refuge among the Wampanoag and Narraganset, among whom he speedily acquired such influence that he was able to hold them from alliance with the hostiles in the Pequot war. In 1643 Thomas Mayhew, jr (*Congregational*), son of the grantee of Marthas Vineyard, Mass., having learned the language of the tribe on the island, began among them the work which was continued in the same family for four generations, with such success that throughout the terror of King Philip's war in 1675–76 the Christian Indians on the island remained quiet and friendly, although outnumbering the whites by 10 to 1. Thomas Mayhew, the younger, was lost at sea in 1657, while on a missionary voyage to England. The work was then taken up by his father, of the same name, and the native convert Hiacoomes. It was continued from about 1673 by John Mayhew, son of the first-named, until his death in 1689, and then by Experience Mayhew, grandson of Thomas the elder, nearly to the time of his death in 1758. Each one of these learned and worked in the Indian language, in which Thomas, jr, and Experience prepared some small devotional works. The last of the name was assisted also for years by Rev. Josiah Torrey, in charge of a white congregation on the island. In 1720 the Indians of Marthas Vineyard numbered about 800 of an estimated 1,500 on the first settlement in 1642. They had several churches and schools, so that most of those old enough could read in either their own or the English language. The last native preacher to use the Indian language was Zachariah Howwoswe (or Hossweit), who died in 1821.

As far back as 1651 a building had been authorized at Harvard College for the accommodation of Indian pupils, but only one Indian (Caleb Cheeshateaumuck) is on record as having finished the course, and he died soon afterward of consumption.

The most noted mission work of this section, however, was that begun by the noted Rev. John Eliot (Congregational) among a remnant of the Massachuset tribe at Nonantum, now Newton, near Boston, Mass., in the fall of 1646. He was then about 42 years of age and had prepared himself for the task by three years of study of the language. The work was extended to other villages, and the reports of his and Mayhew's success led to the formation in 1649 of the English "Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England" for the furtherance of the mission. As early as 1644 the Massachusetts government had made provision looking to the instruction of the neighboring tribes in Christianity, Eliot himself being the pioneer. In 1650 a community of Christian Indians, under a regular form of government, was established at Natick, 18 m. s. w. of Boston, and became the headquarters of the mission work. In 1674 the "Praying Indians," directly under the care of Eliot and his coadjutor, Samuel Danforth, in the Massachusetts Bay jurisdiction, numbered 14 principal villages with a total population exceeding 1,000, among the Massachuset, Pawtucket, Nipmuc, and other tribes of E. Massachusetts, each village being organized on a religious and industrial basis. The Christian Indians of Plymouth colony, in S. E. Massachusetts, including also Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard, etc., under Revs. John Cotton and Richard Bourne, were estimated at nearly 2,500 more. Most of the converts however were drawn from broken and subject

tribes. The powerful Wampanoag, Narraganset, and Mohegan rejected all missionary advances, and King Philip scornfully told Eliot that he cared no more for his gospel than for a button upon his coat. Most of Eliot's work fell to the ground with the breaking out of King Philip's war in the following year. The colonists refused to believe in the friendship of the converts, and made such threats against them that many of the Indians joined the hostiles and afterward fled with them to Canada and New York. The "praying towns" were broken up, and the Indians who remained were gathered up and held as prisoners on an island in Boston harbor until the return of peace, suffering much hardship in the meantime, so that the close of the war found the two races so embittered against each other that for some time it was impossible to accomplish successful results. Of the 14 praying towns in 1674 there were left only 4 in 1684. Eliot remained at his post until his death in 1690, in his 86th year, leaving behind him as his most permanent monument his great translation of the Bible into the Natick (Massachuset) language, besides a grammar and several minor works in the language (see *Bible translations, Eliot Bible*). Daniel Gookin, whose father had been official Indian superintendent, was Eliot's coadjutor in the later mission period. Eight years after Eliot's death the Indian church at Natick had but 10 members, and in 1716 it became extinct, as did the language itself a generation later.

Among Eliot's co-workers or successsors in the same region the best known were Samuel Danforth, sr, from 1650 until his death in 1674; Rev. John Cotton, who preached to the Indians of both Natick and Plymouth from 1669 to 1697, being "eminently skilled in the Indian language"; his son, Josiah Cotton, who continued his father's work in the Plymouth jurisdiction for nearly 40 years; Samuel Treat, who worked among the Nauset Indians of the Cape Cod region from 1675 until his death in 1717, and translated the Confession of Faith into the language; Grindal Rawson, about 1687 to his death in 1715, the translator of 'Spiritual Milk'; and Samuel Danforth the younger, who labored in E. Massachusetts from 1698 to his death in 1727, and was the author of several religious tracts in the native language. These and others were commissioned and salaried by the society organized in 1649.

About 1651 Rev. Abraham Pierson, under the auspices of the same society, began preaching to the Quinnipiac Indians about Branford, W. Connecticut, and continued until his removal about 1669, when the work was undertaken by a successor, but with little result to either, the Indians showing "a perverse contempt," notwithstanding presents made to encourage their attendance at the services. A few years later Rev. James Fitch was commissioned to work among the Mohegan, and succeeded in gathering a small congregation, but found his efforts strongly opposed by Uncas and the other chiefs. The mission probably came to an end with King Philip's war. Efforts were continued at intervals among the tribal remnants of S. New England during the next century, partly through the society founded in 1649 and partly by colonial appropriation, but with little encouraging result, in consequence of the rapid decrease and demoralization of the Indians, the only notable convert being Samson Occom (q. v.). The English society withdrew support about 1760. A last attempt was made among the Mohegan by Miss Sarah L. Huntington in 1827, and continued for several years, chiefly by aid of governmental appropriation (De Forest).

In 1734 a Congregationalist mission was begun among the Mahican in western Massachusetts by Rev. John Sergeant, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By hard study and constant association he was soon able to preach to them in their own language, into which he translated several simple devotional works. In 1736 the converts were gathered into a regular mission town, which was named Stockbridge, from which central point the work was extended into Connecticut and New York, and even as far as the Delaware r. In 1743 Rev. David Brainerd, who had been working also among the Mahican at the village of Kaunaumeek, across the New York line, brought his congregation to consolidate with that of Stockbridge. Mr Sergeant died in 1749, and after a succession of briefer pastorates the work was taken up, in 1775, by his son, Rev. John Sergeant, jr, who continued with it until the end of his life. The westward advance of white settlement and the demoralizing influence of two wars accomplished the same result here as elsewhere, and in 1785 the diminishing Stockbridge tribe removed to New Stockbridge, N. Y., on lands given by the Oneida. Their leader in this removal was the educated Indian minister Samson Occom. Mr Sergeant himself followed in the next year. The mission was at that time supported by the joint effort of American and Scotch societies, including the corporation of Harvard College. In 1795 the settlement consisted of about 60 families, mostly improvident, unacquainted with the English language, and "in their dress and manners uncivilized" (Abo-

rigines Com., 1844). Besides preaching to them in their own language, Mr Sergeant prepared for their use several small religious works in the native tongue. In 1821, with their chief, Solomon Aupaumut, they removed again (their missionary being unable to accompany them on account of old age), this time to the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wis., where about 520 "Stockbridge and Munsee," of mixed blood, still keep the name. Among the later missionaries the most distinguished is Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland, an educated member of the tribe, who served, from 1849, for more than 30 years. Merged with them are all who remain of the Brotherton band of New York, made up from tribal remnants of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Long Island—Mohegan, Pequot, Narraganset, and Montauk—gathered into a settlement also in the Oneida country by the same Occom in 1786. These in 1795 were reported as numbering about 39 families, all Christian, and fairly civilized. Among the names connected with the Stockbridge mission is that of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, jr, author of a short treatise on the Mahican ("Muhhekaneew") language (1788), and of John Quinney and Capt. Hendrick Aupaumut, native assistants and translators under the elder Sergeant. For the Scaticook mission see *Moravians—New York*.

In addition to the regular mission establishments some educational work for the Indians was carried on in accord with a declared purpose at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., as already noted; at Moore's charity school for Indians, founded by Rev. Eleazer Wheelock at Lebanon, Conn., in 1754, and transferred in 1769 to Hanover, N. H., under the name of Dartmouth College, and the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Conn., by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, beginning in 1817. The net result was small. (See *Education.*)

THE INTERIOR STATES.—The whole interior region of the United States, stretching from the English seaboard colonies to the main divide of the Rocky mts., was included under the French rule in the two provinces of Canada and Louisiana, and with one or two exceptions the mission work was in charge of French *Jesuits* from the first occupancy up into the American period. The very first mission worker, however, within this great region was the heroic Spanish Franciscan, Father Juan de Padilla, who gave up his life for souls on the Kansas prairies, as narrated elsewhere, nearly as early as 1542 (see *New Mexico, Arizona, and California*). The first mission west of the Huron country was established in 1660, probably on Keweenaw bay, Mich., by the veteran Huron missionary, the Jesuit René Menard, in response to repeated requests of visiting Chippewa and Ottawa. In the next year, while attempting to reach a colony of fugitive Hurons who had called him from Green Bay, he was lost in the forest and is believed to have been murdered by the Indians. In 1665 Father Claude Allouez established the mission of Sainct Esprit on the s. shore of L. Superior, at La Pointe Chegoimegon (Shaugwaumikong), now Bayfield, Wis. Besides working here among the Ottawa and Huron refugees from the older missions destroyed by the Iroquois, he visited all the other tribes of the upper lake region from the Miami and the Illinois to the Sioux. Within the next few years other missions were established at Sault Ste Marie (Sainte Marie), Mackinaw (St Ignace), Green Bay (St François Xavier), and among the Foxes (St Marc) and Mascoutens (St Jacques), the two last named being about the southern Wisconsin line. Among other workers of this period were Dablon, Druillettes, and the noted discoverer, Marquette. The mission of St Joseph on the river of that name, near the present South Bend, Ind., was established by Allouez among the Potawatomi in 1688. It continued, with interruptions, until the removal of the tribe to the W. in 1839–41, when the missionaries accompanied the Indians and reestablished the work in the new field. To this later period, in Indiana, belong the names of Fathers Rézé, Badin, Desseille, and Petit. The mission at Lapointe was abandoned in 1671 on account of the hostility of the Sioux, but most of the others continued, with some interruptions, down to the temporary expulsion of the Jesuits in 1764. A mission begun among the Sioux in 1728 was brought to a close soon after in consequence of the war with the Foxes.

The first regular mission among the Illinois (Immaculate Conception) was founded by Marquette in 1674 near the present Rockfort, Ill., where at that time 8 confederate tribes were camped in a great village of 350 communal houses. It was known later as the Kaskaskia mission. Other missions were established also among the Peoria, on Peoria lake and at Cahokia, opposite St Louis, with such result that by 1725 the entire Illinois nation was civilized and Christian. Besides Marquette, the most prominent of the Illinois missionaries were Râle, noted elsewhere in connection with the Abnaki mission, and Father James Gravier, who arrived in 1693 and died 12 years later of wounds received from hostile Indians, leaving as his monument the great manuscript Peoria dictionary of 22,000 words. Despite apparent success,

the final result in Illinois was the same as elsewhere. The Natchez and Chickasaw wars interrupted the mission work for some years, and gave opportunity for invasion by hostile northern tribes. The dissipations consequent upon the proximity of garrison posts completed the demoralization, and by 1750 the former powerful Illinois nation was reduced to some 1,000 souls, with apparently but one mission. The Indiana missions at St Joseph (Potawatomi and Miami), Vincennes (? Piankashaw), and on the Wabash (Miami) continued to flourish until the decree of expulsion, when the mission property was confiscated by the French government, although the Jesuits generally chose to remain as secular priests until their death. Their successors continued to minister to Indians as well as to whites until the disruption and removal of the tribes to the W., between 1820 and 1840, when the work was taken up in their new homes by missionaries already on the ground. The majority of the Indians of Michigan and Wisconsin remained in their old homes at missions in those states, kept in existence either as regular establishments or as visiting stations served by secular priests. The most distinguished of these later missionaries was the noted author and philologist, Bishop Frederick Baraga, of the imperial house of Hapsburg, who, after having voluntarily forfeited his estates to devote his life to the Indians, came to America in 1830, and for 36 years thereafter until his death labored with success, first among the Ottawa at Arbre Croche in lower Michigan, and afterward at St Joseph, Green Bay, Lapointe, and other stations along the upper lakes, more particularly at the Chippewa village of L'Anse, on Keweenaw bay, which he converted into a prosperous Christian settlement. Even when past 60 years of age, this scion of Austrian nobility slept upon the ground and sometimes walked 40 m. a day on snowshoes to minister to his Indians. Besides numerous devotional works in Ottawa and Chippewa, as well as other volumes in German and Slavonic, he is the author of the great Grammar and Dictionary of the Chippewa Language, which after half a century still remains the standard authority, having passed through three editions.

In 1818 was begun, near Pembina, on Red r., just inside the U. S. boundary, the Chippewa mission, afterward known as Assumption, which became the central station for work among the Chippewa of Minnesota and the Mandan and others of the upper Missouri. The most noted name in this connection is that of Rev. G. A. Belcourt, author of a dictionary of the Chippewa language, second in importance only to that of Baraga. In 1837 Father Augustin Ravoux established a mission among the Santee Sioux at Faribault's trading post in E. Minnesota, learning the language and ministering to the eastern bands for a number of years. In 1843 (or 1844) he published a devotional work in that dialect, which has passed through two editions. The first regular mission station among the Menominee of Wisconsin was established in 1844, and among the Winnebago, then at Long Prairie, Minn., in 1850. For 20 years earlier missionary work had been done among them, notably by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, whose Winnebago Prayer Book, published in 1833, is mentioned by Pilling as "the first publication, so far as I know, of a text in any of the dialects in the Siouan family." In the farther W. work was carried on among all of the immigrant, and the principal of the native, tribes, the chief laborers again being the Jesuits, whose order had been restored to full privilege in 1814. As the whole country was now explored and organized on a permanent governmental basis, and the Indian day was rapidly waning, these later missions have not the same historic interest that attaches to those of the colonial period, and may be passed over with briefer notice. Chief among them were the Potawatomi missions of St Stanislaus and St Mary, in Kansas, founded in 1836 by the Belgian Jesuits Von Quickenborne, Hoecken, Peter J. de Smet, and others, working together, and the Osage mission of St Francis Hieronymo, founded about 1847 by Fathers Shoenmaker and Bax. The girls of these two mission schools were in charge respectively of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Loretto. Temporary missions were also established in 1836 and 1847 respectively among the Kickapoo and the Miami.

The remote Flatheads in the mountains at the head of Missouri r. had heard of Christianity and had been taught the rudimentary doctrines by some adopted Caughnawaga Indians, and in 1831 they sent a delegation all the long and dangerous way to St Louis to ask of Indian Superintendent Clark that missionaries be sent among them. To do this was not possible at the time, but with persevering desire other delegations were sent on the same errand, some of the envoys dying on the road and others being murdered by the Sioux, until the request met response. In 1834 the *Methodist* missionary, Jason Lee, with several assistants, accompanied a trading expedition across the mountains, but, changing his original purpose, passed by without visiting the Flatheads and established himself in the vicinity of the trading post of Ft Van-

couver, nearly opposite the mouth of the Willamette, in Washington. Another embassy from the Flatheads, in 1839, was successful, and in the next year the noted Belgian Jesuit, Peter John de Smet, priest, explorer, and author, was on the ground, 1,600 Indians of the confederated tribes being gathered to await his coming. In 1841 he founded the mission of St Mary on Bitter-root r., w. Mont., making it a starting point for other missions farther to the w., to be noted elsewhere. On account of the hostility of the Blackfeet the mission was abandoned in 1850, to be succeeded by that of St Ignatius on Flathead lake, within the present Flathead reservation, which still exists in successful operation, practically all of the confederated tribes of the reservation having been Christian for half a century. The principal co-workers in the Flathead mission were the Jesuits Canestrelli, Giorda, Mengarini, Point, and Ravalli. The first three of these have made important contributions to philology, chief among which are the Salish Grammar of Mengarini, 1861, and the Kalispel Dictionary, 1877, of Giorda, of whom it is said that he preached in six Indian languages.

Next in chronologic order in the central region, after the Catholics, come the *Moravians*. Their work among the Delawares and associated tribes in Ohio, and later in Ontario and Kansas, was a continuation of that begun among the same people in New York and Pennsylvania as early as 1740, and has been already noted.

After them came the *Friends*, or, as more commonly known, the Quakers. In all their missionary effort they seem to have given first place to the practical things of civilization, holding the doctrinal teaching somewhat in reserve until the Indians had learned from experience to value the advice of the teacher. In accord also with the Quaker principle, their method was essentially democratic, strict regard being given to the wishes of the Indians as expressed through their chiefs, their opinions being frequently invited, with a view to educating them to a point of self-government. In 1804 the Maryland yearly meeting, after long councils with the Indians, established an industrial farm on upper Wabash r. in Indiana, where several families from the neighboring Miami, Shawnee, and others soon gathered for instruction in farming. For several years it flourished with increasing usefulness, until forced to discontinue by an opposition led by the Shawnee prophet (see *Tenskwatawa*). The work was transferred to the main Shawnee settlement at Wapakoneta, Ohio, where, in 1812, a saw mill and grist mill were built, tools distributed, and a farm colony was successfully inaugurated. The war compelled a suspension until 1815, when work was resumed. In 1822 a boarding school was opened, and both farm and school continued, with some interruptions, until the final removal of the tribe to the W. in 1832–33. The teachers followed, and by 1837 the Shawnee mission was reestablished on the reservation in Kansas, about 9 m. w. from the present Kansas City. It was represented as flourishing in 1843, being then perhaps the most important among the immigrant tribes, but suffered the inevitable result on the later removal of the Shawnee to the present Oklahoma. The work was conducted under the joint auspices of the Indiana, Ohio, and Maryland yearly meetings, aided in the earlier years by liberal contributions from members of the society in England and Ireland. The most noted of the teachers were Isaac Harvey and his son, Henry Harvey, whose work covers the period from 1819 to 1842. During the period of the "peace policy" administration of Indian affairs, for a term of about a dozen years beginning in 1870, considerable work was done by laborers of the same denomination among the Caddo, Kiowa, Cheyenne, and other tribes of Oklahoma, but without any regular mission or school establishment. The best known of these workers was Thomas C. Battey, author of 'A Quaker among the Indians,' who conducted a camp school among the Kiowa in 1873.

The *Presbyterians*, who now stand second in the number of their mission establishments in the United States, began their labors in the Central states about the same time as the Friends, with a mission farm among the Wyandot on Sandusky r. in Ohio, in charge of Rev. Joseph Badger. It continued until 1810, when it was abandoned in consequence of the opposition of the traders and the conservative party led by the Shawnee prophet. Morse's report on the condition of the tribes in 1822 makes no mention of any Presbyterian mission work at that time excepting among the Cherokee (see *Southern States*). A few years later the Rev. Isaac Van Tassel, under authority from the American Board, was in charge of a mission among the Ottawa, at Maumee, Ohio. He compiled an elementary reading book, printed in 1829, the first publication in the Ottawa language.

In 1827, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a *Congregational* mission was begun among the Chippewa on Mackinaw id., upper Michigan, by Rev. J. D. Stevens and wife, who with others afterward extended their labors into N. Wisconsin, and later were transferred to the

Sioux mission. In 1829 Rev. Frederick Ayer joined the Mackinaw station, and, after two years' study of the language, opened among the Chippewa at Sandy Lake, Minn., in 1831, what is said to have been the first school in Minnesota. He is the author of a small text-book in the language. Other stations were established soon after among the same tribe, at Lapointe, Wis., Pokegama lake, and Leech lake, Minn., but seem to have been discontinued about 1845. The Mackinaw mission had already been abandoned. Rev. Peter Dougherty, under the direct auspices of the Presbyterian mission board, labored among the Chippewa and the Ottawa at Grand Traverse bay, lower Michigan, in 1843–47+ and is the author of several text-books and small religious works in the language of the former tribe.

In 1834 two volunteer workers, Mr Samuel W. Pond and his brother Gideon, took up their residence in a village of the Santee Sioux on L. Calhoun, near the present St Paul, Minn. They afterward became regularly ordained missionaries under the American Board, continuing in the work for 18 years. In the same year Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, "the father of the Dakota mission," made a reconnoissance of the field for the same Board, and on his favorable report two mission stations were established in 1835—one at L. Harriet, near St Paul, under Rev. J. D. Stevens, formerly of the Mackinaw mission, the other under Williamson himself at Lac-qui-parle, high up on Minnesota r. With Mr Williamson then or later were his wife, his daughter, and his two sons, all of whom became efficient partners in the work. In 1837 Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, with his wife, Mary, and his son, Alfred L.—all known in mission annals—joined the station at Lac-qui-parle. In the next 10 or 12 years, as the good will of the Indians was gradually won and the working force increased, other stations were established, all among the Santee Sioux in Minnesota. Among these was the one started by Rev. John F. Aiton, in 1848, at Redwing, where Revs. Francis Denton and Daniel Gavan, for the Evangelical Missionary Society of Lucerne, had established the "Swiss mission" in 1837, these two missionaries now combining forces with the American workers. In 1852, in consequence of a cession of Indian land, the eastern station, then at Kaposia, was removed by Williamson to Yellow Medicine on the upper Minnesota, and two years later, in consequence of the burning of the Lac-qui-parle station, that mission also was removed to Hazelwood, in the same neighborhood.

The work continued with varying success until interrupted by the Sioux outbreak in the summer of 1862, when the missions were abandoned and the missionaries sought safety within the older settlements. Throughout the troubles the Christian Sioux generally remained friendly and did good service in behalf of the endangered settlers. As a result of the outbreak the Santee Sioux were removed to Niobrara, N. E. Nebr., where they now reside. The missionaries followed, and in 1866 the "Niobrara mission" was organized, the work being extended to other neighboring bands of Sioux, and the principal workers being Revs. John P. Williamson and Alfred L. Riggs, sons of the earlier missionaries. Nearly all the earlier Presbyterian work among the Sioux, as among the Cherokee, was conducted through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

To the Congregational missionaries we owe most of our knowledge of the Sioux language, their work being almost entirely in the Santee or eastern dialect. Stevens, the Pond brothers, all of the Williamsons, and Stephen and Alfred Riggs have all made important contributions, ranging from school text-books and small devotional works up to dictionaries, besides adapting the Roman alphabet to the peculiarities of the language with such success that the Sioux have become a literary people, the majority of the men being able to read and write in their own language. It is impossible to estimate the effect this acquisition has had in stimulating the self-respect and ambition of the tribe. Among the most important of these philologic productions are Riggs' Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language, published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1852, with a later revision by Dorsey, and Riggs and Williamson's Dakota Bible, published in 1880, being then, in Pilling's opinion, with two exceptions, the only complete Bible translation in any Indian language since Eliot's Bible in 1663. In much of the earlier linguistic work the missionaries had the efficient cooperation of Joseph Renville, an educated half-blood. As an adjunct to the educational work, a monthly journal was conducted for about 2 years by Rev. G. H. Pond, chiefly in the native language, under the title of 'The Dakota Friend,' while its modern successor, 'Iapi Oaye' ('The Word Carrier'), has been conducted under the auspices of the Niobrara mission since 1871.

In 1821 two *Presbyterian* missions were established among the Osage by the United Foreign Missionary Society. One of these, Harmony, was near the junction of the Marais des Cygnes with the Osage r., not far from the present Rich Hill,

Mo.; the other, Union, was on the w. bank of Neosho r., about midway between the present Muskogee and Ft Gibson, Okla. Both were established upon an extensive scale, with boarding schools and a full corps of workers; but in consequence of differences with the agent and an opposition instigated by the traders, the Osage field was abandoned after about 15 years of discouraging effort (McCoy). One of these workers, Rev. William B. Montgomery, compiled an Osage reading book, published in 1834. Among others connected with the mission were the Revs. Chapman, Pixley, Newton, Sprague, Palmer, Vaill, Belcher, and Requa. The missions conducted by the same denomination among the removed Southern tribes in Oklahoma are noted in connection with the Southern states.

In 1834 two Presbyterian workers, Revs. John Dunbar and Samuel Allis, began work among the Pawnee of Nebraska under the auspices of the American Board, and later were joined by Dr Satterlee. After some time spent in getting acquainted with the people and the language, a permanent station was selected on Plum cr., a small tributary of Loup r., in 1838, by consent of the Pawnee, who in the meantime had also acknowledged the authority of the Government. Circumstances delayed the work until 1844, when a considerable mission and a Government station were begun, and a number of families from the different bands took up their residence adjacent thereto. In consequence, however, of the repeated destructive inroads of the Sioux, the ancient enemies of the Pawnee, the mission effort was abandoned in 1847 and the tribe returned to its former wild life.

About the year 1835 work was begun by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions among the Iowa and Sauk, then residing on Missouri r. in E. Nebraska. Attention was given also to some others of the removed tribes, and about 10 years later a mission was established among the Omaha and the Oto at Bellevue, near the present Omaha, Nebr., where, in 1850, Rev. Edward McKenney compiled a small Omaha primer, the first publication in that language. Both missions continued down to the modern period, despite the shifting fortunes of the tribes. Other prominent workers were Rev. Samuel Irvin, who gave 30 years of his life, beginning in 1837, to the first tribes named; and Rev. William Hamilton, who, beginning also in 1837, with the same tribes, was transferred to the Bellevue mission in 1853, rounding out a long life with a record of half a century spent in the service. Working in collaboration these two produced several religious and linguistic works in the Iowa language, published by the Mission press from 1843 to 1850, besides a collection of Omaha hymns and some manuscript translations by Mr Hamilton alone at a later period.

The pioneer *Methodist* mission work in the central region appears to have been inaugurated by a volunteer negro minister, Rev. Mr Stewart, who in 1816 began preaching among the Wyandot, about Sandusky, in Ohio, and continued with such success that 3 years later a regular mission was established under Rev. James B. Finley. This is the only work by that denomination noted in Morse's Report of 1822. In 1835, with liberal aid from the Government, as was then customary, the Southern branch established a mission about 12 m. from the present Kansas City, in Kansas, among the immigrant Shawnee. In 1839 it was in charge of Rev. Thomas Johnson, and 3 years later was reported in flourishing condition, with boarding school and industrial farm. In 1855 both this mission and another, established by the Northern branch, were in operation. Smaller missions were established between 1835 and 1840 among the Kickapoo (Rev. Berryman in charge in 1839), Kansa (Rev. W. Johnson in charge in 1839), Delawares, Potawatomi, and united Peoria and Kaskaskia, all but the last-named being in Kansas. A small volume in the Shawnee language and another in the Kansa were prepared and printed for their use by Mr Lykins, of the Shawnee Baptist mission. The work just outlined, with some work among the immigrant Southern tribes (see *Southern States*), seems to be the sum of Methodist mission labors outside of the Chippewa territory until a recent period. In 1837 a mission was started by Rev. Alfred Brunson among the Santee Sioux at Kaposia, or Little Crow's village, a few miles below the present St Paul, Minn., which existed until 1841, when, on the demand of the Indians, it was discontinued.

In 1823 the Wesleyan Methodist Society of England began work among the Chippewa and related bands in Ontario (see *Canada, East*), and some 20 years later the American Methodists began work in the same tribe along the s. shore of L. Superior in upper Michigan. In 1843 Rev. J. H. Pitezel took charge of the work, with headquarters at Sault Ste Marie as the principal station. Another station was established at Keweenaw pt. about the same time by Rev. John Clark. Others were established later at Sandy lake and Mille Lac, Minn., also among the Chippewa, and all of these were in successful operation in 1852.

The earliest *Baptist* worker in the central region was Rev. Isaac McCoy, afterward for nearly 30 years the general agent

in the Indian mission work of that denomination. In 1818 he began preaching among the Wea in Indiana, and in 1820 organized at Ft Wayne, Ind., a small school for the children of the neighboring tribes, then in the lowest state of demoralization from wars, removals, drunkenness, and the increasing pressure of a hostile white population. His earliest associate was Mr Johnston Lykins, then a boy of 19, but later distinguished as a voluminous translator and author of a system of Indian orthography. Two years later this school was discontinued, and by treaty arrangement with the Government, which assumed a large part of the expense, two regular missions were established, viz: Carey (1822) for the Potawatomi, on St Joseph r. near the present South Bend, Ind., and Thomas (1823) among the Ottawa, on Grand r., Mich. Mr Lykins took charge among the Ottawa, to whom he was soon able to preach in their own language, while Mr McCoy continued with the Potawatomi. In consequence of the inauguration of the Government plan for the removal of the Indians to the W., both missions were abolished in 1830, the work being resumed among the Indians in their new homes in Kansas. A small mission established among the Chippewa at Sault Ste Marie, Mich., under Rev. A. Bingham about 1824, continued a successful existence in charge of its founder for about 25 years.

In 1831, while the removal of the Indians was still in progress, the Shawnee Mission was established under Mr Lykins about 10 m. s. w. from the present Kansas City, among the Shawnee. In the fall of 1833 Rev. Jotham Meeker, one of the former assistants in the E., arrived with a printing press and types, with which it was proposed to print for distribution among the various neighboring tribes educational and devotional works in their own languages according to a new phonetic system devised by Mr Meeker. The work of translating and printing was actively taken up, the first issue being a Delaware primer in 1834, believed to be the first book printed in Kansas. Within the next few years small volumes by various missionary workers were printed in the Shawnee, Delaware, Potawatomi, Ottawa, Wea, Kansa, Osage, Iowa, Oto, Creek, and Choctaw languages, besides a small journal in the Shawnee language. Not alone the Baptists, but also Methodists and Presbyterians working in the same field, availed themselves of the services of the Shawnee mission press. In the meantime other missions were established among the Delawares (Mr Ira D. Blanchard, 1833), Oto (Rev. Moses Merrill, 1833), Iowa (1834?), Ottawa (Rev. Jotham Meeker, 1837), and Potawatomi (Mr Robert Simerwell, 1837), besides stations among the removed southern tribes of Indian Ter. (See *Southern States.*) All of these first-named were within what is now Kansas excepting the Oto mission known as Bellevue, which was at the mouth of Platte r., near the present Omaha, Nebr. At this station Mr Merrill, who had previously worked among the Chippewa, made such study of the language that within 3 years he was able to preach to the Indians without an interpreter, besides compiling a book of hymns and one or two other small works in Oto. He died in 1840. The various missions remained in successful operation until about 1855, when, in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in Kansas, they were discontinued. All of the tribes have since been removed to Indian Ter.

The *Episcopalians* appear to have done no work in the interior until about 1830, when they had a station in the vicinity of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., among the Chippewa. In 1852 a mission was established among the Chippewa of Gull lake, Minn., by Rev. J. L. Breck, and in 1856 at Leech lake by the same worker. In 1860, through the efforts of Bishop H. B. Whipple, a mission was established among the Santee Sioux at the lower Sioux agency, Redwood, Minn., in charge of Rev. Samuel D. Hinman. The work was interrupted by the outbreak of 1862, but on the final transfer of the Indians to Niobrara, Nebr., in 1866, was resumed by Mr Hinman, who had kept in close touch with them during the period of disturbance. A large mission house, known as St Mary's, was erected, which later became the central station for the work of this denomination among the Sioux and neighboring tribes. In 1870 St Paul's mission was established at the Yankton Sioux agency, S. Dak., by Rev. Joseph W. Cook, and in 1872 work was begun at the Lower Brulé Sioux agency, S. Dak., by Rev. W. J. Cleveland, and extended later to the Upper Brulé and Oglala Sioux of Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, S. Dak. In the meantime Rev. J. Owen Dorsey had begun to labor among the Ponca, also in South Dakota, in 1871. The work is still being actively carried on in the same field. All of the Sioux missionaries named have rendered valuable service to philology in the preparation of hymnals, prayer books, etc., in the native language, together with a small mission journal 'Anpao' ('The Daybreak'), issued for a number of years in the Yankton Sioux dialect. The ethnologic researches of Mr Dorsey place him in the front rank of investigators, chief among his many contributions being his great monograph

upon the Dhegiha (Omaha and Ponca) language, published under direction of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in whose service he spent the last years of his life. In connection with the Episcopal mission may be noted the lacemaking industry for Indian women instituted by Miss Sibyl Carter, chiefly among the Chippewa.

In 1847 the *Lutherans*, under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society of Dresden, Germany, began work among the Chippewa in lower Michigan, principally in the present Saginaw and Gratiot cos. The first mission school was opened in that year at Frankenmuth, on Cass r., by Rev. A. Craemer. In 1847 he was joined by Rev. Edward Baierlein, who, a year or two later, established a second station at Bethany, on Pine r., in Gratiot co. Here Mr Baierlein compiled a small volume of reading lessons and Scripture stories, published in 1852. In the next year he was recalled and we hear no more of the mission, which was probably discontinued soon after.

In 1846 the first *Mormon* emigrants crossed the plains from Illinois and, after a long and toilsome journey, settled at Great Salt lake, Utah, where they have since transformed the desert into a garden and built up a religious commonwealth which now exercises a dominant influence over large portions of the Mountain states. Their religious tradition regards the Indians as the descendants of the so-called Lost Ten Tribes of Israel (q. v.), and while no statistics are available it is known that their unsalaried missionaries from the first have given special attention to the Indian tribes, with the result that many among the Ute, Shoshoni, Paiute, and others at least nominally belong to that denomination. In 1905–6 their missionary effort was extended to the Cheyenne and other tribes of Oklahoma.

One of the most recent mission enterprises undertaken in the middle W. is that of the *Mennonites*, a small but influential denomination of German origin, professing the principles of peace and nonresistance common to the Moravians and the Quakers. After a short preliminary sojourn in 1877, regular work was begun among the Arapaho at Darlington, Okla., by Rev. Samuel D. Haury in 1880, the enterprise being aided by the active cooperation of the Government and local Indian agent. In 1883 another station was opened at Cantonment, about 70 m. N. W., among the Cheyenne, by Mr Haury, while Rev. H. R. Voth took charge of the work at Darlington and continued with it until transferred to a new field of duty in Arizona about 10 years later. Two other stations were afterward established among the same tribes, and provision was made for the industrial training of Indian boys in schools and private homes in Kansas. In 1890 the Cantonment mission received an important accession in the arrival of Rev. Rudolph Petter and wife from Switzerland, who at once devoted themselves to a systematic study of the Cheyenne language in the tipi camps. The schools at both principal stations were in flourishing condition until the withdrawal of Government aid compelled their discontinuance in 1902. The Cantonment mission is still kept up, the Cheyenne work being in charge of Mr Petter and his wife, assisted by Miss Bertha Kinsinger, while Rev. John A. Funk ministers to the Arapaho. There is also a small station among the Cheyenne at Hammon, in charge of Rev. H. J. Kliewer, and another among the Northern Cheyenne at Busby, Mont., in charge of Rev. and Mrs Gustav Linscheid since its establishment in 1904. To Mr Petter we are indebted for our principal knowledge of the Cheyenne language, into which he has translated some parts of the Bible, a number of hymns, and the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' besides being the author of a reading book and an extended manuscript grammar and dictionary.

THE COLUMBIA REGION.—Through the influence of Catholic Caughnawaga and of some of the employés of the Hudson's Bay Co., many individuals among the tribes of the Columbia r., particularly Flatheads and Nez Percés, had adopted the principles and ceremonials of the Christian religion as early as 1820, leading later to the request for missionaries, as already noted. The first mission of the Columbia region was established in 1834 by a party under Rev. Jason Lee, for the *Methodists*, on the E. side of the Willamette at French Prairie, about the present Oregon City, Oreg. In 1840 it was removed to Chemeketa, 10 m. farther up the river. Other stations were established later at The Dalles of the Columbia, Oreg., by Revs. Lee and Perkins, in 1838; near Pt Adams, at the mouth of the Columbia, Oreg., by Rev. J. H. Frost, in 1841; and at Ft Nisqually on Puget sd., Wash., by Rev. J. P. Richmond in 1842. The tribes most directly concerned at the four stations, respectively, were the Kalapuya, Wasco, Clatsop, and Nisqualli, all in process of swift decline. For various reasons no success attended the project. The children in the schools sickened and died; one missionary after another resigned and went home; and Lee, as superintendent in charge, so far neglected his duties that in 1844 he was deposed and the church board, after investigation, ordered the discontinuance

of the work, which had already cost a quarter of a million dollars. The Dalles station was bought by the Presbyterians, who now entered the same field (see Bancroft, Hist. Oreg., I, 1886).

In the fall of 1836 the *Presbyterians*, under the leadership of Rev. Marcus Whitman, established their first mission in the Columbia region at Waiilatpu, now Whitman, on Wallawalla r., S. E. Wash., in territory claimed by the Cayuse tribe. The site had been selected by an advance agent, Rev. Samuel Parker, a few months earlier. Rev. H. H. Spalding, of the same party, about the same time, established a mission among the Nez Percés at Lapwai, on Clearwater r., a few miles above the present Lewiston, Idaho. Early in 1839 a second station was begun among the Nez Percés at Kamiah, higher up the Clearwater, but was discontinued in 1841. Revs. E. Walker and C. C. Eells established themselves at Chemakane, N. E. Wash., on a lower branch of Spokane r., among the Spokan.

The Spokane, whose chief had been educated among the whites, proved friendly, but from the very beginning the Cayuse and a considerable portion of the Nez Percés maintained an insulting and hostile attitude, the Cayuse particularly claiming that the missionaries were intruders upon their lands and were in league with the immigrants to dispossess the Indians entirely. In consequence the Kamiah station was soon abandoned. At Waiilatpu, the main station, Whitman was more than once in danger of personal assault, the irritation of the Indians constantly growing as the flood of immigrants increased. In consequence of the continued opposition of the Cayuse and the Nez Percés, the mission board in 1842 ordered the abandonment of all the stations but Chemakane. Whitman then crossed the mountains to New York to intercede for his mission, with some degree of success, returning the next year to find his wife a refugee at one of the lower settlements, in consequence of the burning of a part of the mission property by the Cayuse, who were restrained from open war only by the attitude of the Government agent and the Hudson's Bay Co.'s officers. In the summer of 1847 the Cayuse and neighboring tribes were wasted by an epidemic of measles and fever communicated by passing immigrant trains, all of which made Waiilatpu a stopping point. Two hundred of the Cayuse died within a few weeks, while of the Nez Percés the principal chief and 60 of his men fell victims. A rumor spread among the Cayuse that Whitman had brought back the disease poison from the E. and unloosed it for their destruction. The danger became so imminent that, actuated partly also by the opposition of the mission board, he decided to abandon Waiilatpu and remove to the former Methodist station at The Dalles, which he had already bought for his own denomination. At the same time he began negotiations with the Catholics for their purchase of Waiilatpu. Before the removal could be made, however, the blow fell. On Nov. 29, 1849, the Cayuse attacked Waiilatpu mission, killed Dr and Mrs Whitman and 7 others and plundered the mission property. Within a few days thereafter, before the Indians dispersed to their camps, 4 others of the mission force were killed, making 13 murdered, besides 2 children who died of neglect, or 15 persons in all. The rest, chiefly women, were carried off as prisoners and subjected to abuse until rescued by the effort of the Hudson's Bay Co., a month later. The Catholic Bishop Brouillet, who was on his way from below to confer with Whitman about the sale of the mission property, was one of the first to learn of the massacre, and hastening forward was allowed to bury the dead and then found opportunity to send warning to the Lapwai mission in time for Spalding and his party to make their escape, some of them being sheltered by friendly Nez Percés, although the mission buildings were plundered by the hostiles. The Spokan chief, Garry, remained faithful and gave the people at Chemakane mission a bodyguard for their protection until the danger was past. As a result of the Indian war which followed the Presbyterian missions in the Columbia region were abandoned. During the brief period that the station at Kamiah had continued, the missionary Rev. Asa Smith had "reduced the Nez Percé dialect to grammatical rules." In 1839 the Lapwai mission received a small printing outfit with which Spalding and his assistants printed small primers, hymns, and portions of scripture in the language of the tribe by the aid of native interpreters. A Spokane primer of 1842, the joint work of Walker and Eells, is said to have been the third book printed in the Columbia r. region.

As we have seen, the first Christian teaching among the tribes of the Columbia region had come from the *Catholic* employees of the Hudson's Bay Co., through whose efforts many of the Nez Percés, Flatheads, and others had voluntarily adopted the Christian forms as early as 1820, and some years later sent delegates to St Louis to make requests for missionaries, to which the Methodists were first to respond. In 1838 Father Francis Blanchet and Modeste Demers arrived at Ft Vancouver, Wash., on the Columbia, from Montreal, to minister particularly to the French employees of the

Hudson's Bay Co., having visited the various tribes farther up along the river en route. In the next year St Francis Xavier mission was established by Blanchet on the Cowlitz, in w. Washington, and St Paul mission at the French settlement on the lower Willamet, at Champoeg, Oreg., while Father J. B. Bolduc, afterward the pioneer missionary on Vancouver id., began preaching to the tribes on Puget sd. In 1841 the Jesuit de Smet had founded the mission of St Mary among the Flatheads in w. Montana (see *Interior States*), while a companion Jesuit, Father Nicholas Point, established the Sacred Heart mission among the Cœur d'Alênes in Idaho.

In 1844 de Smet brought out from Europe a number of Jesuits and several sisters of the order of Notre Dame. Regular schools were started and the tribes on both sides of the river as far up as the present Canadian boundary were included within the scope of the work. In the meantime Blanchet had been made archbishop of the Columbia territory and had brought out from Quebec 21 additional recruits—Jesuits, secular priests, and sisters—with which reinforcements 6 other missions were founded in rapid succession, viz: St Ignatius, St Francis Borgia, and St Francis Regis, in Washington, among the Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Lower Pend d'Oreilles, and Colvilles, respectively, with 3 others across the line in British Columbia. Of these the first-named was the principal station, in charge of the Jesuit Fathers De Vos and Accolti. In the summer of 1847 Father N. C. Pandosy and 3 others, the first Oblate fathers in this region, established a mission at Ahtanam among the Yakima in E. Washington; Father Pascal Ricard, Oblate, founded St Joseph on the Sound near the present Olympia; and in October of the same year, after some negotiation for the purchase of the Presbyterian establishment under Whitman at Waiilatpu, Father John Brouillet arrived to start a mission among the Cayuse. Hardly had he reached the nearest camp, however, when the news came of the terrible Whitman massacre, and Brouillet was just in time to bury the dead and send warning to the outlying stations, as already detailed. The project of a mission among the Cayuse was in consequence abandoned. In the next year the secular Fathers Rousseau and Mesplée founded a station among the Wasco, at The Dalles of Columbia r., Oreg. Work was attempted among the degenerate Chinook in 1851, but with little result. Father E. C. Chirouse, best known for his later successful work at Tulalip school, began his labors among the tribes of Puget sd. and the lower Columbia about the same period. With the exception of the Wasco and Chinook, these missions, or their successors, are still in existence, numbering among their adherents the majority of the Christian Indians of Washington and s. Idaho. At the Tulalip school 'The Youth's Companion,' a small journal in the Indian language, set up and printed by the Indian boys, was begun in 1881 and conducted for some years. Father Louis Saintonge, for some years with the Yakima and Tulalip missions, is the author of several important linguistic contributions to the Chinook jargon and the Yakima language. Father Pandosy also is the author of a brief 'Grammar and Dictionary' of the Yakima.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.—As all of this region was colonized from Spain, the entire mission work until a very recent period was conducted by the *Catholics* and through priests of the Franciscan order. The earliest exploration of the territory w. of the Rio Grande was made by the Franciscan friar, Marcos de Niza, in 1539, and it was through his representations that the famous exploration of Coronado was undertaken a year later. Five Franciscans accompanied the army, and on the return of the expedition in 1542 three of these volunteered to remain behind for the conversion of the savages. Fray Luis de Escalona, or Descalona, chose Cicuye (Pecos) for his labors. Fray Juan de Padilla, with a few companions and a herd of sheep and mules, pushed on to distant Quivira, somewhere on the plains of Kansas. Fray Juan de la Cruz stayed at Tiguex, Coronado's winter quarters, properly Puaray on the Rio Grande, near the present Bernalillo, N. Mex. On arriving at Pecos Fray Luis sent back the message that while the tribe was friendly the medicine-men were hostile and would probably cause his death. So it apparently proved, for nothing more was ever heard of his fate or of that of Fray Juan de la Cruz at Tiguex. Of Fray Juan de Padilla it was learned years afterward that he had been killed by the Quivira people for attempting to carry his ministrations to another tribe with which they were at war.

In 1580 three other Franciscans, Rodriguez, Santa María, and Lopez, crossed the Rio Grande with a small escort and attempted to establish a mission at the same town of Tiguex, by that time known as Puaray, but were killed by the Indians within a few months of their arrival.

In 1598 Juan de Oñate with a strong party of 100 men, besides women and children, and 7,000 cattle, entered the country from Mexico and within a few months had received the submission of all the Pueblo tribes as far as the remote Hopi of Ari-

zona, organizing a regular colonization and governmental administration and dividing the region into 7 mission districts in charge of a force of Franciscan friars. In 1617 the Pueblo missions counted 11 churches, with 14,000 "converts." In 1621 there were more than 16,000 converts, served by 27 priests in charge of Father Alonso Benavides, whose *Memorial* is our principal source of information for this period. Another distinguished name of this epoch is that of Father Geronimo de Zarate Salmeron, missionary, philologist, and historian. In 1630 there were some 50 priests serving more than 60,000 Christianized Indians in 90 pueblos, with 25 principal mission centers and churches. To this period belong the mission ruins at Abó and Tabira, or "Gran Quivira" (one of which may be the San Isidro of the lost Jumano tribe), which were abandoned in consequence of Apache invasions about 1675. The entire Pueblo population today numbers barely 10,000 souls in 25 villages.

About this time we begin to observe the first signs of revolt, due partly to the exactions of the Spanish military authorities, but more, apparently, to the attachment of the Indians, particularly the medicine-men, to their own native ceremonies and religion. About the year 1650 the wild tribes, known collectively as Apache, began the series of destructive raids which continued down almost to the present century. Increasing friction between the missionaries and the military administration prevented any united effort to meet the emergency. Missionaries were killed in outlying districts and several pueblos were wiped out by the wild tribes, until in 1675, after the murder of several missionaries and civilians and the execution or other punishment of the principals concerned, the Pueblo chiefs, led by Popé (q. v.) of San Juan, sent to the governor a message declaring that they would kill all the Spaniards and flee to the mountains before they would permit their medicine-men to be harmed. Conditions rapidly grew worse, until it was evident that a general conspiracy was on foot and an appeal was sent to Mexico by the governor for reinforcements. Before help could arrive, however, the storm broke, on August 10, 1680, the historic Pueblo revolt, organized and led by Popé.

Says Bancroft (Hist. Ariz. and N. Mex., 1889): "It was the plan of the New Mexicans to utterly exterminate the Spaniards; and in the massacre none were spared—neither soldier, priest, or settler, personal friend or foe, young or old, man or woman—except that a few beautiful women and girls were kept as captives." Those in the S. were warned in time to escape, but those in the N., E., and W. perished to the number of over 400 persons, including 21 missionaries (see list, ibid., p. 179). Santa Fé itself, with a Spanish population of 1,000, after a battle lasting all day, was besieged nearly a week by 3,000 Indians, who were finally driven off by Gov. Otermin in a desperate sortie in which the Indians lost 350 killed. The result was the entire evacuation of New Mexico by the Spaniards until its reconquest by Vargas in 1692–94, when most of the missions were reestablished. The Pueblo spirit was not crushed, however, and in the summer of 1696 there was another outbreak by five tribes, resulting in the death of five missionaries, besides other Spaniards. The rising was soon subdued, except among the Hopi, who deferred submission until 1700, but only one of their seven or eight towns, Awatobi, would consent to receive missionaries again. For the favor thus shown to Christians the other Hopi combined forces and utterly destroyed Awatobi and killed many of its people before the close of the year. The Hopi did not again become a mission tribe, but in 1742 more than 440 Tigua, who had fled to the Hopi at the time of the great revolt, were brought back and distributed among the missions of the Rio Grande until they could be resettled in a new town of their own. (See *Sandia.*)

In 1733 Father Mirabal established a mission among the wild Jicarilla, on Trampas r., a few leagues from Taos, N. Mex. In 1746 and 1749 attempts were made to gather a part of the Navaho into 2 new missions established in the neighborhood of Laguna, but the undertaking was a failure. In the latter year the number of Christian Indians in New Mexico, including the vicinity of El Paso, was reported to be about 13,000. By this time the territory had been organized as a bishopric, and with the increase of the Spanish population the relative importance of the mission work declined. In 1780–81 an epidemic of smallpox carried off so many of the Christian Indians that by order of the governor the survivors were the next year concentrated into 20 missions, the other stations being discontinued. As the Indians assimilated with the Spanish population the missions gradually took on the character of ordinary church establishments, the Franciscans being superseded by secular priests. The majority of the Pueblo Indians of to-day, excepting those of Hopi and Zuñi, are at least nominal Christians.

In the more recent historic period work has also been conducted at several pueblos by various Protestant denominations. In 1854 a *Baptist* minister, Rev. Samuel

Gorman, began a mission at Laguna, N. Mex., which was kept up for several years. In 1894 Rev. C. P. Coe, of the same denomination, began a similar work for the Hopi of Arizona. The *Mennonites*, represented by Rev. H. R. Voth, had begun a year earlier at Oraibi a successful work among the Hopi, which is still carried on, being now in charge of Revs. Jacob Epp and John B. Frey.

About the year 1876 the *Presbyterians*, through Rev. John Menaul, established a mission at Laguna, the undertaking being afterward extended to Jemez and Zuñi, N. Mex., besides an industrial school opened at Albuquerque in 1881. By means of a printing press operated at Laguna, with the aid of Indian pupils, several small devotional and reading books have been published by Menaul and Bercovitz, connected with the mission, which still continues.

With the exception of those among the Hopi, before the great revolt, the only missions in Arizona before the transfer of the territory to the United States were two in number, viz.: San Xavier del Bac and San Miguel de Guevavi, established under *Jesuit* auspices on the upper waters of Santa Cruz r., among a subtribe of the Pima, about 1732.

The Pima missions were a northern extension of the Jesuit mission foundation of northern Sonora, Mexico. The noted German Jesuit explorer, Father Eusebio Kino (properly Kühne), made several missionary expeditions into s. Arizona between 1692 and his death in 1710, but so far as known no regular stations were established until long after his death, the first priests in charge in 1732 being two other Germans, Father Felipe Segesser, at Bac, and Father Juan Grashoffer, at Guevavi. Besides the main establishment, several other Indian villages were designated as 'visitas,' or visiting stations. The Pima mission never flourished. In 1750 the tribes revolted and the missions were plundered, most of the missionaries escaping, and by the time peace was restored the contest had begun against the Jesuits, which resulted in the expulsion of the order from Spanish territory in 1767. Their place was at once filled by the Franciscans, but the work languished and steadily declined under the attacks from the wild tribes. About the year 1780 Guevavi was abandoned in consequence of Apache raids, and Tumacacori, in the same general region, was made mission headquarters. The work came to an end by decree of the revolutionary government in 1828, shortly after the transfer of authority from Spain to Mexico.

California.—As in other parts of Spanish America, the *Catholics* were the sole mission workers in California until within a very recent period. The most noted of all the Spanish missions were the Franciscan missions of California, whose story is so closely interwoven with the history and romance of the Pacific coast, and whose ruins still stand as the most picturesque landmarks of the region. Their story has been told so often that we need not here go into details. The first one was established in 1769 at San Diego, near the s. boundary, by Father Junípero Serra (to whose memory a monument was erected at Monterey in 1891), who advanced slowly along the coast and passed the work on to his successors, until in 1828 there was a chain of 21 prosperous missions extending northward to beyond San Francisco bay. The full list, in the order of their establishment, with the names of the founders or superiors in charge of the California mission district at the time, is as follows: 1, San Diego de Alcalá (Serra, 1769); 2, San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey, alias Carmel (Serra, 1770); 3, San Antonio de Pádua (Serra, 1771, July); 4, San Gabriel Arcangel (Serra, 1771, Sept.); 5, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (Serra, 1772); 6, San Francisco de Asis, alias Dolores (Serra, 1776, Oct.); 7, San Juan Capistrano (Serra, 1776, Nov.); 8, Santa Clara (Serra, 1777); 9, San Buenaventura (Serra, 1782); 10, Santa Barbara (Palou, 1786); 11, La Purísima Concepcion (Palou, 1787); 12, Santa Cruz (Palou, 1791, Sept.); 13, Nuestra Señora de la Soledad (Palou, 1791, Oct.); 14, San José (Lasuen, 1797, June 11); 15, San Juan Bautista (Lasuen, 1797, June 24); 16, San Miguel (Lasuen, 1797, July); 17, San Fernando Rey (Lasuen, 1797, Sept.); 18, San Luis Rey de Francia (Peyri, 1798); 19, Santa Inez (Tapis, 1804); 20, San Rafael (Payeras, 1817); 21, San Francisco Solano, alias San Solano or Sonoma (Sonoma, 1823); 22, La Purísima Concepcion, on lower Colorado r. (Garcés, 1780); 23, San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuñer, on lower Colorado r., possibly in Lower California (Garcés, 1780).

Among the many devoted workers connected with the California missions during the 65 years of their existence the most prominent, after Serra, are Fathers Crespi, Palou, and Peyri, the last-named being the founder, and for a number of years the superior, of San Luis Rey, which shared with San Diego the honor of being the largest and most important of the series. In 1810 the neophyte population of San Diego was 1,611, while that of San Luis Rey was 1,519.

The mission buildings, constructed entirely by Indian labor under supervision of the fathers, were imposing structures of brick and stone, some of which even in their roofless condition have defied the

decay of 70 years. Around each mission, except in the extreme N., were groves of palms, bananas, oranges, olives, and figs, together with extensive vineyards, while more than 400,000 cattle ranged the pastures. Workshops, schoolrooms, storerooms, chapels, dormitories, and hospitals were all provided for, and in addition to religious instruction and ordinary school studies, weaving, pottery-making, carpentry, and every other most useful trade and occupation were taught to the neophytes, besides the violin and other instruments to those who displayed aptitude in music. There were fixed hours for prayers and work, with three hours of rest at noon, and dancing and other amusements after supper and the angelus, which was one hour before sunset. The diet consisted of an abundance of fresh beef, mutton, wheat and corn bread, and beans, from their own herds and plantations. From the sale of the surplus were bought clothing, tobacco, and trinkets for the Indians, and the necessary church supplies. At seasonable intervals there were outing excursions to allow the neophytes to visit their wilder relatives in the hills. The missionaries taught by practical example at the plow, the brick-kiln, and in the vineyard. Duflot de Mofras, who made an official tour of the missions on behalf of the French government shortly before their utter ruin, says: "Necessity makes the missionaries industrious. One is struck with astonishment at seeing that with such small resources, generally without any European workmen, and with the aid of savage populations whose intelligence was of the lowest order and who were often hostile, besides the vast agricultural culture, they have been able to execute such extensive works of architecture and mechanical structures, such as mills, machinery, and workshops, besides bridges, roads, and canals for irrigation. The construction of almost all these missions required that timber, often cut upon steep mountains, should be brought 25 to 30 miles, and that the Indians should be taught how to make lime, cut stone, and mould bricks. This fact can not be mistaken—it was not merely by proselytism that the old missionaries succeeded in attracting the Indians. In the work of their conversion, if religion was the end, material comfort was the means. The missionaries had re-solved the great problem of making labor attractive."

The Indians themselves, of many tribes and dialects, were for the most part unwarlike and tractable, but without native energy, and probably, in their original condition, lower in the scale of civilization and morality than any others within the limits of the United States. Infanticide prevailed to such a degree that even the most earnest efforts of the missionaries were unable to stamp it out, the fact showing how little the new teaching really affected the deeper instinct of the savage. Although there were frequent raids by the wild tribes, there was little serious opposition to mission discipline, which was supported when necessary by military assistance from the nearest garrison. Despite regular life, abundance of food, and proper clothing according to the season, the Indian withered away under the restrictions of civilization supplemented by epidemic diseases introduced by the military garrisons or the seal hunters along the coast. The death rate was so enormous in spite of apparent material advancement that it is probable that the former factor alone would have brought about the extinction of the missions within a few generations.

But all this prosperity at last excited the cupidity of the recently established revolutionary government of Mexico, and in 1833–34 decrees were passed to "secularize" the missions and to expel the missionaries, who, as Spaniards, were hated by the revolutionists. The mission funds and vast herds were confiscated, the lands were distributed to eager political adventurers, and minor vandals completed the work of destruction by taking even the tiles from the roofs and digging up the vines and fruit trees in the gardens. Some abortive provision was made for the Indians, of which in their helplessness they were unable to avail themselves, and in a few years, left without their protectors, they had again scattered to the mountains and swamps or sunk into the lowest degradation in the new mining towns. In 1834, when the blow came, the California missions had 30,650 Indians, with 424,000 cattle, 62,500 horses and mules; 321,900 sheep, goats, and hogs; and produced 122,500 bushels of wheat and corn. In 1842 there remained only 4,450 Indians, 28,220 cattle, and the rest in proportion. To-day, according to official report, there remain of the old Mission Indians only 2,855, whose condition is a subject of constant serious concern to philanthropists.

Two other California missions have a briefer history. In 1780 the military commander of the Sonora district determined to establish among the warlike Yuma two garrison posts with colony and mission attachments, despite the protests of the missionaries concerned, who foresaw that the combination would be disastrous to their own part of the work. Two sites were selected, however, in the fall of the year on the w. bank of the Colorado—the one, La Purísima Concepcion, occupying the site of old Ft Yuma, the

other, San Pedro y Pablo de Bicuñer, being 8 or 10 m. lower down, possibly just across the present Mexican border. Purísima mission was placed in charge of Father Francisco Garcés, the explorer, with Father Juan Barreneche as his assistant, while the other was given over to Fathers Diaz and Moreno. The event was as predicted. Within a year the Yuma were roused to hostility by the methods and broken promises of the military commander. In July, 1781, both settlements were attacked almost simultaneously, the buildings plundered and burned, the commander and every man of the small garrison killed after a desperate resistance, the four missionaries and nearly all the men of the colonies also butchered, and the women and several others carried off as captives. A subsequent expedition rescued the captives and buried the dead, but the Yuma remained unsubdued and the colony undertaking was not renewed. (See *California, Indians of; Mission Indians of California.*)

Alaska.—Alaska was discovered by the Russians in 1741 and remained a possession of Russia until transferred to the United States in 1867. In 1794 regular missionary work was begun among the Aleut on Kodiak id. by monks of the *Greek Catholic* (Russian orthodox) church, under the Archimandrite Joassaf, with marked success among the islanders, but with smaller result among the more warlike tribes of the mainland. Within a few years the savage Aleut were transformed to civilized Christians, many of whom were able to read, write, and speak the Russian language. Among the pioneer workers were Fathers Juvenal, murdered in 1796 by the Eskimo for his opposition to polygamy, and the distinguished John Veniaminof, 1823 to about 1840, the historian and philologist of the Alaskan tribes, and author of a number of religious and educational works in the Aleut and Tlingit languages, including an Aleut grammar and a brief dictionary. Fathers Jacob Netzvietoff and Elias Tishnoff also have made several translations into the Aleut language. About the time of the transfer to the United States the Christian natives numbered 12,000, served by 27 priests and deacons, with several schools, including a seminary at Sitka. Chapels had been established in every important settlement from Prince William id. to the outermost of the Aleutian ids., a distance of 1,800 m., besides other stations on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Nushagak rs., and regular churches at Sitka, Killisnoo, and Juneau. In 1902 the Greek church had 18 ministers at work in Alaska. (See *Russian influence.*)

The first Protestant missions after the transfer to the United States were begun by the *Presbyterians* in 1877, under the supervision of Rev. Sheldon Jackson and Mrs A. R. McFarland, with headquarters at Ft Wrangell, where a school had already been organized by some Christian Indians from the Methodist station at Ft Simpson, Brit. Col. Within the next 18 years some 15 stations had been established among the Indians of the s. coast and islands, besides two among the Eskimo, at Pt Barrow and on St Lawrence id. Among the earliest workers, besides those already named, were Rev. J. G. Brady, Rev. E. S. Willard, and Mr Walter Stiles. The principal schools were at Sitka (1878) and Juneau (1886). At Pt Barrow a herd of imported reindeer added to the means of subsistence. The majority of these missions are still in successful operation.

The next upon the ground were the *Catholics*, who made their first establishment at Wrangell in 1878, following with others at Sitka, Juneau, and Skagway. In 1886–87 they entered the Yukon region, with missions at Nulato on the Yukon, St Ignatius on the Kuskokwim, St Mary's (Akularak), St Michael, Nome, Kusilvak id., Nelson id., Holy Cross (Koserefsky), and others, the largest schools being those at Koserefsky and Nulato. With the exception of Nulato all were in Eskimo territory. In 1903 the work was in charge of 12 Jesuits and lay brothers, assisted by 11 sisters of St Anne. The Innuit grammar and dictionary of Father Francis Barnum (1901) ranks as one of the most important contributions to Eskimo philology.

In 1884 the *Moravians*, pioneer workers among the eastern Eskimo, sent a commission to look over the ground in Alaska, and as a result a mission was established at Kevinak among the Eskimo of Kuskokwim r. in the next year by Revs. W. H. Weinland and J. H. Kilbuck, with their wives. In the same year other stations were established at Kolmakof, on the upper Kuskokwim, for Eskimo and Indians together, and farther s., at Carmel, on Nushagak r. In 1903 there were 5 mission stations in Eskimo territory, in charge of 13 white workers, having 21 native assistants, with Rev. Adolf Stecker as superintendent. The reindeer herd numbered nearly 400.

In 1886 the *Episcopalians* began work with a school at St Michael, on the coast (Eskimo), which was removed next year to Anvik, on the Yukon, in charge of Rev. and Mrs Octavius Parker and Rev. J. H. Chapman. In 1890 a mission school was started at Pt Hope (Eskimo), under Dr J. B. Driggs, and about the same time another among the Tanana Indians in the middle Yukon valley, by Rev. and Mrs T. H. Canham. In 1903 the Episcopalians in Alaska, white and

native, counted 13 churches, a boarding school, and 7 day schools, with a total working force of 31.

The *Baptists* also began work in 1886 on Kodiak id., under Mr W. E. Roscoe. In 1893 a large orphanage was erected on Wood id., opposite Kodiak, by the Woman's Home Mission Society, its sphere of influence now including a great part of the Alaska peninsula westward from Mt St Elias.

The *Methodists*, beginning also in 1886, have now several stations in s. E. Alaska, together with the flourishing Jesse Lee Industrial Home, under the auspices of the Methodist Woman's Home Mission Society, on Unalaska id.

In 1887 the *Swedish Evangelical* Union of Sweden, through Revs. Axel Karlson and Adolf Lydell, respectively, established stations at Unalaklik on Bering sea (Eskimo) and at Yakutat, on the s. coast among the Tlingit. In 1900, in consequence of an epidemic, an orphanage was founded on Golofnin bay. The civilizing and Christianizing influence of the Swedish mission is manifest over a large area.

In 1887 the Kansas Yearly Meeting of *Friends* began work on Douglas id., near Juneau, through Messrs E. W. Weesner and W. H. Bangham, chiefly for the white population. In 1892 a school was opened among the Kake Indians of Kuiu and Kupreanof ids., under the auspices of the Oregon meeting, and in 1897 another mission, under the auspices of the California meeting, was established among the Eskimo in Kotzebue sd. Here also is now a large reindeer herd.

In 1890 the *Congregationalists*, under auspices of the American Missionary Association, established the Eskimo mission school of Wales, at C. Prince of Wales, on Bering str., under Messrs W. T. Lopp and H. R. Thornton, the latter of whom was afterward assassinated by some rebellious pupils. In 1902 the school was in prosperous condition, with more than a hundred pupils and a herd of about 1,200 reindeer.

In 1900 the *Lutherans*, under the auspices of the Norwegian Evangelical Church, established an orphanage at the Teller reindeer station, Port Clarence, Bering str., under Rev. T. L. Brevig, assisted by Mr A. Hovick, the missionaries having charge also of the Government reindeer herds at the place. It was at Teller station that Rev. Sheldon Jackson, in 1892, inaugurated the experiment of introducing Siberian reindeer to supplement the rapidly diminishing food supply of the natives, as the whale had been practically exterminated from the Alaska coast. The experiment has proved a complete success, the original imported herd of 53 animals having increased to more than 15,000, with promise of solving the problem of subsistence for the Eskimo as effectually as was done by the sheep introduced by the old Franciscans among the Pueblos and through them the Navaho.

For METLAKATLA, see *Canada, West*.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.—It may be said that at present practically every tribe officially recognized within the United States is under the missionary influence of some religious denomination, workers of several denominations frequently laboring in the same tribe. The complete withdrawal of Government aid to denominational schools some years ago for a time seriously crippled the work and obliged some of the smaller bodies to abandon the mission field entirely. The larger religious bodies have met the difficulty by special provision, notably in the case of the Catholics, by means of aid afforded by the Preservation Society, the Marquette League, and by the liberality of Mother Katharine Drexel, founder of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, for Indian and Negro mission work. The Catholic work is organized under supervision of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, established in 1874, with headquarters at Washington. The report for 1904 shows a total of 178 Indian churches and chapels served by 152 priests; 71 boarding and 26 day schools, with 109 teaching priests, 384 sisters, and 138 other religious or secular teachers and school assistants. The principal orders engaged are the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Benedictines, and the sisters of the orders of St Francis, St Anne, St Benedict, St Joseph, Mercy, and Blessed Sacrament.

Of the other leading denominations engaged in Indian mission work within the United States proper, according to the official Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1903, the *Presbyterians* come first, with 101 churches, 69 ordained missionaries and a proportionate force of other workers, and 32 schools. Next the *Methodists*, with 40 ordained missionaries, but with only one school; *Episcopalians*, 14 missions, 28 ordained missionaries, and 17 schools; *Baptists*, 14 missions, 15 ordained missionaries, and 4 schools—exclusive of the Southern Baptists, not reported; *Congregationalists* (American Missionary Association), 10 missions, 12 ordained missionaries, and 5 schools; *Friends*, 10 missions, 15 ordained missionaries, and 1 school; *Mennonites*, 5 missions, 6 ordained missionaries, but no school; *Moravians*, 3 missions, 3 ordained missionaries, and no school. Statistics for any other denominations, including the *Mormons*, are not given. The missionary work of each denomination re-

ported is in charge of a central organization.

CANADA, EAST; NEWFOUNDLAND, ETC.—Canada, being originally a French possession, the mission work for a century and a half was almost entirely with the *Catholics*. Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and the resident priest, Father Flèche, divided his attention between the French settlers and the neighboring Micmac. In 1611 the Jesuits, Fathers Peter Biard and Enemond Masse, arrived from France, but finding work among the Micmac made difficult by the opposition of the governor, they went to the Abnaki, among whom they established a mission on Mt Desert id., Maine, in 1613. The mission was destroyed in its very beginning by the English Captain Argall (see *New England*). In 1619 work was resumed among the Micmac and the Malecite of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and lower Quebec under the Récollet Franciscans and continued for at least half a century. The most distinguished of these Récollets was Father Chrestien Le Clercq, who, while stationed at the Micmac mission of Gaspé, at the mouth of the St Lawrence, from 1655 to about 1665, mastered the language and devised for it a system of hieroglyphic writing which is still in use in the tribe. Another of the same order is said to have been the first to compile a dictionary of a Canadian language, but the work is now lost. The eastern missions continued, under varying auspices and fortunes, until the taking of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, by the English in 1745, when all the missionaries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were either deported or compelled to seek other refuge. In their absence the Abbé Maillard, of Nova Scotia, ministered for some years to the Micmac and the Malecite, at first in secret and then openly after the peace of 1760. To him we owe a Micmac grammar and a treatise on the customs of the Indians. It was not until within the last century, when international and sectarian jealousies had largely passed away, that the work was resumed, continuing without interruption to the present time.

Work was begun in 1615 by the Récollets among the roving Montagnais and Algonkin of the Saguenay, Ottawa, and lower St Lawrence region. The pioneers were Fathers Dolbeau, Jamet, and Du Plessis, together with Father Le Caron in the Huron field. In 1636 Dolbeau had extended his ministrations to the outlying bands of the remote Eskimo of Labrador. The principal missions were established at Tadousac (Montagnais), the great trading resort at the mouth of the Saguenay; Gaspé (Montagnais and Micmac) and Three Rivers (Montagnais and Algonkin), all in Quebec province; Miscou, N. B., for the Micmac, and on Georgian bay for the Hurons. In 1625 the Récollets called the Jesuits to their aid, and a few years later withdrew entirely, leaving the work to be continued by the latter order. In 1637 the Jesuit mission of St Joseph was founded by Le Jeune at Sillery, near Quebec, and soon became the most important colony of the christianized Montagnais and Algonkin. In 1646, at the request of the Abnaki, Father Gabriel Druillettes was sent to that tribe. In consequence of the later New England wars, large numbers of the Abnaki and other more southerly tribes took refuge in the Canadian missions (see *New England*).

In 1641 Fathers Charles Raymbault and Isaac Jogues, among the Ottawa bands on the headwaters of the river of that name, accompanied a party to the far W. and discovered the great L. Superior, planting a cross and preaching in the camps about the present Sault Ste Marie, Mich. In the next year a regular mission was established among the Nipissing, on the N. shore of the lake of the same name. Other missions followed, continuing until the dispersion of the Algonkin tribes by the Iroquois in 1650. Most of the fugitives fled westward, roving along the shores of L. Superior without missionary attention until visited by the Jesuit Allouez in 1667. Other names connected with this early Algonkin mission were those of Pijart, Garreau, and the pioneer explorer René Ménard. In 1657 the first Sulpicians arrived at Quebec from France, and soon afterward began work among the neighboring tribes, but with principal attention to the Iroquois colonies on both shores of L. Ontario, at Quinté and Oswegatchie (see *New York*). To this period belongs the wonderful canoe voyage of discovery by the two Sulpicians, Galinée and Dollier de Casson, in 1669–70, from Montreal up through the great lakes to Mackinaw, where they were welcomed by the Jesuits Dablon and Marquette, and then home, by way of French r., Nipissing, and the Ottawa. No less important was the discovery of an overland route from the St Lawrence to Hudson bay in 1671–72 by the Sieur St Simon, accompanied by the Jesuit Charles Albanel. Ascending the Saguenay from Tadousac they crossed the divide, and after 10 months of toilsome travel finally reached the bay near the mouth of Rupert r., where Albanel, the first missionary to penetrate this remote region, spent some time preaching and baptizing among the wandering Maskegon along the shore. In 1720 a number of the christianized Iroquois, with fragments of the Algonkin bands, after years of shifting about, were

gathered into a new mission settlement at Oka, or Lake of the Two Mountains (Lac des Deux Montagnes), also known under its Iroquois name of Canasadaga, on the N. bank of the St Lawrence, above the island of Montreal. It still exists as one of the principal Indian settlements.

Among the earlier missionaries in this region who have made important contributions to Algonquian philology may be noted: Father Louis André, Jesuit, who spent more than 40 years with the Montagnais and the Algonkin, from 1669, leaving behind him a manuscript dictionary of the Algonkin, besides a great body of other material; Father Antonio Silvy, Jesuit, of the same period, author of a manuscript Montagnais dictionary; Father Pierre Laure, Jesuit, with the Montagnais, 1720–38, author of a manuscript Montagnais grammar and dictionary, and other works; Father Jean Mathevet, Sulpician, at Oka, 1746 to 1781, the author of an Abnaki dictionary; Father Vincent Guichart, ministering to Algonkin and Iroquois at Oka from 1754 until his death in 1793, master of both languages and author of a manuscript Algonkin grammar; the Abbé Thavenet, Sulpician, at Oka, from about 1793 to 1815, author of an Algonkin grammar and dictionary and other miscellany, still in manuscript; Father J. B. La Brosse, Jesuit, with the Montagnais and Malecite, 1754 to his death in 1782, author of a number of religious and teaching works in the Montagnais language. Among the most distinguished laborers within the last century in the Montagnais, Algonkin, and Maskegon territories, stretching from the St Lawrence to Hudson bay, may be named Fathers Durocher (1829–73), Garin (1845–57), Laverlochère (1845–51), Lebret (1861–69), Guéguen (1864–88+), and Prévost (1873–88+), all of the Oblate order, and each the author of some important contribution to American philology. Rev. Charles Guay has given attention to the language among the Micmac of New Brunswick. In recent years the most prominent name is that of Father J. A. Cuoq, Sulpician, already noted, missionary at Oka for more than half a century, beginning in 1847, master of the Mohawk and Algonkin languages, and author of a dictionary of each, besides numerous other important linguistic works.

According to the official Canadian Indian Report for 1906 the Catholic Indians of the five eastern provinces numbered 18,064, including all those of Prince Edward id., Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, nearly all those of Quebec, and two-fifths of the Christian Indians of Ontario. Every settlement of importance had a church, school, or visiting priest, the standard for industry being fair, for temperance good, and for honesty and general morality exceptionally high.

The noted Huron missions hold a place by themselves. The beginning was made by the Récollet, Joseph le Caron, who accompanied Champlain on his visit to the Huron country in 1615. The tribe at that time occupied the shores of Georgian bay, Ontario, and with other incorporated bands may have numbered 10,000 souls or more (some estimates are much higher), in from 15 to 30 towns or villages, several of which were strongly palisaded. They were probably then of strength equal to that of their hereditary enemies and final destroyers, the Iroquois of New York. In more or less close alliance with the Hurons were the cognate Tionontati and Neutrals, farther to the s. and s. w., in the peninsula between L. Erie and L. Huron. Le Caron spent the winter with the Hurons and Tionontati, established the mission of St Gabriel, made a brief dictionary of the language, and returned to the French settlements in the spring. The work was continued for some years by other Récollets, Gabriel Sagard, author of a Huron dictionary and a history of the Récollet missions, and Nicholas Viel, who was murdered by an Indian about 1624. In 1625 the Jesuits arrived in Canada to assist the Récollets, and the next year the heroic Jean de Brébeuf and another Jesuit, with Father Joseph Dallion, Récollet, reached St Gabriel. The Neutrals also were now visited, but without successful result. The work was brought to a temporary close by the English occupancy of Canada in 1629.

In 1634, after the restoration of French control, the work was resumed, this time by the Jesuits alone, with Brébeuf as superior, assisted then or later by Fathers Daniel, Garnier, Jogues, and others of less note. The mission church of Immaculate Conception was built in 1637 at Ossossani, one of the principal towns; St Joseph was established at Teanastayae, the capital, in the next year; the principal war chief of the tribe was baptized, and Christianity began to take root, in spite of the suspicions engendered by two wasting epidemic visitations, for which the missionaries were held responsible and solemnly condemned to death, until the current of opposition was turned by Brébeuf's courageous bearing. In 1639 there were 4 established missions with 13 priests working in the Huron country and visiting in the neighboring tribes. St Marys, on Wye r., had been made the general headquarters. A visitation of smallpox again spread terror through the tribe and for a time rendered the position of the missionaries unsafe. In consequence of these successive epi-

demics within a few years several towns had been depopulated and the tribe so much weakened as to leave it an easy prey for the invading Iroquois, whose inroads now became more constant and serious than before.

In 1641 the Iroquois invaded the Huron country in force, killed many, and carried off many others to captivity. In 1648, after a temporary truce, they resumed the war of extermination, with perhaps 2,000 warriors well armed with guns obtained from the Dutch, while the Hurons had only bows. On July 4 Teanastayae, or St Joseph, on the site of the present Barrie, was attacked and destroyed, the missionary, Father Anthony Daniel, killed with several hundred of his flock, and about 700 others were carried off as captives. The whole country was ravaged throughout the fall and winter, and one town after another destroyed or abandoned. On Mar. 16, 1649, a thousand warriors attacked St Ignatius town and massacred practically the whole population, after which they proceeded at once to the neighboring town of St Louis, where the burning and massacre were repeated, and two missionaries, Brébeuf and Father Gabriel Lalemant, killed after hours of the most horrible tortures. An attack on St Marys, where Father Ragueneau was stationed, was repulsed, after which the Iroquois retired.

This was the deathblow to the Huron nation. Fifteen towns were abandoned and the people scattered in every direction. Two whole town populations submitted to the conquerors and removed in a body to the Seneca country. Others fled to the Tionontati, who were now in turn invaded by the Iroquois and compelled, by burning and massacre, with the killing of Fathers Garnier and Chabanel, to abandon their country and flee with the rest. Others took refuge on the islands of L. Huron. Some joined the Neutrals, who soon after met the same fate.

For the next 50 years the history of the confederated Huron and Tionontati remnants is a mere record of flight from pursuing enemies—the Iroquois in the E. and the Sioux in the W. A considerable body which sought the protection of the French, after several removals was finally settled by Father M. J. Chaumonot in 1693 at (New) Lorette, near Quebec, where their descendants still reside (see *Hurons; Lorette*). To Chaumonot we owe a standard grammar and dictionary of the Huron language, only the first of which is yet published. In the meantime, in 1656–57, two-thirds of this band had bodily removed to the Iroquois country to escape destruction.

The other fugitives, composed largely or principally of Tionontati, fled successively to Manitoulin id. in L. Huron; Mackinaw; the Noquet ids. in Green bay, Wis.; westward to the Mississippi; back to Green bay, where they were visited by the Jesuit Menard in 1660; to Chegoimegon, near the present Bayfield, Wis., on the shore of L. Superior, where the Jesuit Allouez ministered to them for several years; back, in 1670, to Mackinaw, whence another party joined the Iroquois, and finally down to Detroit, Mich., when that post was founded in 1702. In 1751 a part of these, under Father de la Richard, settled at Sandusky, Ohio. From this period the Wyandot, as they now began to be called, took their place as the leading tribe of the Ohio region and the privileged lighters of the confederate council fire. Their last Jesuit missionary, Father Peter Potier, died in 1781, after which they were served by occasional visiting priests and later by the Presbyterians and the Methodists, until about the period of their removal to Kansas in 1842 (see *Interior States*).

The work of the *Episcopalians* (Anglican Church) among the Iroquois of New York, beginning about 1700 and continuing in Canada after the removal of a large part of the confederacy from the United States, has already been noted (see *Middle Atlantic—New York*). In 1763 Rev. Thomas Wood of Nova Scotia, having become acquainted with the Abbé Maillard and obtained the use of his Micmac manuscript, applied himself to the study of the language, dividing his ministrations thenceforth between the Indians and the whites until his death in 1778. He preached in the native tongue, in which he produced several religious translations. This seems to have been the only work recorded for this denomination in this part of the Dominion, and in the official Canadian Indian Report for 1906 no Indians are enumerated under this heading in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward id. In Quebec province the same report gives this denomination 119 Indians, including 60 Abnaki at St Francis and 48 Montagnais at Lake St John.

In Ontario province, besides the work already noted among the Iroquois, active and successful missionary effort has been carried on by the Episcopalians among the various Chippewa bands and others since about 1830. One of the principal stations is that at Garden River, opposite Sault Ste Marie, begun in 1835 by Rev. Mr McMurray, who was succeeded a few years later by Rev. F. A. O'Meara, afterward stationed on Manitoulin id., and

later at Port Hope on L. Ontario. Besides building up a flourishing school, Mr O'Meara found time to translate into the native language the Book of Common Prayer, considerable portions of both the Old and the New Testament, and a volume of hymns, the last in cooperation with the Rev. Peter Jacobs. He died about 1870. Of the more recent period the most noted worker is Rev. E. F. Wilson, who began his labors under the auspices of the Church Mission Society in 1868. To his efforts the Indians owe the Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes at Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, where some 60 or 80 children are cared for, educated, and taught the rudiments of trades and simple industries. A school journal, set up and printed by the Indian boys, has also been conducted at intervals, under various titles, for nearly 30 years. Mr Wilson is the author of a number of Indian writings, of which the most important is probably a 'Manual of the Ojibway Language,' for the use of mission workers.

In 1835 a mission was established also on Thames r., among the Munsee, a remnant of those Delaware refugees from the United States who for so many years of the colonial period had been the object of Moravian care (see *Middle Atlantic States*). One of the pioneer workers, Rev. Mr Flood, translated the church liturgy into the language of the tribe.

Of 17,498 Christian Indians officially reported in 1906 in Ontario province, 5,253, or not quite one-third, are credited to the *Episcopal* or Anglican church, including—Iroquois in various bands, 3,073; "Chippewas of the Thames," 593; "Ojibbewas of L. Superior," 554; "Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3" (Manitoba border), 709; "Munsees of the Thames" (originally Moravian converts from the United States; see *Middle Atlantic States*), 154; "Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn ids.," 169; Potawatomi of Walpole id., 79; and one or two smaller groups.

The work among the Eskimo of the Labrador coast—officially a part of Newfoundland—is conducted by the *Moravians*. In 1752 a reconnoitering missionary party landed near the present Hopedale, but was attacked by the natives, who killed Brother J. C. Ehrhardt and 5 sailors, whereupon the survivors returned home and the attempt for a time was abandoned. One or two other exploring trips were made for the same purpose, and in 1769 permission to establish missions on the Labrador coast was formally asked by the Moravians and granted by the British government. In 1771 the first mission was begun at Nain, apparently by Brother Jens Haven. It is now the chief settlement on the Labrador coast. In 1776 Okak was established by Brother Paul Layritz, followed by Hopedale in 1782, and Hebron in 1830. To these have more recently been added Zoar and Ramah. The efforts of the missionaries have been most successful, the wandering Eskimo having been gathered into permanent settlements, in each of which are a church, store, mission residence, and workshops, with dwelling houses on the model of the native iglu. Besides receiving religious instruction, the natives are taught the simple mechanical arts, but to guard against their innate improvidence, the missionaries have found it necessary to introduce the communal system, by taking charge of all food supplies to distribute at their own discretion. All the missions are still in flourishing operation, having now under their influence about 1,200 of the estimated 1,500 Eskimo along a coast of about 500 m. in length. The total number of mission workers is about 30 (see Hind, Labrador Peninsula.)

To these Moravian workers we owe a voluminous body of Eskimo literature—grammars, dictionaries, scriptural translations, hymns, and miscellaneous publications. Among the prominent names are those of Bourquin, about 1880, author of a grammar and a Bible history; Burghardt, gospel translations, 1813; Erdmann, missionary from 1834 to 1872, a dictionary and other works; Freitag, a manuscript grammar, 1839; and Kohlmeister, St John's Gospel, 1810. The majority of these Moravian publications were issued anonymously.

In 1820 the *Wesleyan Methodists*, through Rev. Alvin Torry, began work among the immigrant Iroquois of the Ontario reservations, which was carried on with notable success for a long term of years by Rev. William Case. In 1823 Mr Case extended his labors to the Missisauga, a band of the Chippewa N. of L. Ontario. The most important immediate result was the conversion of Peter Jones (Kahkewakuonaby), a half-breed, who was afterward ordained, and became the principal missionary among his people and the more remote Chippewa bands until his death in 1856. He is known as the author of a collection of hymns in his native language and also a small 'History of the Ojebway Indians.' Another noted missionary convert of this period was Shawundais, or John Sunday. Another native worker of a somewhat later period was Rev. Henry Steinhauer, Chippewa, afterward known as a missionary to the Cree. Still another pioneer laborer in the same region was Rev. James Evans, afterward also missionary to the Cree and inventor

of a Cree syllabary. Contemporary with the transfer of Evans and Steinhauer to the Cree in 1840, Rev. George Barnley was sent to establish a mission at Moose Factory, James bay, which, however, was soon after abandoned. Beginning in 1851 Rev. G. M. McDougall established Methodist mission stations among the Chippewa along the N. shore of L. Superior, at Garden River and elsewhere, but afterward transferred his operations also to Cree territory. In 1861–62 Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, already a veteran worker, and considered the most competent Chippewa linguist in the Methodist mission, conducted a monthly journal, 'Petaubun,' in the language, at the Sarnia station.

According to the official Canadian Indian Report for 1906, the *Methodist* Indians of E. Canada numbered 4,557 in Ontario and 505 in Quebec, a total of 5,062, none being reported for the other eastern provinces. Those in Ontario included nearly all of the "Chippewas of the Thames," "Mississaguas," and "Iroquois and Algonquins of Watha," all of the 348 "Moravians of the Thames," and a considerable percentage of the "Six Nations" on Grand r. Those in Quebec province are chiefly Iroquois of the Oka, St Regis, and Caughnawaga settlements.

Of other denominations, the same official report enumerates 1,020 *Baptists* in Ontario, almost entirely among the Six Nations on Grand r., with 99 *Congregationalists*, 17 *Presbyterians*, and a total of 370 of all other denominations not previously noted. In the other eastern provinces—Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward id.—there is no representation.

The work of Rev. Silas T. Rand among the Micmac of Nova Scotia stands in a class by itself. Educated in a Baptist seminary, he became a minister, but afterward left that denomination to become an independent worker. His attention having been drawn to the neglected condition of the Indians, he began the study of the Micmac language, and in 1849 succeeded in organizing a missionary society for their special instruction. Under its auspices until its dissolution in 1865, and from that time until his death in 1889, he gave his whole effort to the teaching of the Micmac and to the study of their language and traditions. He is the author of a Micmac dictionary and of a collection of tribal myths as well as of numerous minor works, religious and miscellaneous.

CANADA, CENTRAL (Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, s. Keewatin).—In the great plains region stretching from Hudson bay southwestward to the Rocky mts., the former battle ground of Cree, Assiniboin, and Blackfeet, the *Catholics* were again the pioneers, antedating all others by a full century. According to Bryce, "the first heralds of the cross" within this area were the French Jesuits accompanying Verendrye, who in the years 1731–1742 explored the whole territory from Mackinaw to the upper Missouri and the Saskatchewan, establishing trading posts and making alliances with the Indian tribes for the French government. Among these missionaries the principal were Fathers Nicholas Gonnor, who had labored among the Sioux as early as 1727; Charles Mesaiger, and Jean Aulneau, killed by the same tribe in 1736. No attempt was made during this period to form permanent mission settlements.

Then follows a long hiatus until after the establishment of the Red River colony in the early part of the 19th century by Lord Selkirk, who in 1816 brought out from eastern Canada Fathers Sévère Dumoulin and Joseph Provencher, to minister both to the colonists and to the Indian and mixed-blood population of the Winnipeg country. In 1822 Father Provencher was made bishop, with jurisdiction over all of Ruperts land and the Northwest territories, and carried on the work of systematic mission organization throughout the whole vast region until his death in 1853, when the noted Oblate missionary, Father Alexandre Taché, who had come out in 1845, succeeded to the dignity, in which he continued for many years.

The Catholic work in this central region has been carried on chiefly by the Oblates, assisted by the Gray Nuns. The first permanent mission was St Boniface, established at the site of the present Winnipeg by Provencher and Dumoulin in 1816. St Paul mission on the Assiniboin later became the headquarters of the noted Father George Belcourt, who gave most of his attention to the Saulteux (Chippewa of Saskatchewan region), and who from 1831 to 1849 covered in his work a territory stretching over a thousand miles from E. to W. For his services in preventing a serious uprising in 1833 he was pensioned both by the Government and by the Hudson's Bay Co. He is the author of a grammatic treatise and of a manuscript dictionary of the Saulteur (Chippewa) language, as well as of some minor Indian writings.

In the Cree field the most distinguished names are those of Fathers Albert Lacombe (1848–90), Alexandre Taché (1845–90), Jean B. Thibault (*ca.* 1855–70), Valentin Végréville (1852–90), and Émile Petitot (1862–82), all of the Oblate order, and each, besides his religious

work, the author of important contributions to philology. To Father Lacombe, who founded two missions among the Cree of the upper North Saskatchewan and spent also much time with the Blackfeet, we owe, besides several religious and text-book translations, a manuscript Blackfoot dictionary and a monumental grammar and dictionary of the Cree language. Father Végréville labored among Cree, Assiniboin, and the remote northern Chipewyan, founded five missions, and composed a manuscript grammar, dictionary, and monograph of the Cree language. Father Petitot's important work among the Cree has been overshadowed by his later great work among the remote Athapascans and Eskimo, which will be noted hereafter. Among the Blackfeet the most prominent name is that of Father Émile Legal, Oblate (1881–90), author of several linguistic and ethnologic studies of the tribe, all in manuscript.

Episcopalian work in the central region may properly be said to have begun with the arrival of Rev. John West, who was sent out by the Church Missionary Society of England in 1820 as chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Co's establishment of Ft Garry (Winnipeg), on Red r. In the three years of his ministrations, besides giving attention to the white residents, he made missionary journeys among the Cree and others for a distance of 500 m. to the w. He was followed by Rev. David Jones in 1823, by Rev. Wm. Cochrane in 1825, Rev. A. Cowley in 1841, and Rev. R. James in 1846, by whom, together, the tribes farther to the N. were visited and brought within mission influence. In 1840 a Cree mission at The Pas, on the lower Saskatchewan, was organized by Henry Budd, a native convert, and in 1846 other stations were established among the same tribe at Lac la Ronge and Lac la Crosse, by James Settee and James Beardy respectively, also native converts. In 1838 a large bequest for Indian missions within Rupert's Land, as the territory was then known, had been made by Mr James Leith, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Co., and generously increased soon after by the company itself. With the assistance and the active effort of four missionary societies of the church, the work grew so that in 1849 the territory was erected into a bishopric, and on the transfer of jurisdiction from the Hudson's Bay Co., to the Canadian government in 1870 there were 15 Episcopal missionaries laboring at the various stations in the regions stretching from Hudson bay to the upper Saskatchewan, the most important being those at York Factory (Keewatin), Cumberland, and Carlton (Saskatchewan).

Among the most noted of those in the Cree country may be mentioned in chronologic order, Rev. Archdeacon James Hunter and his wife (1844–55), joint or separate authors of a number of translations, including the Book of Common Prayer, hymns, gospel extracts, etc., and a valuable treatise on the Cree language; Bishop John Horden (1851–90), of Moose Factory, York Factory, and Ft Churchill stations, self-taught printer and binder, master of the language, and author of a number of gospels, prayer, and hymn translations; Bishop William Bompas (1865–90), best known for his work among the more northern Athapascan tribes; Rev. W. W. Kirkby (1852–79), author of a Cree 'Manual of Prayer and Praise,' but also best known for his Athapascan work; Rev. John Mackay, author of several religious translations and of a manuscript grammar; and Rev. E. A. Watkins, author of a standard dictionary. Among the Blackfeet, Rev. J. W. Tims, who began his work in 1883, is a recognized authority on the language, of which he has published a grammar and dictionary and a gospel translation.

Methodist (Wesleyan) effort in the Cree and adjacent territories began in 1840. In that year Rev. James Evans and his Indian assistant, Rev. Henry Steinhauer, both already noted in connection with previous work in Ontario, were selected for the western mission, and set out together for Norway House, a Hudson's Bay Co's post at the N. end of L. Winnipeg. Evans went on without stop to his destination, but Steinhauer halted at Lac la Pluie (now Rainy Lake) to act as interpreter to Rev. William Mason, who had just reached that spot, having been sent out under the same auspices, the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England, by arrangement with the Canadian body. The joint control continued until 1855, when the Canadian Methodists assumed full charge. Mr Evans had been appointed superintendent of Methodist work for the whole region, and after establishing Rossville mission, near Norway House, as his central station, spent the next six years until his health failed, in traversing the long distances, founding several missions, mastering the Cree language, and devising for it a syllabary, which has ever since been in successful use for all literary purposes in the tribe. His first printing in the syllabary was done upon a press of his own making, with types cast from the sheet-lead lining of tea boxes and cut into final shape with a jackknife. In this primitive fashion he printed many copies of the syllabary for

distribution among the wandering bands, besides hymn collections and scripture translations. "By means of this syllabary a clever Indian can memorize in an hour or two all the characters, and in two or three days read the Bible or any other book in his own language" (MacLean). In later years, the credit for this invention was unsuccessfully claimed by some for Rev. William Mason. Rossville for years continued to be the principal and most prosperous of all the Methodist missions in the central region.

Rev. William Mason remained at Rainy Lake until that station was temporarily discontinued in 1844; he was then sent to Rossville (Norway House), where he was stationed until 1854, when the mission was abandoned by the Wesleyans. He then attached himself to the Episcopal church, with which he had formerly been connected, and was ordained in the same year, laboring thereafter at York Factory on Hudson bay until his final return to England in 1870, with the exception of 4 years spent in that country supervising the publication of his great Bible translation in the Cree language, printed in 1861. This, with several other Scripture and hymn translations, excepting a Gospel of St John, was issued under the auspices of the Episcopal Church Missionary Society. In his earlier linguistic (Methodist) work he was aided by Rev. Mr Steinhauer and John Sinclair, a half-breed, but in all his later work, especially in the Bible translation, he had the constant assistance of his wife, the educated half-breed daughter of a Hudson's Bay Co. officer. Rev. Mr Steinhauer, after some years with Mr Mason, joined Mr Evans at Norway House as teacher and interpreter. He afterward filled stations at Oxford House (Jackson bay), York Factory, Lac la Biche, White Fish Lake, Victoria, and other remote points, for a term of more than 40 years, making a record as "one of the most devoted and successful of our native Indian missionaries" (Young). Among later Methodist workers with the Cree may be mentioned Rev. John McDougall, one of the founders of Victoria station, Alberta, in 1862, and Rev. Ervin Glass, about 1880, author of several primary instruction books and charts in the syllabary.

At the same time (1840) that Evans and Mason were sent to the Cree, Rev. Robert T. Rundle was sent, by the same authority, to make acquaintance with the more remote Blackfeet and Assiniboin ("Stonies") of the upper Saskatchewan region. Visiting stations were selected where frequent services were conducted by Rundle, by Rev. Thomas Woolsey, who came out in 1855, and by others, but no regular mission was established until begun by Rev. George M. McDougall at Edmonton, Alberta, in 1871. In 1873 he founded another mission on Bow r., Alberta, among the Stonies (western Assiniboin), and continued to divide attention between the two tribes until his accidental death 2 years later. Other stations were established later at Ft MacLeod and Morley, in the same territory. The most distinguished worker of this denomination among the Blackfeet is Rev. John MacLean (1880–89), author of a manuscript grammar and dictionary of the language, several minor linguistic papers, 'The Indians: Their Manners and Customs' (1889), and 'Canadian Savage Folk' (1896).

Presbyterian mission work was inaugurated in 1865 by the Rev. James Nisbet, among the Cree, at Prince Albert mission on the Saskatchewan. No data are at hand as to the work of the denomination in this region, but it is credited in the official report with nearly a thousand Indian communicants, chiefly among the Sioux and the Assiniboin, many of the latter being immigrants from the United States.

According to the Canadian Indian Report for 1906, the Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, classified under treaties 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, designated as Chippewa, Cree, Saulteaux, Sioux, Assiniboin, Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegan, Sarcee, Stonies, and Chipewyan, are credited as follows: Catholic, 5,633; Anglican (Episcopal), 4,789; Methodist, 3,199; Presbyterian, 1,073; Baptist, 83; all other denominations, 80; pagan, 5,324. Some 3,308 remote northern Cree, under Treaty No. 8, and 165 non-treaty Indians are not included in the estimate.

Canada, British Columbia (including Vancouver id. and Metlakatla).—The earliest missionary entrance into British Columbia was made by the *Catholics* in 1839. In 1838 the secular priests Demers and Blanchet (afterward archbishop) had arrived at Fort Vancouver, Washington, as already noted (see *Columbia Region*), to minister to the employees of the Hudson's Bay Co. In the next year an Indian mission was organized at Cowlitz, with visiting stations along the shores of Puget sd., and Father Demers made a tour of the upper Columbia as far as the Okinagan in British Columbia, preaching, baptizing, and giving instruction by means of a pictograph device of Father Blanchet's invention, known as the "Catholic ladder." Copies of this "ladder" were carried by visiting Indians to the more remote tribes and prepared the way for later effort. A second journey over the same route was made by Father Demers in the next year, and in 1841 he preached for the first time

to a great gathering of the tribes on lower Fraser r. In the following year, 1842, by arrangement with the local Hudson's Bay Co. officers, he accompanied the annual supply caravan on its return from Ft Vancouver, on the Columbia, to the remote northern posts. On this trip, ascending the Columbia and passing over to the Fraser, he visited successively the Okinagan, Kamloops, Shuswap, and Takulli or Carriers, before arriving at their destination at Ft St James on Stuart lake. Return was made in the following spring, and on descending the Fraser he found that the Shuswap had already erected a chapel.

In the meantime de Smet and the Jesuits had arrived (see *Columbia Region* and *Interior States—Flatheads*) in the Columbia region, and between 1841 and 1844 had established a chain of missions throughout the territory, including three in British Columbia, among the Kutenai, Shuswap, and Okinagan. De Smet himself extended his visitations to the headwaters of the Athabasca, while in 1845–47 Father John Nobili, laboring among the upper tribes, penetrated to the Babines on the lake of that name. In 1847 there were seven chapels or mission stations in British Columbia, the northernmost being that among the Carriers, at Stuart Lake. In 1843 the first Hudson Bay post had been established on Vancouver id. at Camosun, now Victoria, and the beginning of missionary work among the Songish and the Cowichan was made by the secular priest, Father John Bolduc, already well known among the Sound tribes, who had for this reason been brought over by the officers in charge to assist in winning the good will of their Indian neighbors.

The Jesuit prosperity was short lived. Owing to difficulty of communication and pressing need in other fields, it was found necessary to abandon the British Columbia missions, except for an occasional visiting priest, until the work was regularly taken up by the Oblates in 1865 by the establishment of St Joseph mission near Williams lake, on the upper Fraser, by Rev. J. M. McGuckin, first missionary to the Tsilkotin tribe. Within the next few years he extended his ministrations to the remoter Sekani and Skeena. In 1873 the Stuart Lake mission was reestablished by Fathers Lejacq and Blanchet, and in 1885 was placed in charge of Father A. G. Morice, Oblate, the distinguished ethnologist and author, who had already mastered the Tsilkotin language in three years' labor in the tribe. Aside from his missionary labor proper, which still continues, he is perhaps best known as the inventor of the Déné syllabary, by means of which nearly all the Canadian Indians of the great Athapascan stock are now able to read and write in their own language. His other works include a Tsilkotin dictionary, a Carrier grammar, numerous religious and miscellaneous translations, an Indian journal, scientific papers, 'Notes on the Western Dénés' (1893), and a 'History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia' (1904). Father J. M. Le Jeune, of the same order, stationed among the Thompson River and Shuswap Indians since 1880, is also noted as the inventor of a successful shorthand system, by means of which those and other cognate tribes are now able to read in their own languages. He is also the author of a number of religious and text books in the same languages and editor of a weekly Indian journal, the 'Kamloops Wawa,' all of which are printed on a copying press in his own stenographic characters. Another distinguished veteran of the same order is Bishop Paul Durieu, since 1854 until his recent death, laboring successively among the tribes of Washington, Vancouver id. (Ft Rupert, in Kwakiutl territory), and Fraser r.

Episcopal work began in 1857 with the remarkable and successful missionary enterprise undertaken by Mr William Duncan among the Tsimshian at Metlakatla, first in British Columbia and later in Alaska. The Tsimshian at that time were among the fiercest and most degraded savages of the N. W. coast, slavery, human sacrifice, and cannibalism being features of their tribal system, to which they were rapidly adding all the vices introduced by the most depraved white men from the coasting vessels. Moved by reports of their miserable condition Mr Duncan voluntarily resigned a remunerative position in England to offer himself as a worker in their behalf under the auspices of the London Church Missionary Society. He arrived at Ft Simpson, N. coast of British Columbia, in Oct. 1857, and after some months spent in learning the language and making acquaintance with the tribe, then numbering 2,300, opened his first school in June, 1858. By courage and devotion through danger and difficulty he built up a civilized Christian body, which in 1860 he colonized to the number of about 340 in a regular town established at Metlakatla, an abandoned village site 16 m. S. of Ft Simpson. By systematic improvement of every industrial opportunity for years the town had grown to a prosperous, self-supporting community of 1,000 persons, when, by reason of difficulties with the local bishop, upheld by the colonial government, Mr Duncan and his Indians were compelled, in 1887, to abandon their town and improvements

and seek asylum under United States protection in Alaska, where they formed a new settlement, known as New Metlakatla, on Annette id., 60 m. N. of their former home. The island, which is about 40 m. long by 3 m. wide, has been reserved by Congress for their use, and the work of improvement and education is now progressing as before the removal, the present population being about 500.

The first Episcopal bishop for British Columbia and Vancouver id. was appointed in 1859. In 1861 the Rev. John B. Good, sent out also by the London society, arrived at Esquimalt, near Victoria, Vancouver id., to preach alike to whites and Indians. At a later period his work was transferred to the Indians of Thompson and lower Fraser rs., with headquarters at St Paul's mission, Lytton. He has translated a large part of the liturgy into the Thompson River (Ntlakyapamuk) language, besides being the author of a grammatic sketch and other papers. In 1865 Kincolith mission was established among the Niska branch of the Tsimshian, on Nass r., by Rev. R. A. Doolan, and some years later another one higher up on the same stream. Kitwingach station, on Skeena r., was established about the same time. In 1871 Rev. Charles M. Tate took up his residence with the Nanaimo on Vancouver id., laboring afterward with the Tsimshian, Bellabella, and Fraser r. tribes. In 1876 Rev. W. H. Collison began work among the Haida at Masset, on the N. end of the Queen Charlotte ids., and in 1878 Rev. A. J. Hall arrived among the Kwakiutl at Ft Rupert, Vancouver id. Other stations in the meantime had been established throughout the s. part of the province, chiefly under the auspices of the London Church Missionary Society.

The first *Methodist* (Wesleyan) work for the Indians of British Columbia was begun in 1863 at Nanaimo, Vancouver id., by Rev. Thomas Crosby, who at once applied himself to the study of the language with such success that he was soon able to preach in it. In 1874 he transferred his labor to the Tsimshian at Port Simpson, on the border of Alaska, who had already been predisposed to Christianity by the work at Metlakatla and by visiting Indians from the S. Other stations were established on Nass r. (1877) and at Kitamat in the Bellabella tribe. Statistics show that the Methodist work has been particularly successful along the N. W. coast and in portions of Vancouver.

There is no record of *Presbyterian* mission work, but some 400 Indians are officially credited to that denomination along the w. coast of Vancouver id.

According to the Canadian Indian Report for 1906 the Christian Indians of British Columbia are classified as follows: Catholic, 11,270; Episcopal (Anglican), 4,364; Methodist, 3,285; Presbyterian, 427; all other, 147.

CANADA, NORTHWEST (Athabasca, Mackenzie, Yukon, North Keewatin, Franklin).—The earliest missionaries of the great Canadian Northwest, of which Mackenzie r. is the central artery, were the *Catholic* priests of the Oblate order. The pioneer may have been a Father Grollier, mentioned as the "first martyr of apostleship" in the Mackenzie district and buried at Ft Good Hope, almost under the Arctic circle. In 1846 Father Alexandre Taché, afterward the distinguished archbishop of Red River, arrived at Lac Ile à la Crosse, a Cree station, at the head of Churchill r., Athabasca, and a few months later crossed over the divide to the Chipewyan tribe on Athabasca r. Here he established St Raphael mission, and for the next 7 years, with the exception of a visit to Europe, divided his time between the two tribes. In 1847 or 1848 Father Henry Faraud, afterward vicar of the Mackenzie district, arrived among the Chipewyan of Great Slave lake, with whom and their congeners he continued for 18 years. To him we owe a Bible abridgment in the Chipewyan language. In 1852 arrived Father Valentin Végréville, for more than 40 years missionary to Cree, Assiniboin, and Chipewyan, all of which languages he spoke fluently; founder of the Chipewyan mission of St Peter, on Caribou lake, Athabasca, besides several others farther s.; and author of a manuscript grammar and dictionary of the Cree language, another of the Chipewyan language, and other ethnologic and religious papers in manuscript. In 1867 Father Laurent Legoff arrived at Caribou Lake mission, where he was still stationed in 1892. He is best known as the author of a grammar of the Montagnais, or Chipewyan language, published in 1889.

By far the most noted of all the Oblate missionaries of the great Northwest is Father Émile Petitot, acknowledged by competent Canadian authority as "our greatest scientific writer on the Indians and Eskimos" (MacLean). In 20 years of labor, beginning in 1862, he covered the whole territory from Winnipeg to the Arctic ocean, frequently making journeys of six weeks' length on snowshoes. He was the first missionary to visit Great Bear lake (1866), and the first missionary to the Eskimo of the N. W., having visited them in 1865 at the mouth of the Anderson, in 1868 at the mouth of the Mackenzie, and twice later at the mouth of Peel r. In 1870 he crossed over into Alaska, and in 1878, compelled by illness, he returned to the S., making the journey of some

1,200 m. to Athabasca lake on foot, and thence by canoe and portages to Winnipeg. Besides writing some papers relating to the Cree, he is the author of numerous ethnological and philosophical works, dealing with the Chipewyan, Slavé, Hare, Dog-rib, Kutchin, and Eskimo tribes and territory, chief among which are his Dènè-Dindjié dictionary (1876) and his 'Traditions Indiennes' (1886).

Throughout the Mackenzie region the Catholics have now established regular missions or visiting stations at every principal gathering point, among the most important being a mission at Ft Providence, beyond Great Slave lake, and a school, orphanage, and hospital conducted since 1875 by the Sisters of Charity at Ft Chipewyan on Athabasca lake.

Episcopal effort in the Canadian Northwest dates from 1858, in which year Archdeacon James Hunter, already mentioned in connection with the Cree mission, made a reconnoitering visit to Mackenzie r., as a result of which Rev. W. W. Kirkby, then on parish duty on Red r., was next year appointed to that field and at once took up his headquarters at the remote post of Ft Simpson, at the junction of Liard and Mackenzie rs., 62° N., where, with the assistance of the Hudson's Bay Co's officers, he built a church and school. In 1862, after several years' study of the language, he descended the Mackenzie nearly to its mouth and crossed over the divide to the Yukon, just within the limits of Alaska, preaching to the Kutchin and making some study of the language, after which he returned to Ft Simpson. In 1869 he was appointed to the station at York Factory, on Hudson bay, where he remained until his retirement in 1878, after 26 years of efficient service in Manitoba and the Northwest. He is the author of a number of religious translations in the Chipewyan and Slavé languages.

The work begun on the Yukon by Kirkby was given over to Rev. (Archdeacon) Robert McDonald, who established his headquarters at St Matthew's mission on Peel r., Mackenzie district, "one mile within the Arctic circle." Here he devoted himself with remarkable industry and success to a study of the language of the Takudh Kutchin, into which he has translated, besides several minor works, the Book of Common Prayer (1885), a small collection of Hymns (1889), and the complete Bible in 1898, all according to a syllabic system of his own device, by means of which the Indians were enabled to read in a few weeks. In 1865 Rev. Wm. C. Bompas, afterward bishop of Athabasca and later of Mackenzie r., arrived from England. In the next 25 years he labored among the Chipewyan, Dog-ribs, Beavers, Slavé, and Takudh tribes of the remote Northwest, and gave some attention also to the distant Eskimo. He is the author of a primer in each of these languages, as well as in Cree and Eskimo, together with a number of gospel and other religious translations. Another notable name is that of Rev. Alfred Garrioch, who began work in the Beaver tribe on Peace r., Athabasca, in 1876, after a year's preliminary study at Ft Simpson. He is the founder of Unjaga mission at Ft Vermilion, and author of several devotional works and of a considerable vocabulary in the Beaver language. To a somewhat later period belong Rev. W. D. Reeve and Rev. Spendlove, in the Slave lake region. Among the principal stations are Ft Chipewyan on Athabasca lake, Ft Simpson on the middle Mackenzie, and Fts Macpherson and Lapierre in the neighborhood of the Mackenzie's mouth. Work has also been done among the Eskimo of Hudson bay, chiefly by Rev. Edmund Peck, who has devised a syllabary for the language, in which he has published several devotional translations, beginning in 1878. The greater portion of the Episcopal work in the Canadian Northwest has been under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society of London.

GREENLAND.—Greenland was first colonized from Iceland in 985 by Scandinavians, who became Christian about A. D. 1000. The aboriginal inhabitants were the Eskimo, with whom in the succeeding centuries the colonists had frequent hostile encounters, but there is no record of any attempt at missionary work. Some time shortly before the year 1500 the colony became extinct, there being considerable evidence that it was finally overwhelmed by the Eskimo savages. In 1721 the Norse *Lutheran* minister, Rev. Hans Egede, under the auspices of the government of Denmark, landed with his family and a few other companions upon the S. end of the island, in the belief that some descendants of the lost colony might yet be in existence. Finding no white inhabitants, he turned his attention to the evangelization of the native Eskimo, and thus became the founder both of the Greenland mission and of the modern Greenland settlement. A mission station which was named Godthaab was established on Baal r. on the W. coast, about 64° N., and became the center of operations, while Egede was made bishop and superintendent of missions. After some years of hardship and discouragement the home government was about to withdraw its support, and it seemed as if the mission would have to be abandoned, when, in 1733, the *Moravians* volunteered their aid. In the spring of that year three Moravian missionaries, Christian David, and Mat-

thew and Christian Stach, arrived from Denmark to cooperate with Egede, with such good result that the principal work finally passed over to that denomination, by which it has since been continued. Egede in 1736 returned to Denmark to establish at Copenhagen a special training seminary for the work. He died in 1758, leaving the succession in office to his son, Rev. Paul Egede. The elder Egede was the author of a 'Description of Greenland,' which has been translated into several languages, besides several scriptural works in Eskimo. His son, Paul, accompanied his father on the first trip in 1721, learned the language, and in 1734 began the missionary work which he continued to his death in 1789, having been made bishop 10 years earlier. He is the author of a standard Danish-Latin-Eskimo grammar and dictionary, besides a number of religious works in the language and a journal of the Greenland missions from 1721 to within a year of his death. Still another of the same family, Rev. Peter Egede, nephew of the first missionary, was the author of a translation of Psalms.

With the settlement of the country from Denmark and the organization of regular parishes the Lutheran missions took on new life, special attention being given to the more northern regions. Godthaab remained the principal station, and several others were established, of which the most important to-day are Nugsoak on Disko bay, W. coast, and Angmagsalik, about 66° N., on the E. coast, the northernmost inhabited spot in that direction. The friendly cooperation between the two denominations seems never to have been interrupted, the ministers in many cases sharing their labors and results in common.

The Moravian work prospered. New Herrnhut, the first and most northerly mission, was established in 1733; Lichtenfels was founded 80 m. farther S. in 1758; 300 m. farther S. Lichtenau was founded in 1774; then came Frederiksdal in 1824, Umanak in 1861, and Igdlorpait in 1864. In 1881 the mission force numbered 19 and the native membership 1,545. Since 1801 the whole Eskimo population properly resident within the Moravian mission area has been Christian, but others have since moved in from the outlying territory. The work of civilization is nearly as complete for the whole E. coast.

As the result of the literary labors of nearly two centuries of missionary students, together with a few educated natives, the Eskimo literature of Greenland is exceptionally voluminous, covering the whole range of linguistics, Bible translations, hymn books, and other religious works, school text-books, stories, and miscellanies, besides a journal published at the Godthaab station from 1861 to 1885. With so much material it is possible only to mention the names of the principal workers in this field. For details the reader is referred to Pilling's 'Bibliography of the Eskimo Language.' In the Lutheran mission the most prominent names are Egede, father and son, Fabricius (1768–73); Janssen (period of 1850); Kjer (period of 1820); the Kleinschmidts, father and son (1793–1840); Kragh (1818–28); Steenholdt (period of 1850); Sternberg (1840–53); Thorhallesen (1776–89); Wandall (1834–40), and Wolf (1803–11). In the Moravian list are found Beck (died 1777); Beyer (period of 1750); Brodersen (period of 1790); Konigseer (period of 1780); Muller (period of 1840); together with Cranz, author of the 'History of Greenland and the Moravian Mission,' first published in 1765.

In the four centuries of American history there is no more inspiring chapter of heroism, self-sacrifice, and devotion to high ideals than that afforded by the Indian missions. Some of the missionaries were of noble blood and had renounced titles and estates to engage in the work; most of them were of finished scholarship and refined habit, and nearly all were of such exceptional ability as to have commanded attention in any community and to have possessed themselves of wealth and reputation, had they so chosen; yet they deliberately faced poverty and sufferings, exile and oblivion, ingratitude, torture, and death itself in the hope that some portion of a darkened world might be made better through their effort. To the student who knows what infinite forms of cruelty, brutishness, and filthiness belonged to savagery, from Florida to Alaska, it is beyond question that, in spite of sectarian limitations and the shortcomings of individuals, the missionaries have fought a good fight. Where they have failed to accomplish large results the reason lies in the irrepressible selfishness of the white man or in the innate incompetence and unworthiness of the people for whom they labored.

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(J. M.)

Missisauga (Chippewa: *misi*, 'large,' *sâg* or *sauk*, 'outlet (of a river or bay)' = 'large outlet,' referring to the mouth of Missisauga r.—Hewitt). Although this Algonquian tribe is a division or subtribe of the Chippewa, having originally formed an integral part of the latter, it has long been generally treated as distinct. When first encountered by the French, in 1634, the Missisauga lived about the mouth of the river of the same name, along the N. shore of L. Huron, and on the adjacent Manitoulin id. Although so closely allied to the Chippewa, they do not appear to have been disposed to follow that tribe in its progress westward, as there is no evidence that they were ever found in early times so far W. as Sault Ste Marie, but appear to have clung to their old haunts about L. Huron and Georgian bay. Early in the 18th century, influenced by a desire to trade with the whites, they began to drift toward the S. E. into the region formerly occupied by the Hurons, between L. Huron and L. Erie. Although they had destroyed a village of the Iroquois near Ft Frontenac about 1705, they tried in 1708 to gain a passage through the country of the latter, to trade their peltries with the English. At this time a part or band was settled on L. St Clair. About 1720 the French established a station at the W. end of L. Ontario for the purpose of stimulating trade with the Missisauga. Near the close of the first half of the century (1746–50), having joined the Iroquois in the war against the French, the Missisauga were compelled by the latter, who were aided by the Ottawa, to abandon their country, a portion at least settling near the Seneca E. of L. Erie. Others, however, appear to have remained in the vicinity of their early home, as a delegate from a Missisauga town "on the north side of L. Ontario" came to the conference at Mt Johnson, N. Y., in June, 1755. As it is also stated that they "belong to the Chippewyse confederacy, which chiefly dwell about the L. Missilianac," it is probable that "north side of L. Ontario" refers to the shores of L. Huron. Being friendly with the Iroquois at this time, they were allowed to occupy a number of places in the country from which the Hurons had been driven. This is inferred in part from Chauvignerie's report of 1736, which locates parts of the tribe at different points on Missisauga r., Maniskoulin (Manitoulin?) id., L. St Clair, Kente, Toronto r., Matchitaen, and the W. end of L. Ontario. The land on which the Iroquois are now settled at Grand r., Ontario, was bought from them. For the purpose of sealing their alliance with the Iroquois they were admitted as the seventh tribe of the Iroquois league in 1746, at which date they were described as living in five villages near Detroit. It is therefore probable that those who went to live with the Seneca first came to the vicinity of Detroit and moved thence to W. New York. The alliance with the Iroquois lasted only until the outbreak of the French and Indian war a few years later.

According to Jones (Hist. Ojebways), as soon as a Missisauga died he was laid out on the ground, arrayed in his best clothes, and wrapped in skins or blankets. A grave about 3 ft deep was dug and the corpse interred with the head toward the W. By his side were placed his hunting and war implements. The grave was then covered, and above it poles or sticks were placed lengthwise to the height of about 2 ft, over which birch-bark or mats were thrown to keep out the rain. Immediately after the decease of an Indian, the near relatives went into mourning by blackening their faces with charcoal and putting on the most ragged and filthy clothing they possessed. A year was the usual time of mourning for a husband, wife, father or mother.

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